The Third

SUMMER CONVOCATION

OF

Chinese Christian Workers

August 16–27, 1905.

PEI TAI HO, NORTH CHINA

LOCATION. The Convocation is held in buildings owned by Rev. E. G. Tewksbury located on the southern slope of Lotus Hills, a half mile from the ocean beach and a mile and a half from the Rocky Point Settlement, Peitaiho, North China. Health of body, cleanness of mind, freedom from extraneous surroundings and home cares, communion with nature,—all conduce to that uplift of spirit and openess of soul so fundamental to the deeper knowledge of God's truth. Sea-bathing, mountain tramps, outdoor games are all included in our plans for the Convocation.

The location, so near the summer resort of Peitaiho where many of the well known foreign Christian workers in North China spend their vacation time, enables the delegates to hear personally from these leading educators, evangelists and physicians,—a privilege impossible to enjoy elsewhere in the north at any other time of the year.

AIM. The aim of the Convocation is UPLIFT,—for body, mind and soul. The meetings are meant to help men, on the one hand to a deeper knowledge of God's Word, and on the other, to such a knowledge of themselves and the people they are working for as shall fit them for more efficient work. These days together should inspire to a deeper con-

secration, a more intense love for souls, an over-mastering enthusiasm in God's service, and make possible such a filling of the Holy Spirit as shall make us all truly "meet for the Master's use."

FOR WHOM INTENDED. All Christian workers in any department of the Lord's work in North China are cordially invited to attend the Convocation. The non-sectarian character of the meetings and the broad field from which the delegates and speakers come, reaching from Mukden to Honan, from Kalgan to Chefoo, insures the mutual interchange of thought and experience, broadness of outlook, variety of method, and inspiration of a common purpose so important to the leaders of the Church in China.

LEADERS AND SPEAKERS. The general leadership of the Convocation has been in the hands of Rev. E. G. Tewksbury of the North China Union College, Tungchow, near Peking. Mr. R. R. Gailey, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., Tientsin, and several others have been closely associated with Mr. Tewksbury in this work.

The special theme for the Convocation in 1905 is, "The Evangelization of China." Different phases of this great theme, such as,

"China's supreme need of Christ," "The sources of Power available for the work ", "The part and responsibility of the Chinese in saving China ", "God's chosen instruments for this great work ", "The consecrated enthusiasm, willing sacrifice, determined faith, essential to conquer for Christ in China " etc etc. The following men among others will, we hope, lead in the various meetings.—

Rev. W. S. Ament D. D., Peking,
Rev. H. H. Lowry D. D., Peking,
Rev. G. T. Candlin, Tientsin,
Rev. D. S. Murray, T'sangchow,
Rev. A. M. Cunningham, Peking,
Rev. A. H. Smith D. D., P'ang Chuang,
Rev. G. W. Hinman, Shanghai,
Mr. C. H. Robertson, Tientsin,
Mr. R. R. Gailey, Tientsin.

EXPENSES. A special rate of one and a half third class fare for the round trip has been granted by the Imperial Chinese Railways. The cost of the fare, therefore, from Peking and Tientsin to Peitaiho and return will be $7.20 and $4.60 respectively. The fare from other points on the line will be according to distance.

The German Military tramway at Peitaiho will, as in past years, transport the delegates

from the railway station to the beach free of charge.

The expense of boat transportation can be materially reduced by parties travelling together.

Plain food will be provided for the delegates at a common table. The expense will be divided among the delegates but will not in any case exceed three dollars ($3.00) per delegate for the whole twelve days of the Convocation.

HOW YOU MAY HELP. About one hundred men can be comfortably provided for in the present buildings. Of this number, the management has been able each year to provide for the transportation expenses of fifty (50) delegates. The profits of the Tungchow Farm are devoted to this enterprise.

We hope that Missions or individuals may wish to share in the privilege of inviting Christian workers to the Convocation and thus the number who shall be benefitted by the meetings may be greatly increased.

The management will also be most happy to act as trustee for any gifts that you or your home friends may be willing to entrust to us to be used in this work, whether for buying additional land, erecting new buildings and enlarging the equipment or for the annual expenses of the Convocation.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. The first meeting of the Convocation will be held at 7 a. m. Wednesday August 16th and the closing session will be Sunday afternoon August 27th.

2. A special car will be attached to the express train on the I. C. R. leaving Peking Tuesday August 15th at 8 a. m. and also leaving Peitaiho Monday August 28th at 9:16 a. m. This car will fly a yellow cross flag and a responsible person will be on the car to look after the comfort of the delegates.

3. For convenience and comfort while at the seaside, we suggest that each delegate provide himself with warm clothing, a *pei wo*, mosquito net, mountain shoes, a piece of oil cloth, umbrella, Bible, note books, pencil etc.

4 All delegates whether travelling on the free invitation of the management or otherwise provided for, should pay their own transportation expenses to Peitaiho. To avoid confusion each delegate is to purchase a regular third class ticket to Peitaiho paying the full price for the same. Where free transportation has been promised by the management, the money paid for the full ticket to Peitaiho will be refunded by the Convocation treasurer and money furnished for the return trip.

5. The management in no case pays the money for food either en route or at the Convocation. These items must be met by the delegate himself.

6. Send the names of the men for whom you wish free transportation. By return mail we will inform you what we can do to supply you with tickets entitling the bearer to such free transportation under the conditions mentioned in articles 4,5 and 7 of this section. Send also the number and names of men for whom transportation has been provided other than by the Convocation management. It is especially requested that all such names be sent to Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, Peitaiho, before July 20th.

7. All delegates are expected to remain throughout the whole Convocation. Moreover, the arrangements with the railways are such that we do not otherwise promise reduced fare for return transportation.

Daily Programme

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1.	Bugle for rising,	6	o'clock
2.	Morning Bible Study Classes,	7–8	,,
3.	Breakfast,	8	,,
4.	Conference on Special Subjects,	9–10	,,
5.	Bathing and sports,	11–2	,,
6.	Lunch,	2	,,
7.	Quiet hours for Meditation and personal Bible Study,	3–5	,,
8.	Convocation Addresses,	5–6	,,
9.	Sunset Meeting on the Hill,	Sunset	hou[r]
10.	Supper,	7	o'clock
11.	Delegates and sectional meetings,	8–8:30	,,
12.	Lights out,	9:30	,,

1905

THE THIRD "NORTHFIELD" CONVOCATION OF CHINESE CHRISTIANS WORKERS WAS HELD AS PLANNED FOR AT PEITAIHO, NORTH CHINA, ON THE SLOPES OF THE LOTUS HILLS, FOR TWELVE DAYS DURING THE LAST OF AUGUST 1905. THE PURPOSE AND GENERAL PLANS OF THE GATHERING ARE DESCRIBED IN THE LITTLE PAMPHLET ACCOMPANYING THIS LETTER.

IT WAS MR.GAILEY OF THE TIENTSIN Y.M.C.A. THAT SUGGESTED AS THE SPECIAL TOPIC OF THE CONVOCATION THE "EVANGELIZATION OF CHINA." IN PREVIOUS YEARS FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF NORTHFIELD WE HAD ANNOUNCED NO SUBJECTS BEFORE THE MEETINGS. I ALSO FEARED THAT SO WIDE AND GENERAL A TOPIC AS THE "EVANGELIZATION OF CHINA" MIGHT DIVERT ATTENTION FROM OUR ONE GREAT DESIRE IN THESE CONFERENCES-A SPECIAL SPIRITUAL UPLIFT FOR US ALL. BUT CERTAINLY THE TOPIC WAS AN INSPIRED ONE, AS THE RESULT SHOWED.

FOUR MEETINGS WERE HELD EACH DAY. THIS YEAR WE INTRODUCED A NEW IDEA IN SETTING APART A DEFINITE TIME FOR INDIVIDUAL PRAYER AND BIBLE STUDY, 3-5 EACH AFTERNOON. MUCH PAINS WAS TAKEN TO ASSIGN DEFINITE SUBJECTS AND BIBLE WORK FOR THIS HOUR. IN PREVIOUS CONFERENCES I FELT TOO LITTLE TIME HAD BEEN GIVEN TO PERSONAL EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE DELEGATE HIMSELF. INDEED A DANGER OF MANY CONVENTIONS IS THAT TRUTHS HEARD WITH THE EAR ARE OFTEN NOT ONLY UNASSIMILATED BY THE MIND AND HEART BUT ALSO NEITHER TIME NOR OPPORTUNITY IS GIVEN TO CARRY THESE TRUTHS INTO THE FIELD OF ACTION. CONVENTIONS, AS WELL AS SCHOOLS, MUST PROVIDE ADEQUATE OPPORTUNITY FOR RECEPTION, FOR DIGESTION, AND FOR ACTION. WHILE OF COURSE IN A SHORT TWELVE DAYS INDIVIDUAL EFFORT CAN NOT HAVE TOO LARGE A PLACE, YET I FEEL THAT THE RESULTS JUSTIFIED US IN THINKING THAT THE TWO HOURS FOR PERSONAL EFFORT WERE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE CONVOCATION DAYS.

IN A SHORT LETTER IT IS OF COURSE IMPOSSIBLE TO DO MORE THAN POINT OUT A FEW OF THE MOST interesting FEATURESOF THE MEETINGS.

FOR THE FIRST FEW MORNINGS THE BIBLE STUDY WAS LED BY MR. ROBERTSON OF THE NANKING Y.M.C.A. HIS SUBJECT WAS PERSONAL WORK. THESE MORNING EXERCISES WERE MOST HELPFUL NOT ONLY BECAUSE THEY DEALT WITH A TOO MUCH NEGLECTED FEATURE OF CHRISTIAN WORK BUT BECAUSE FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE CONFERENCE OUR THOUGHTS WERE TURNED AWAY FROM THE BROARD FIELD TO THE SUBJECT OF OUR OWN PERSONAL DUTY. THE MIMMEOGRAPH WAS USED FREELY. QUESTIONS PREPARED AND HANDED TO THE MEN TO BE CAREFULLY STUDIED AND ANSWERED. THESE PAPERS ARE OF SOME SPECIAL interest AS SHOWING THE EXPERIENCE AND OPINIONS OF A REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF CHINESE CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

THE ENROLMENT SHOWED 111 NAMES. 14 PASTORS-48 PREACHERS-12 TEACHERS-12 PHYSICIANS OR MEDICAL STUDENTS-2 DEACONS-16 STUDENTS-AND 7 OTHERS. THE VARIOUS MISSIONS WERE REPRESENTED AS FOLLOWS:- AMERICAN BOARD 37-METHODIST 20- PRESBYTERIAN 20- LONDON 18- ENGLISH METHODIST 13- Y.M.C.A.2- CHINA INLAND 1. AS TO ATTAINMENTS AND TRAINING, THE DELEGATES WERE OF MANY GRADES; OF THE 80 ODD IN ACTUAL CHRISTIAN WORK, ABOUT ONE-HALF HAD BEEN IN SCHOOLS GIVING MORE OR LESS OF SPECIAL TRAINING; THE REST WERE MOSTLY MEN CONVERTED IN MIDDLE LIFE WHO WITHOUT A LARGE AMOUNT OF SPECIAL TRAINING ARE CALLED OR CALLED ON FOR SERVICE FROM LACK OF BETTER TRAINED MEN OR FUNDS TO EMPLOY SUCH MEN. QUESTIONED AS TO THE TIME AND MANNER OF THEIR CONVERSION. THE AVERAGE age OF JOINING THE CHURCH HAD BEEN 20, ONLY ONLY ONE-THIRD HAVING HAD BOTH PARENTS HEATHEN AT THE TIME OF THEIR CONVERSION. IT IS NOT STRANGE THAT TWO-THIRDS COULD NOT POINT TO ANY TIME OF DEFINITE SUDDEN CONVERSION. THE OUTSIDE HINDRANCES TO JOINING THE CHURCH SEEMED TO BE LARGELY THE OBJECTIONS OF

HEATHEN RELATIVES, OR HEATHEN CUSTOMS; THE COMMONEST PERSONAL HINDRANCES WERE RECOGNIZED AS SELFISHNESS AND SUSPICION. MORE THAN HALF OWED THEIR CHANGE OF LIFE TO PERSONAL WORK- PERSONAL RELIGIOUS CONVERSATIONS QUITE A NUMBER WERE MUCH INFLUENCED BY BIBLE STUDY AND PRAYER, BUT FEW ASCRIBED THEIR CONVERSION TO PREACHING.

IN THE 9 O'CLOCK WORKERS CONFERENCES WE RESOLVED FROM THE START TO BRING EACH SUBJECT AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE HOME TO THE INDIVIDUAL. OUR FIRST MORNING WAS OCCUPIED BY A RECOGNITION MEETING, BUT THE NEXT DAY THE QUESTION "WHY AM I WORKING FOR CHRIST AT --- ?" SET THE NOTE FOR THE CONFERENCE. 6 LEADING MOTIVES WERE GIVEN ON THE PAPERS AND DISCUSSED. IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE THESE WERE AS FOLLOWS. -CHRIST SAVED ME I MUST SAVE OTHERS. THE SAVIOUR'S COMMAND, OUR DEBT FROM THE DARKNESS OF HEATHEN CHINA, DUTY, THE CONSTRAINING LOVE OF CHRIST, FEAR OF PUNISHMENT.

ANOTHER MORNING HOUR WAS PROFITABLY SPENT IN DISCUSSING THE TRAINING OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS. QUESTIONS REGARDING THEIR OWN TRAINING, SHOWED THAT THE BEST-LIKED AND GENERALLY CONSIDERED MOST VALUABLE STUDY IN THE THEOLOGICAL CURRICULUM WAS EXEGESIS, THE NEXT IN ORDER BEING CHURCH HISTORY. HOMILECTICS AND METHODS OF REACHING MEN RECEIVED FEW VOTES, SHOWING PERHAPS LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE VALUE OF SPECIAL NORMAL AND PRACTICAL METHODS OF WORK. SUGGESTIONS AS TO DEPARTMENTS DESIRED TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MEN, ENGLISH AND HYGIENE RECEIVED AN OVERWHELMNING NUMBER OF VOTES! THE GREAT NEED FOR MORE NATIVE WORKERS AND TRAINING FOR MANY NOW IN SERVICE WHO CANNOT EASILY ENTER PRESENT INSTITUTIONS IS EVIDENT TO US ALL. THE DEVELOPEMENT OF A <u>UNION BIBLE AND NORMAL TRAINING INSTITUTE</u> AT PEITAIHO ON LINES SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE AT CHICAGO, TO INCLUDE WITH US e.g. SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR SEVERAL GRADES OF WORKERS HELD AT PEITAIHO, A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE DURING THE WHOLE YEAR CONDUCTED FROM A CENTRE SUCH AS TUNGCHOU, AND LOCAL CONFERENCES, IN THE NATURE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES, HELD AT THE DIFFERENT MISSION STATIONS BY THE INSTRUCTORS OF THE INSTITUTE -ALL THIS IS NOT ONLY GENERALLY APPROVED BUT STANDS GOOD PROSPECT OF BEING ACTUALLY ACCOMPLISHED. I QUOTE FROM A LETTER FROM REV. D.Z.SHEFFIELD, PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE AND FOR MANY years TEACHER IN THE AMERICAN BOARD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. "I HEARTILY APPROVE OF THE ESTABLISHING OF SUCH AN INSTITUTION (as per tentative prospestus sent to him) FOR THE DOUBLE OBJECTS ~~NAMED~~ MENTIONED, -1. TO DIRECT IN BIBLE STUDY A CLASS OF VALUABLE NATIVE CHRISTIAN ~~WORKERS~~ HELPERS ALREADY IN WORK, BUT WITH IMPERFECT EQUIPMENT. SUCH AN INSTITUTE OUGHT TO DO MUCH FOR THEM TO FIT FOR BETTER SERVICE. 2. TO GIVE DIRECTION TO THE STUDIES OF MEN ALREADY WITH GOOD TRAINING BUT IN GREAT DANGER OF FILLING THEIR TIME WITH WORK TO THE NEGLECT OF SUCH STUDY AS WOULD MAKE THEM MORE EFFICIENT IN WORK. WE MISSIONARIES ARE IN INTELLECTUAL AND SPIRIRTUAL DANGER IN THIS DIRECTION, AND OUR NATIVE ASSISTANTS ARE IN STILL GREATER DANGER. HARDLY ONE OF OUR MOST EXCELLENT CHRISTIAN WORKERS HAS MADE THE BEST POSSIBLE USE OF HIS EXTRA TIME IN SELF-DIRECTED READING AND STUDY." REV. A.H.SMITH D.D., AUTHOR OF "CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS" ETC., AND WHO ATTENDED SOME OF THE MEETINGS OF THE RECENT CONVOCATION, WRITES IN THE CHINESE RECORDER FOR OCTOBER, -... "THE VALUE OF THIS GATHERING IS NOW THOROUGHLY APPRECIATED BY MANY, AND IT IS HOPED THAT IN DUE T TIME IT MAY BE ENLARGED AND EXTENDRD, SO AS TO ADMIT OF REGULAR AND CONSTANT CORRESPONDENCE COURSES CLASSES AND PERHAPS OTHER FEATURES, SUCH AS NORMAL TEACHING OR POSSIBLE INDUSTRIAL WORK. A "COUNCIL" OF TRIED WORKERS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH MR. TEWKSBURY IN THE CONDUCT OF MEETINGS, ETC., BUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND ESPECIALLY SPIRITUAL BENEFIT TO LARGE AND GROWING NUMBERS ARE SUCH THAT IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING IF MUCH LARGER AND BETTER RESULTS SHALL BE AIMED AT IN THE NOT

DISTANT FITURE. THEREIS HERE SCOPE FOR THE VERY BEST THAN MORE THAN ONE TRAINED WORKER CAN GIVE IN CONTINUOUS EFFORT..." I AM HOPING AND PRAYING THAT GOD WILL PUT IT IN THE HEART OF MR.WANAMAKER OR SOME OTHER TO ENDOW SUCH AN INSTITUTION AT PEITAIHO.

MY GENERAL PLAN FOR THE ORDER OF TOPICS AT THE "PLATFORM" MEETINGS WAS TO CONSIDER THE GENERAL SUBJECT OF THE EVANGELIZATION OF CHINA IN THE LIGHT OF A CAMPAIGN FOR VICTORY OVER THE HOSTS OF EVIL. THUS, MR. D.S.MURRAY OF THE LONDON MISSION, IN THE OPENING ADDRESS OF THE CONVOCATION, DEPICTED MOST SKILFULLY THE DARKNESS OF CHINA, AND MOST FORCEFULLY IMPRESSED UPON HIS AUDIENCE THAT IT IS ONLY THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST THAT CAN DISPELL THAT DARKNESS. DR.A.H.SMITH THENEXT DAY TRACED 100 YEARS OF CAMPAIGNING IN THE CHINA FIELD. MR.CANDLIN OF THE ENGLISH METHODIST MISSION THEN SURVEYED THE EQUIPMENT AND THE NEEDS OF THE FIGHTERS; AND DR.PYKE CLOSED THE FIRST WEEK IN CLAIMING THE HOLY SPIRIT AS THE GREAT ESSENTIAL POWER WHICH COULD MAKE US MAKE US "MORE THAN CONQUERORS." THE MEETINGS OF THE NEXT WEEK CERTAINLY SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN GUIDED OF THAT SPIRIT.

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS PUT BY MR.ROBERTSON IN HIS MORNING TALKS ON THE INDIVIDUAL WINNING OF MEN WAS,- "HOW MANY MEN HAVE YOU YOURSELF BEEN HELPED OF GOD TO LEAD TO CHRIST THIS LAST YEAR?" OF THE HUNDRED OR MORE IN THE GATHERING MORE THAN HALF FAILED TO HAVE PICKED AND COUNTED FOR THE MASTER EVEN A SINGLE FRUIT; AND EVEN WHEN STATISTICS REGARDING WORK IN ASSOCIATION WITH OTHERS IN WINNING SOULS FOR CHRIST WAS CALLED FOR, EVEN THEN WE COULD ONLY REACH A VERY LOW AVERAGE IN VISIBLE RESULTS. THE SUMMING UP OF THE ANSWERS TO THESEQUESTIONS I JUDGE TO HAVE BEEN THE ARROW THAT SPED TO MANY OF HEARTS AND LED TO A SEARCHING EXAMINATION OF OUR LIVES AND PURPOSES AND A RESOLUTION TO DO SOMETHING TO MAKE OURSEVES SOMEWAY "MEET FOR THE MASTER'S USE," IN THE YEAR TO COME. WE SAW CLEARLY THAT IF A BODY OF THE BEST CHRISTIAN WORKERS IN THE CHINA FIELD COULD NOT DO MORE THAN THIS FOR THE KINGDOM, THE COMPLETE CONQUEST FORCHRIST IS VERY FAR IN THE DISTANCE. THE QUESTION THEN NATURALLY BEFORE US ALL WAS,- "WHERE AM I WRONG? WHY IS IT THAT GOD IS NOT USING ME? AM I IN DANGER OF BECOMING A CASTAWAY?" ON MONDAY AFTERNOON BISHOP BASHFORD, BISHOP FOR CHINA OF THE M.E.CHURCH, GAVE AN IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS ON THE FRUITS OF THE SPIRIT. FOLLOWED BY A SUNSET PRAYER MEETING ON THE ROCKS WHERE GOD CAME VERY NEAR TO US ALL. IT WAS TIME FOR A MOST SEARCHING STUDY LED BY MR.CUNNINGHAM, PRESBYTERIAN, OF THE 139 PSALM, TUESDAY MORNING-"SEARCH ME, O GOD, AND KNOW MY HEART....AND SEE IF THERE BE ANY WICKED WAY IN ME.." A TELLING MESSAGE FROM MR.MURRAY AT NINE O'CLOCK ON THE DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHINAMAN HIMSELF IN THE CAMPAIGN LIGHTENED IN NO WAY THE THE BURDEN. IT SEEMED THAT WE MUST HAVE AN OPPURTUNITY TO CONFESS OUR SINS AND SEEK FORGIVENESS AND STRENGTH FOR THE BATTLE. AND SO AT THE AFTER NOON MEETING WE HAD CERTAIN SPECIFIC SINS, WHICH WE HAD REASON TO KNOW ARE ALWAYS ONLY TO COMMON WITH SO MANY OF US, WRITEN ON THE BLACKBOARD. WE TALKED ABOUT THE FATAL NATURE OF THESE, AND ALL SIN, TO THE CHRISTIAN WORKER - OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF CLINGING TO ANY SINFUL INDULGENCE OR SECRET LUST, OR EVEN ALLOWING THOSE THINGS OF WHICH WE WERE IN DOUBT AS TO ~~SINFULNESS OF,~~ THE UTTER HOPELESSNESS OF EXPECTING SUCCESS IN OUR CHRISTIAN WORK UNDER SUCH CONDIONS. MANY OTHER HINDRANCES, ~~SUGGESTED BY THEMSELVES~~ WERE ADDED TO MY LIST, IT BEING OBSERVED THAT THE WHOLE SIDE OF THE HOUSE MIGHT EASILY BE COVERED WITH THE SINS AND SHORT-COMINGS AND HINDRANCES TO LARGER USEFULNESS OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS EVEN! FINALLY A LIST OF SOME 38 WAS PREPARED, AND IN THE MORNING, AFTER A BIBLE STUDY LED BY MR.MURRAY, THE PRINTED LIST OF HINDRANCES WAS HANDED OUT TO THE DELEGATES. AFTER CAREFUL EXPLANATION THE MEETING WAS DISMISSED ALL BEING ASKED TO TAKE THEIR PAPERS TO QUIET SEPARATE PLACES IN THE WOODS AND PRAYERFULLY MARKWITH A CROSS THOSE FAILINGS WHICH THEY HAD BEEN LED TO FEEL WERE HINDERING THEIR CHRISTIAN USEFULNESS, TWO CROSSES IF THEY WERE WILLING TO CONFESS

THE SAME, AND A CIPHER WHERE THAT PARTICULAR SIN WAS NOT FELT TO TROUBLE THEM. NO NAMES WERE TO BE SIGNED TO THE PAPERS. SOME 90 MARKED STATEMENTS WERE RETURNED AND TABULATED FOR THE NEXT DAYS MEETING. THE RESULTS OF THE TABULATION WERE TOO SADDENING AND SHAMEFUL TO PRESERVE AND AT A LATER MEETING IT WAS DECIDEDAFTER ONCE PUBLICLY READING TO BURN UP THE RECORD - WOULD THAT OUR SINS MIGHT AS EASILY BE DISPOSED OF! GOD CERTAINLY USED THIS METHOD TO SHOW VERY CLEARLY OUR MANIFOLD SI NS AND IMPERFECTIONS. -NO WONDER OUR MINISTRY IS NOT MORE EFFECTIVE! DO NOT HOWEVER SUPPOSE FOR A MOMENT THAT THE SHOWING WAS WORSE THAT WOULD BE THE CASE IN A SIMILAR GATHERING AT HOME IN THE STATES. FROM A COMPARISON OF STATISTICS OF CHRISTIAN WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD IT IS SAFE TO JUDGE THAT THE RELATIVE EFFICIENCY AND ENTHUSIASM OF WORKERS IN CHINA IS NOT FAR DIFFERENT FROM THAT AT HOME. A FEW THINGS THAT WERE OF SAD INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE PAPERS I CAN STATE WITHOUT VIOLATING CONFIDENCE. IN THE FIRST PLACE THE PROPORTION OF SINGLE CROSSES WAS VERY LARGE, SHOWING THAT WHILE ALL RECOGNIZED OUR SINS TO CONFESS THEM WAS A TOTALLY DIFFERENT THING. PROBABLY MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS, WHILE KNOWING THEIR SINS CONFESSED THAT THEY HAD NOT OR WOULD NOT OR COULD NOT- BREAK THEM OFF. SINS OF THE BODY WERE VERY PROMINENTLY MARKED. THE SECTION RELATING TO MONEY, LACK OF CARE IN ITS USE OR MISUSE OF FUNDS, HAD ITS CROSSES. THE SINS OF NEGLIGENCE. -NEGLECT OF PRAYER, OF BIBLE STUDY, OF SELF DENIAL, ETC, HAD MANY SIGNERS. THE SINS OF SELFISHNESS, -PRIDE, ENVY, SUSPICION, GOSSIPING, BAD TEMPER IN THE HOME, ALL HAD THEIR ADVOCATES! IT WAS NOT A SURPRISE TO FIND THAT PERHAPS A THIRD WERE IN THE WORK WITHOUT A "CALL", AND WERE PREACHING WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM OR EARNEST DESIRE. A LARGE NUMBER, AS IN ALL COUNTRIES, WERE SERIOUSLY HINDERED IN THEIR CHRISTIAN LIVES BY "LOOKING AT PEOPLE", AS THE CHINESE READS, -K'AN #EN." THE MEANING BEING THAT WHAT SOME OTHER-IN MANY CASES A FOREIGNER-HAS SAID OR DONE, PERHAPS TO MY HURT AND UNJUSTLY, STANDS BETWEEN ME AND MY SERVICE TO THE LORD. ALAS THAT THEIR SHOULD BE ANYTHING IN OUR LIVES OR ACTIONS TO HINDER OUR NATIVE BRETHREN FROM THEIR HIGHEST ASPIRATIONS!

THE PRAYERFUL SIGNING AND SUBSEQUENT READING OF THE TABULATED RESULTS COULD NOT BUT BURDEN US ALL AND BRING FORTH MANY SPECIFIC ORAL PUBLIC CONFESSIONS. GOD'S SPIRIT CAME VERY NEAR TO MANY OF THE MEN AS WITH DEEP FEELING AND TEARS THEY TOLD OF THE SINS THAT WERE PREVENTING THE MASTER FROM USING THEM. PENITENT PRAYERS CAME VERY EASILY TO OUR LIPS DURING THESE HOURS, OFTEN WITHOUT INVITATION THE WHOLE AUDIENCE SEEMINGLY PRAYING ALOUD AT THE SAME TIME. WHEN PUBLIC CONFESSIONS WERE MADE I SO ARRANGED USUALLY THAT THE AUDIENCE SHOULD BE KNEELING, THE ONE SPEAKING ALONE STANDING UP, SEEKING THUS NOT ONLY TO AVOID UNDUE CURIOSITY ON THE PART OF THOSE UNMOVED BY GOD'S SPIRIT, BUT THAT THE PRAYERS OF ALL MIGHT BE ASCENDING FOR THE ONE CONFESSING AS WELL AS FOR THEMSELVES. FOLLOWING SEVERAL MEETINGS OF DEEP CONVICTION ~~XXX~~ OF UNWORTHINESS AND SIN, DEFINITE RESOLUTIONS TO LAY ASIDE ENCUMBRANCES AND BREAK WITH SIN WERE CALLED FOR. OF SPECIAL GLADNESS TO ME WAS IT TO HEAR THE TEARFUL CONFESSIONS AND PROTESTATIONS OF A MR. YANG, ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE CONVOCATION, THE LEADER [illegible] LAST YEAR'S COLLEGE REBELLION. HE IS OF CHRISTIAN PARENTS BUT NOT YET UNITED WITH THE CHURCH HIMSELF. HE HAS SINCE TOLD THE STUDENTS HERE OF HIS HIS EXPERIENCE, AND WE HOPE WILL SHORTLY JOIN THE TUNGCHOU CHURCH. MY PERSONAL WRITER, MR. CHIA, A HEATHEN WHO WAS PRESENT DURING THE MEETINGS AND ALSO PREVIOUSLY HAD MORE OR LESS INSTRUCTION IN CHRISTIAN THINGS, UNITED ON PROBATION WITH THE CHURCH A FEW SUNDAYS AGO. MR. CHANG OF PANG CHUANG, ONE OF OUR OLDEST AND BEST PREPARATORY SCHOOL TEACHERS, HAS FOR A LONG TIME, FROM MISUNDERSTANDINGS IN THE STATION AND LACK OF SYMPATHY WITH CERTAIN METHODS OF CHRISTIAN WORK, FOUND IT HARD TO LIVE THE LIFE OF INFLUENCE AND POWER SO ESSENTIAL TO A MAN IN HIS POSITION. WE ALL OFFERED SPECIAL THANKS TO GOD THAT THIS BROTHER WAS LED TO MAKE A DEFINITE RESO-

LUTION NOT TO ALLOW THESE THINGS IN THE FUTURE TO HINDER HIS CHRISTIAN WORK. SOME WHO HAD WORKED BY HIS SIDE FOR YEARS AND HAD SUFFERED MUCH FROM HIS COLDNESS AND LACK OF CHRISTIAN LOVE, WERE ENABLED TO MEET HIM WITH LOVING SYMPATHY AND MAKE MUTUAL RESOLUTIONS FOR FUTURE HAPPIER RELATIONS. PRAY FOR HIM AND HIS SCHOOL...........

IN PREVIOUS YEARS THE NINE O'CLOCK CONFERENCES HAVE BEEN PRINCIPALLY DEVOTED TO DISCUSSIONS REGARDING METHODS OF WORK - BUT THIS YEAR WE COULD NOT BUT THINK IT WISE TO ACCEPT THE EVIDENT LEADING OF THE SPIRIT AND USE MUCH TIME FOR EXAMINATION, CONFESSION, AND MUTUAL STRIVING AFTER THE HIGHEST THINGS. TO THIS END A SERIES OF MORNING BIBLE STUDIES BY MR. MURRAY AND ADDRESSES BY MR. CUNNINGHAM AND DR. AMENT WERE CERTAINLY USED OF GOD.

A GOOD DEAL IN THE WAY OF SUGGESTIONS TO HELP OUR WORK WAS HOWEVER ACCOMPLISHED. A COMMITTEE WAS APPOINTED TO PREPARE CERTAIN RULES OR STANDARDS OF CHRISTIAN POLITENESS! THIS MAY SEEM A CURIOUS SUBJECT TO COME UP AT OUR CONFERENCE, BUT THE CHINESE TEACHER AND PREACHER CANNOT AFFORD TO NEGLECT SO IMPORTANT A THING AS POLITENESS. OUR CHRISTIAN GRADUATES ARE OFTEN PLACED IN MOST UNDESIRABLE POSITIONS BY THEIR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OR CARE FOR THE LAWS OF CORRECT BEHAVIOUR. AND FOR THIS WE FOREIGNERS ARE RESPONSIBLE. MANY OF THE TEDIOUS NATIVE RULES MUST NECESSARILY BE DONE AWAY WITH IN THE NEW CHINA, BUT THE TRANSITION PERIOD IS A TRYING ONE. OUR STUDENTS NEGLECTING NATIVE RULES AND NOT BEING ABLE TO USE WHAT FORIGN IDEAS IN THESE LINES THEY MAY HAVE PICKED UP, WHEN THROWN INTO GOOD CHINESE SOCIETY FIND THEMSELVES IN A MOST UNENVIABLE POSITION AND ONE ONE IN WHICH THEY ARE APT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD BY THOSE WHOM THEY WOULD DESIRE TO INFLUENCE. TO THIS SAME COMMITTEE WAS ASSIGNED THE DUTY OF PREPARING TENTATIVE SUGGESTIONS AS TO X POSSIBLE WEDDING, FUNERAL, OR OTHER CHRISTIAN OBSERVANCES THAT MIGHT BE ADOPTED IN COMMON BY OUR SEVERAL CHURCHES. A CHRISTIAN "MEMORIAL DAY", SIMILAR TO THE HEATHEN SRING FESTIVAL OF "CH'ING MING," WAS SPOKEN OF AND THE COMMITTEE ASKED TO BRING IN A REPORT AS TO THE MATTER. BOTH EASTER MONDAY AND THE REGULAR CHINESE FESTIVAL DAY HAD THEIR ADVOCATES. THE IDEA WOULD BE THAT ON SUCH A DAY ALL MIGHT MAKE EFFORT TO BEAUTIFY THEIR CEMETERIES BY PLANTING TREES ETC., AND A SPECIAL BE HELD AT THE CHURCH BURIAL GROUND IN MEMORY OF THE MARTYRS.

IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT OUR CONVOCATION IS QUITE NON-SECTARIAN AND THAT THE DELEGATES ARE IN NO SENSE REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR CHURCHES. THE SUGGESTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE HAVING NO MORE MORE THEN THEIR MERIT MAY SECURE.

A COMPANY OF LEADING HELPERS OF THEIR OWN ACCORD ORGANIZED A COMMITTEE AND TO DRAW UP PLANS FOR AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. FEW SUBJECTS INTEREST MORE AT THIS CRISIS IN CHINESE HISTORY THAN THAT OF HOW TO ESTABLISH A OR THE CHINESE SELF-SUPPORTING AND INDEPENDENT CHURCH. THE CHINESE, MOST OF THEM, REGARD THE SECURING OF SOME SORT OF LAND OR OTHER ENDOWMENT AS THE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY. TO THIS PLAN WE FOREIGNERS SEE MANY OBJECTIONS, AND NATURALLY IT GIVES US GREAT DELIGHT TO SEE THEM INTERESTED IN PLANS FOR INCREASING THE EARNING CAPACITY - AND THEREBY THE GIVING CAPACITY OF THE CHURCH MEMBERS. THEY ARE BEGINNIG TO REALIZE THAT CHRISTIANITY OUGHT TO MAKE MORE EFFICIENT WORKMEN AS WELL AS STUDENTS AND PREACHERS. - TO MAKE BETTER MEN PHYSICALLY AS WELL AS SPIRIRUALLY. THE HOPE BEING THAT CHILDREN TRAINED IN CHRISTIAN MANUAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS MAY BE ABLE TO DO MORE THAN THERE FATHERS ARE ABLE TO DO TOWARDS THE SUPPORT AND EXTENSION OF THE CHURCH ACTIVITIES. WE WERE GLAD TO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED IN THE MATTER AND BELIEVE IT WILL BE QUITE FEASIBLE TO HAVE A UNION, CHINESE AND FOREIGN OF THE SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALONG THE LINES OF HAMPTON, TUSKEGEE, NORTHFIELD, ETC., PERHAPS WITH ITS HEADQUARTERS AT PEITAIHO. ITS FARMS, FACTORIES, SALESROOMS, ETC., MIGHT BE IN VARIOUS

CENTERS. THE LINES OF WORK SUGGESTED ARE,- FARMING OF FOREIGN VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,CARPENTRY,BRICK-MAKING AND MASOMRY, PRINTING,BEETROOT SUGAR INDUSTRY,DAIRY AND CATTLE RAISING, CANNING, PHOTOGRAPHY,PLATING,ETC. FROM MY EXPERIENCE AT TUNGCHOU IN THE RAISING OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS I AM SURE THE SCHOOL CAN BE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING,IF IN SOME WAY WE CAN SECURE THE CAPITAL NEEDED TO START IN . WE HOPE VERY much TO FIND BOTH IN CHINA AND AT HOME FRIENDS WHO ARE INTERESTED ENOUGH IN HELPING TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT AND SELF-SUPPORTING NATIVE CHURCH TO GIVE US THE MONEY NEEDED TO ENABLE US TO START THE INSTITUTION. THE CHINESE THINK THEY CAN RAISE THEMSELVES PERHAPS SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS EITHER AS A LOAN OF IN DEFINITE GIFTS. THE MOTTO OF SUCH AN INSTITUTION MIGHT WELL BE AS AT HAMPTON,- "LEARNING BY DOING." A HALF DAY OF WORK AND A HALF DAY OF SCHOOL WOULD BE OUR PLAN, AND I AM NOT AT ALL SURE BUT THAT THE HALF DAY IN SCHOOL WOULD ACCOMPLISH NEARLY AS MUCH IN XXXX REAL MIND TRAINING AS THE WHOLE DAY SPENT IN STUDY ALONE. ALL EXPENSES COULD BE MET FROM THE PROFITS OF THE FARM AND THE WORK WORK OF THE STUDENTS I FEEL SURE. TUITION MIGHT ALSO BE EARNED BY THE STUDENT HIMSELF IF HE WISHED. OUR THOUGHTS ARE VERY FULL OF THIS PROJECT JUST NOW. I AM CONFIDENT ALSO THAT UNLESS WE VERY QUICKLY PROVIDE SOME SUCH CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION OUR YOUNG WILL NOT FIND IT EASY TO RESIST THE MANY TEMPTATIONS TO STUDY ENGLISH,ETC. AND ENTER THE MANY DOORS WHERE MONEY CAN BE MADE IN QUESTIONABLE WAYS.

ONE DAY WE HAD AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT OF UNAMONG THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS. SUGGESTIONS WERE CALLED FOR AS TO DEFINITE PRACTICAL LINES IN WHICH ALL MIGHT AGREE AND WORK IN UNISON. A FEW MAY BE OF INTEREST TO YOU. A UNIFICATION IN NAMES WOULD BE OF GREAT VALUE,CALLING THINGS THAT ARE IN SPIRIT REALLY ALIKE BY THE SAME NAMES, WHY DISTINGUISH BETWEEN E.G. DEACONS AND ELDERS. LET THEIR be A COMMON DESIGNATION FOR CHAPELS AND CHURCHES. CERTAINLY WE SHOULD AGREE ON THE SAME NAMES FOR GOD AND THE HOLY SPIRIT. THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONAL HYMNBOOKS SHOULD AT LEAST PUBLISH THE SAME VERSIONS OF ALL STANDARD HYMNS. AS IT IS AT PRESENT,THERE ARE SOME 30 CHINESE HYMNBOOKS AND A GREAT CONFUSION OF TRANSLATIONS OF FOREIGN HYMNS. - THE HYMN E.G."MY FAITH LOOKS UP TO THEE" IS FOUND IN THESE BOOKS IN MORE THAN 17 DIFFERENT VERSIONS! AGAIN SOME STNDARDS SHOULD BE AGREED UPON IN COMMON,E.G. WHAT IS MEANT BY A CHURCH, WHEN SHALL A PREACHER BE CALLED A PASTOR, WHAT SHALL BE THE REQUISITIONS FOR ADMISSIONS TO THE CHURCH,AND WHAT SHALL BE UNIVERSALLY MEANT BY ADMISSION ON PROBATION. ALONG ACTUAL LINES OF WORK UNION SEEMS QUITE PRACTICABLE IN MANY WAYS E.G. EXCHANGE OF PULPITS, ALSO MUTUAL INTERCHANGE IN OUTSIDE CHAPEL WORK. I MIGHT MENTION THAT IN THIS CONNECTION,AT THE MEETINGS OF THE PEITAIHO "CONVOCATION DEPUTATION",MENTION OF WHICH WILL BE MADE LATER,JUST FINISHED IN PEKING AND TIENTSIN,I UNDERSTAND THAT DEFINITE ARWERE PERFECTED FOR REGULAR EXCHANGES IN SUCH WORK. IN WAS MOST INTERESTING TO SEE HOW LITTLE IMPORTANCE THE DELIMITATION OF FIELDS HAS IN THE EYES OF THE CHINESE BUT HOW EAGERLY THEY ARE WILLING TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR AMALGAMATION. A COMMON CERTIFICATE OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP WAS SUGGESTED,THE IDEA BEING TO EMPHASIZE THE ONE KINGDOM OF GOD, THE CERTIFICATE MIGHT READ IN LARGE LETTERS IN THE FORM OF A DIPLOMA OR PASSPORT'THIS CERTIFIES THAT ... IS A MEMBER OR THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN CHINA';WHILE BELOW IN SMALL LETTERS COULD BE ARRANGED THE SIGNATURE OF THE PASTOR AND NAME OF CHURCH INTO WHICH HE HAD BEEN SPECIFICALLY RECEIVED. SOME SORT OF ARRANGEMENT MIGHT BE MADE BY WHICH THESE CERTIFICATES SHOULD BE VALUELESS UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED AT REGULAR PERIODS BY SOME PASTOR IN GOOD AND REGULAR STANDING. THE LITTLE TIME WE COULD SPEND ON THIS SUBJECT WAS OF VALUE TO US ALL. THIS CONFERENCE AT PEITAIHO HAS BEEN ONE OF THE FIRST OPPURTUNITIES WHERE CHRISTIAN LEADERS OF VARIOS DENOMINATIONS COULD MEET REGULARLY FOR MUTUAL HELP AND DISCUSSION. SPORADIC GATHERINGS HAVE BEEN HELD IN VARIOUS CENTERS BUT MOSTLY FOR PURELY DEVOTIONAL REASONS OR IN THE INTEREST OF SOME DEFINITE

INITE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION. OUR CONFERENCE OS NOTHING BEYOND A GATHERING OF WORKERS FROM ALL THE MISSIONS FOR MUTUAL REVIVING AND INSPIRATION, ALONG BOTH PRACTICAL AND DEVOTIONAL LINES- IF THERE IS ANY TRUE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO! IF HOWEVER GOD'S HOLY SPIRIT PERVADES ALL OUR MEETINGS AND BURNS ANEW IN THE HEARTS OF THESE MEN CONSECRATED TO HIS CHURCH, CREATING IN THEM AN OVERMASTERING ENTHUSIASM FOR THE SALVATION OF THEIR COUNTRY, WHO DARES PROPHESY WHAT OF THE FUTURE AND IF CHRIST'S PRAYER THAT HIS DISCIPLES "MAY BE ONE", SHALL BE FULFILLED BEFORE OUR EYES! BUT WE HAVE NO SPACE HERE TO TELL OF THE GREAT LONGINGS IN THEHEARTS OF MANY IN THE NATIVE CHURCH FOR THIS DAY TO COME; FOR THE NATIVE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN CHINA TO BE INDEPENDENT, SELF-SUPPORTING, AND UNITED. WALKING DOWN TO THE CONFERENCE BUILDINGS AFTER THE ANNUAL PICNIC ON THE HILL WITH OUR FOREGN FRIENDS WHICH SAME WAS FOLLOWED BY SHORT ADDRESSES BY THE LEADING MISSIONARIES OF THE SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS; ONE OF THE DELEGATES SAID TO ME, "ON EARTH BELOW IS THERE ANYTHING HAPPIER THAN THIS!" GOD BLESS THESE DEAR WORKERS AND GRANT THAT EVERY TIME THEY DRAW NEAR TO THE PEITAIHO HILLS THEIR BURDENS AND ENCUMBERENCES MAY DROP AWAY, AND THE "LOVE OF CHRIST CONSTRAIN" THEM TO MORE EARNEST EFFORT FOR PERSONAL CONSECRATION, THAT CHRIST MAY REIGN AS KING IN THEIR LIVES, AND HIS WORK PROSPER IN THEIR HANDS.

ON THE LAST SABBATH MORNING, AT THE SUGGESTION OF DR. PYKE, WE OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, SOME OF US PERHAPS FOR THE FIRST TIME, GATHER FOR A "LOVE FEAST." TEA AND CAKES ON THE TABLE IN THE CENTER - SONGS OF LOVE AND COMMUNION - PRAYERS FOR THE INFILLING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT - AND ALL ~~OF~~ HAVING A CHANCE TO TELL OF GOD'S LOVE AND THE DESIRE IN ALL OUR HEARTS TO DO MORE LOVING SERVICE FOR OTHERS. IT WAS A LONG TO BE REMEMBERED SERVICE.

IN THE AFTERNOON CAME OUR REGULAR COMMUNION SERVICE, LED BY MR. CUNNINGHAM, PRESBTTERIAN, AND MR. MURRAY, ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL, AND SERVED BY DEACONS FROM THE DELAGATES, - ONE EACH CONGREGATIONAL, PRESBYTERIAN, LONDON, METHODIST NEW CONNECTION, UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MANCHURIA, AND THE AMER. METHODIST NORTH. THIS IS ALWAYS A MOST IMPRESSIVE SERVICE, AND AS AT THE CLOSE WE STOOD IN CIRCLES ABOUT THE TABLE OF OUR LORD, EVERYMAN'S HAND ON HIS COMRADE'S SHOULDER, SINGING "GOD BE WITH YOU TILL WE MEET AGAIN", THE "EVANGELIZATION OF CHINA" SEEMED NOT SO FAR OFF AFTER ALL; BECAUSE WE FELT IN OURSELVES AND SAW IN OUR FELLOW'S FACES SHINING OUT, THAT HOLY FORCE THAT IS TO CONQUER EVIL IN ALL THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH.

BUT WE COULD NOT CLOSE THE CONVOCATION AS WE HAD PLANNED. SABBATH NOON SEVERAL OF THE DELEGATES CAME TO ME AND SAID THAT A DESIRE HAD BEEN EXPRESSED TO EXTEND THE BENEFITS OF THIS GATHERING AND TO STRENGTHEN GOOD PURPOSES IN THE HEARTS OF US ALL, BY ARRANGING FOR THE CARRYING ON DURING THE WINTER OF DEFINITE CHAPEL WORK IN THE VILLAGES ABOUT PEITAIHO; THE PREACHER TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE DELEGATES AND THEIR FRIENDS. NEEDLESS TO SAY HOW GLAD WE WERE TO HEAR THIS VERY PRACTICAL SUGGESTION. AFTER CONSULTATION CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES ~~TO ESTABLISHING A WORK AT PEITAIHO~~ AT THE PRESENT TIME, PRESENTED THEMSELVES. DIFFICULTIES AS TO THE DENOMINATION OF THE PREACHER AND THE CHURCH TO WHICH ANY MEN BROUGHT TO CHRIST BY SUCH A WORK SHOULD JOIN! - I AM ASHAMED TO WRITE THE DIFFICULTIES; PERHAPS THEY ONLY EXIST IN MY OWN FEARS. WE HAVE ALL ALONG BEEN PERHAPS OVER CAREFUL TO AVOID ANY DENOMINATIONAL FEELING. MR. MURRAY, I THINK IT WAS, SOLVED THE DIFFICULTY BY PROPOSING INSTEAD OF THE DEFINITR PREACHING PLACE, THAT WE CONTRIBUTE OUR MONEY AND APPOINT 'MISSIONERS' OR A 'DEPUTATION' TO GO THROUGHOUT THE FIELD WHEREEVER INVITED. THE PURPOSE OF SUCH A DEPUTATION SHOULD BE INSPIRE CHRISTIANS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS TO A HIGHER PLANE OF HOLY LIVING AND CHRISTIAN WORK, TO HOLD CONFERENCES ON BIBLE STUDY AND METHODS OF CHURCH WORK, AND TO URGE FORWARD PRACTICAL UNION EFFORTS IN

IN ALL LINES. THIS SUGGESTION MET WITH GLAD ACCEPTANCE. OUR TIME WAS SHORT. THE TRAIN TO TAKE THEM AWAY LEAVING MONDAY MORNING. WE HAD ALREADY HELD THREE MEETINGS DURING THE DAY AND ANOTHER WAS PLANNED FOR THE EVENING; BUT NOTHING FOR IT BUT TO CALL A FIVE O'CLOCK MEETING AND ARRANGE FOR THE 'MISSION'. THE MEETING WAS LED BY ONE OF OUR OLDEST AND MOST SPIRITUAL PASTORS, MR. JEN OF THE NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PEKING, AND THE IDEA OF THE DEPUTATION EXPLAINED. EXPLANATION WAS NEEDED FOR I DO NOT KNOW THAT THERE HAS EVER BEEN A UNION MOVEMENT OF THIS SORT INITIATED BY CHINESE BEFORE, POSSIBLY IN THE SOUTH, BUT WE DO NOT KNOW OF ANY SUCH. A GLAD RESPONSE WAS MADE AND PLEDGES GIVEN TOWARDS THE TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF THE MISSIONERS AMOUNTING FROM THE CHINESE ALONE TO ABOUT $40.00. OTHERS HAVE HELPED SINCE TO RAISE THIS SUM TO SOME $75.00. THEN THE MEN TO GO ON THE MISSION HAD TO BE CHOSEN. I WAS REMINDED SO MUCH OF ONE AUGUST DAY IN 1898 AT MT. HERMON, WHEN THE FIRST 100 STUDENT VOLUNTEERS MET TO NOMINATE MEN WHO SHOULD GO ABOUT THE COLLEGES IN THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS. THE SAME HOLY SPIRIT THAT GUIDED US THEN I AM SO SURE IS WITH US NOW. THE LEADER READS OF THE SEPARATION OF PAUL AND BARNABAS FOR THE WORK "WHEREUNTO GOD HAD CALLED THEM". ONE OF THE DELEGATES URGES THAT THE SELECTION MAY BE MADE BY LOT! - WE DECIDE TO KNEEL AND AFTER PRAYING FOR THE SPIRIT'S GUIDANCE, WRITE OUR BALLOTS WHILE STILL KNEELING. GOD CERTAINLY GUIDED US - THE FOUR MEN NOMINATED WERE PASTORS JEN AND MENG OF THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION, PASTOR LIU OF THE METHODIST, AND MR. YANG OF THE LONDON MISSION. AND THUS OUR CONVOCATION CAME TO AN END, OUR HEARTS FULL OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO GOD THAT HE HAD ANSWERED OYR PRAYERS, AND FULL OF A SERIOUS ENTHUSIASM TO BE "MEET FOR THE MASTER'S USE" IN THE COMING DAYS.

OF THE RESULTS OF THIS THE THIRD PEITAIHO CONVOCATION IT IS NOT NOT TO EARLY TO ADD A WORD, REGARDING A FEW THINGS OF WHICH WE HAVE HAD BROUGHTTO OUR ATTENTION. IT WAS WITH GREAT PLEASURE E.G. THAT WE HEARD FROM TUNGCHOU, THAT PASTOR KAO BEFORE THE FOREIGNERS HAD RETURNED FROM THEIR SUMMER AT PEITAIHO, ETC., HAD OF HIS OWN MOTION AND WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH THE MISSIONARIES, HELD A SERIES OF MEETINGS FOR THE SPIRITUAL UPLIFT OF THE CHURCH. HE TOLD ME ABOUT THEM WHEN I RETURNED AND ALSO OF HIS OWN GREAT BLESSING RECEIVED THRU THE MEETINGS AT PEITAIHO. THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER THE "DEPUTATION HELD ITS FIRST SERIES OF MEETINGS, IN PEKING. THEY WERE CONDUCTED WHOLLY BY PASTORS JEN AND LIU. ALL DENOMINATIONS WERE FREE TO ATTEND. JEN PASTOR TOLD ME ABOUT IT WITH GREAT JOY. NOT ONLY WERE THE CHRISTIANS HELPED SPIRIRUALLY BUT VARIOUS PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS WERE CARRIED INTO EFFECT. A MOTHERS LEAGUE WAS ESTABLISHED, SOME SORT OF A UNION CHILDREN'S WORK WAS STARTED, ARRANGEMENTS FOR REGULAR PULPIT EXCHANGE AND VISITING AMONG THE DIFFERENT CHURCHES WAS WAS PERFECTED, AS MENTIONED ABOVE, ETC. THE SECOND WEEK IN OCTOBER BY INVITATION THE DEPUTATION HELD A WEEK'S SERIES OF MEETINGS IN TIENTSIN. I JUDGE THE RESULTS TO HAVE BEEN SIMILAR TO THOSE IN PEKING. AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER RECEIVED FROM MR. CANDLIN, A PROMINENT ENGLISH METHODIST, ESPECIALLY REGARDING OUR PASTOR JEN, ONE THE FIRST GRADUATES OF THE AMERICAN BOARD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT TUNGCHOU, MAY BE OF INTEREST. WRITING FROM TIENTSIN HE SAYS., "THE MEETINGS HERE, YOU WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN, ARE GOING WELL, AND ARE PRODUCING AN EXCELLENT IMPRESSION. PASTOR JEN, ESPECIALLY WITH HIS BIBLE STUDY IN OUR CHURCH HERE IS PRODUCING QUITE A PROFOUND IMPRESSION AND SUCH WORK IS JUST WHAT ALL OUR PEOPLE WANT. IF YOU CAN FOUND A BIBLE INSTITUTE WHICH WILL MULTIPLY JUST WHAT HE IS NOW DOING "THIRTY FOLD, SIXTY FOLD AND A HUNDRED FOLD, "YOU WILL ACCOMPLISH THE GREATEST THING EVER YET DONE FOR MISSIONS IN CHINA. I AM DELIGHTED AND YOU MAY COUNT UPON MY SUPPORT ALL ALONG THE LINE." BEGINNING THE 29 OCT. MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN PAOTINGFU. PRAY FOR THIS WORK!

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Rec'd AUG 11 1908

REPORT of the TREASURER of the NORTH-CHINA MISSION

for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

	APPROPRIATIONS	EXPENDITURES	LAPSES.
A.B.C.F.M.	$35141.77	$34483.95	$657.82
W.B.M.	4120.00	3985.11	134.89
W.B.M.I.	8960.00	8672.05	287.95
W.B.M.P.	1175.00	1175.00	
TOTALS	$49396.77	$48316.11	$1080.66
SPECIAL GRANTS	$12484.15	$ 7711.32	$4762.83 unexpended.
Grand Totals	$61880.92	$56027.43	$4762.83 " " .

The expenditures for which there were no appropriations amounted to $730.64: this is $350.02 less than the lapses under Appropriations. That the Mission has in every way lived within its income and has a balance of $4762.83 for the work of 1908 , shows a healthy financial condition.

Respectfully submitted,

Frances D. Wilder,

Treasurer North-China Mission

of the American Board.

Tungchow, June 8th, 1908.

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[illegible signature]

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Tungchow, June 8th, 1908. of the American Board.

Treasurer 1907-8 for Boston.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE PAST YEAR IN CHINA. - 1908-09

POLITICAL. A NEW EMPEROR.

The great out-standing fact of the past year was the nearly simultaneous demise of the late Emperor Kuang Hsü, and of the late Empress Dowager. The former event was officially announced as having occurred on Sat. Nov. 14th, and the latter the following day. Since it was of the utmost importance to the ruling party at Court that its acts should have the sanction of the late Empress Dowager, it will always remain uncertain whether the death of the mentally weak and physically invalid Emperor at so opportune a juncture was so absolute a coincidence as was represented. The edicts immediately published in the name of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager appointed Prince Ch'un, the Emperor's younger brother as Prince Regent. As he was sent to Germany in 1901 as an Imperial Commissioner to apologize for the murder of the German Minister in June 1900, he has seen something of the world, and it is generally agreed that he was the best choice which could have been made. As the young Emperor, whose style is Hsuan T'ung, is but three years of age, a long Regency is assured, under the lead of the father of the infant ruler. The funeral of the late Emperor took place with Oriental but decidedly somber display in the month of May. That of the late Empress Dowager will occur in the autumn. The change of Emperors had long been anticipated on the part of both Chinese and foreigners with feelings of deep anxiety; yet the dreaded outbreaks nowhere occurred. The precautions against them, especially in Peking, were very thorough.

The Fall of a Great Minister of State.

Early in Jan. it became known that the Prince Regent had summarily dismissed Yuan Shih-k'ai, the most prominent and much the ablest statesman in China, at a time when to outward appearance he might have seemed at the acme of his power. This step is supposed to have been long meditated, and ~~was~~ was not improbably due to the advice (or request) of the late Emperor by whom was "betrayed" by Yuan in the dramatic events of Sept. 1898. It was feared that this would mean a speedy and final disappearance of all Yuan's able and powerful friends in official life, but such did not prove to be the case. He has since lived in complete retirement. As a result, the ship-of-state appears to have lost its rudder, and international relations have been ever since more than ever confused and disturbing. There have been conflicting reports as to the intention of the Prince Regent in regard to the recall of the "Reformers" of 1898, such as K'ang Yu-wei, Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, &c, but it seems unlikely that this will take place.

The Visit of the Dalai Lama.

The spectacular and barbaric pomp attending the visit of the great Pontiff of Tibet called attention anew to the delicate and difficult problem confronting China in administering that remote and inaccessible dependency—which might as well be termed an "Independency".

Internal Reform.

The largest internal problem before the Chinese Government is the reform of its civil service. The finances and the currency of the Empire are in a confusion apparently hopeless, with no settled principles anywhere in sight.

There are probably few Chinese officials who have any adequate comprehension of the nature of the problem, and such men are hampered in a great variety of Oriental ways, especially by the chronic disagreements of different governmental cliques. Meantime the treaty with Great Britain of 1902,

and that with the U.S. in 1903 in each of which a whole array of reforms was promised, have become merely interesting relics. This is strikingly illustrated in the refusal of Great Britain to take part in an international conference to arrange for the abolition of the internal transit tax known as lekin, and its substitution by an additional tariff at the ports. This refusal is not at all because Great Britain is opposed to the reform (which has been long urged) but because agreements with China are shown by events to have no binding force.

China for the Chinese.

The now thoroughly aroused spirit of the New China has raised a vehement outcry against all foreign loans without which it is impossible for China to be developed. The same objection is also held against employing foreign experts of any kind, though Chinese herself probably could not provide five men capable of conducting unaided any first-class engineering enterprise.

Railways.

One such man, however, has lately pushed to completion in a very creditable and workmanlike manner the railway from Peking to Kalgan, with many tunnels, one of them about a mile in length. This line runs through the Nankow Pass, where the shrill whistle of the engine and the roar of the passenger and freight cars on one side the valley, are matched by the steady tinkle of the clumsy bells hung to the necks of the deliberate camels thousands in number, on the other. This striking-but merely temporary-conjunction of the old and the new renders the 15 miles through this pass the most intersting bit of railroading in China. By means of a foreign loan-at once detested and indispensable-the Belgian railway from Peking to Hankow has been redeemed, and is now operated by China. The long delayed trunk line from Tientsin to Nanking has at last been begun, and may be completed in two years or so, doubtless with important (but not yet predictable) economic results. A line from Shanghai to Hangchow through a populous district with many rivers, canals, and countless graves, is also approaching completion entirely by Chinese work and supervision. But it is the subject of an unending controversy with Great Britain in consequence of the violation of her agreements on the part of China.

The great Peking Syndicate which ten years ago was able to get for the asking valuable concessions for mining rights in Shansi, has been compelled by irresistible public opinion, and at great monetary expense, to relinquish its "rights", a probable precedent for all other concessions not already in operation. The sentiment behind this strenuous opposition to foreign exploiting is sound, but its manifestations are frequently both unreasoning and unreasonable. It is an ominous symptom that government lotteries for the capture of funds to be used in railway extension have made their appearance throughout the Yang-tsu Valley, in distant Szuchuan, and lately in Peking itself. The result is sure to be financially disappointing and socially demoralizing.

Self-Government for China.

A great deal of Chinese ink has been used up in drawing regulations for the new "Self-governing Societies" in varying parts of China. It is a

judicious generalization of an expert in Chinese affairs, that the Chinese are fond of drawing up regulations, but not at all fond of being regulated. According to present appearances the self-governing bodies will be merely narrowly limited oligarchies, with liberties which are nominal only, and subject to a variety of efficient vetoes.

The "Constitution" for China.

Talk about a "Constitution" grows each year more earnest and more hopeful -to the talkers. A constitution is conceived of as a political nickel-in-the-slot machine, out of which comes whatever is wanted in lots adjusted to the wish of the operator. Instead of this it is rather a barbed-wire fence to prevent "all sorts and conditions of men" from doing as they please and incidentally compelling others to do so too. There is no Asiatic country from China to Turkey which has the smallest notion what "a constitution" is or means, though they can (and doubtless will) learn in due time. Thus far the fundamental conditions of self-regulation, self-initiative, and self-sacrifice are by most Chinese quite undreampt of.

The New Peking.

Notice should be taken of the remarkable transformation of the capital of China, with its (as yet badly) macadamized streets, and excellent police force. New buildings in foreign style are springing up everywhere, and the new Foreign Office would do credit to the Occident.

Development of the Chinese Postal System.

When it is remembered that this sytem is but twelve years old, its rapid expansion is marvellous-especially as in the cataclysm of 1900 it was demoralized. In 1904 the total number of pieces handled was 66 millions; in 1905, 76 1/2 millions; in 1906, 113 millions; in 1907, 168 millions; in 1908 252 millions. In 1901 the parcels numbered 127,000 weighing 250 tons; in 1908 there were 2,445,000 weighing more than 27,000 tons. The postal routes now cover 88,000 miles, of which 68,000 is by courier lines. The number of post-offices has increased from 2803 in 1907 to 3493 in 1908. Hardly any of China's modern improvements means more for the welfare of the people than the one just named.

Education.

In government education there has been little progress apparent, though great plans are made, and enormous sums of money expended. It is not uncommon for the students to "take charge" and dictate their own terms. Effective discipline seems to be extraordinarily difficult. In the reaction against the Japanese their teachers come in for a share, and many engagements are not renewed. The number of Chinese students in Japan which a few years ago was probably fully 15,000 is now less than a third of the number, and is diminishing. As a concomitant of the remission of the American indemnity debt due from China 100 Chinese students are yearly sent to America and after four years there will be fifty annually until the indemnity account is closed more than thirty years hence.

The Opium Conference at Shanghai.

The sessions of this body last March marked an important step in the inter-

national treatment of a gigantic evil, which now that it threatens ~~[illegible]~~ Western nations as well as Orientals deservedly attracts great attention.

The sincerity of China's attempt to abolish the use of opium was explicitly recognized, and at the same time it was clearly pointed out that despite the regularly diminishing importation of opium from India (in accordance with agreement) the amount entering Chinese ports is now greater than ever before, and the price unprecedently high. This is due to the fact that while the Indian government has limited the amount shipped to China, it has not so limited that exported elsewhere, and those shipments now gravitate to China. It was shown that while the prohibition of the sale of opium is very unequally enforced ~~in~~ being in some places singularly efficient and in others totally inefficient, on the whole the progress is commendable. The conscience of the Christian world must be thoroughly aroused, and a Chinese national conscience developed before this reform can strike deep and permanent roots.

Visit of the American Fleet to Amoy.

The visit of the American Fleet to Chinese waters last autumn was an interesting spectacular event which probably resulted in some good feeling, the value of which it is difficult to estimate.

Western Interest in Education in China.

It is a remarkable fact that several Western nations have independently manifested great interest in plans for assisting the Chinese to enter more ~~more~~ vigorously upon the new education. Lord William Cecil has twice visited China with a view to the establishment of a Christian University upon English lines, but the scheme has not yet matured. There is a proposition warmly welcomed by the Chinese to found a Hongkong University, to which they have already subscribed considerable sums. The Germans have determined to open a school for Chinese at Tsing Tao, at an estimated cost of $150,000, with an annual expenditure of $22,500, and desire government recognition, which is uniformly withheld from Christian schools.

Profs. Burton and Chamberlin of the Chicago University have visited China with reference to the expenditure of considerable sums of money for education in China. Nothing is publicly known as to the nature of their recommendations.

The Educational Association of China.

The meeting of this body in May was an important one, and showed how great a debt China, unconsciously as yet, owes to Christian schools, It is evident also that these schools tend to fall relatively behind unless reinforced by a larger staff and by ampler means. Every such Christian school should be endowed, and not dependent upon fluctuating contributions.

The Union Medical College in Peking.

This is a union between five different missions, and a Medical Society in London. It has a five years course, and has been opened four years, having at present about seventy pupils, the first class to graduate in Jan. 1911. Several accomplished physicians devote themselves to instruction here. This is the only institution of the sort recognized by the Chinese Government, which after due examination will grant degrees. The influence of this young College upon the evolution of a medical science for China is likely to be of very great importance.

Spiritual Awakening.

The revivals reported a year ago in the Manchurian churches have extended

through several provinces, largely, but by no means exclusively, under the lead of Rev. Jonathan Goforth. Some of the results have been striking, and attention has been called to a power hitherto unused. Chinese evangelists here and there appear, one of whom after a relatively brief but most useful term of service has lately been called to some higher work above. The future of the Chinese church lies in the development of its leaders, and signs are not wanting that they will be found. The Union College at Wei Hsien, Shantung, was visited last spring with a gracious outpouring of the Spirit, the like of which we do not remember to have heard of elsewhere. As a result spiritual apathy has been replaced by such zeal on the part of the students to give themselves to the Lord, that an hundred students in the College including the two upper classes, and a score or more in the Academy have resolved to work for the Master. The direct and indirect results are beyond measurement.

Expansion in the Work of the Y.M.C.A.

This energetic organization has forged ahead at even more than the usual pace. In Shanghai the Martyr's Memorial building, long before it had been in use for two years, was much more than outgrown. At the close of 1908 a "whirlwind campaign" for new associate members resulted in the increase within a month of the membership from less than 500 to almost 1000. In the same port a recent financial campaign for securing 75,000 taels for additional land and also for a Chinese Recreation Ground has been so successful as to leave no doubt that the desired End will be reached. In Tientsin new premises are about to be purchased, when the widely ramified work will be yet more expanded. In Peking it is hoped that the long planned new buildings may soon be erected. Through the influence of the Association secretaries Mr. Chang Po-ling of Tientsin, an influential teacher of fine character and purpose, has become a pronounced Christian. Upon doing so he resigned his headship of an important Middle School, and was sent to America to attend the Fisheries Congress in Washington. After a brief tour of the world upon his return he was again placed at the head of the school with liberty to use his influence as he desired, but out of school hours.

Mr. Fei Ch'i-hao, an Oberlin and Yale graduate, was invited from Y.M.C.A. work to be the Principal of the provincial College at Pao Ting fu, and has shown admirable qualities in that important position, which he has filled with credit to himself and great advantage to the church. The summer conferences of the Y.M.C.A. are of growing power and influence, opening a ... door to influence those who must be an important factor in the China that ... to be. The Christian Endeavor Convention at Nanking, the first ... four years, was a distinct success under the lead of the new Secretary & ...is wife. It is hoped to hold another next year in Peking. A Sunday School Secretary has recently been appointed and will soon take up his work, for ...ich by long experience in China he is fitted. Many new societies ... entering China to engage in mission work, regarding it as the largest ...eld in the world. A single Canadian society (Meth.) has lately welcomed 30 ...ecruits at one time. The movement for independent Chinese churches ... considerable strength potentially, but has not as yet made much progress. ...at is needed is religious liberty for China, which may not be so far off

as sometimes appears.

The Open Door in China.

It seems to be the almost universal testimony that there is a readiness to listen to preaching, and especially to lectures on the part of all classes of Chinese, in former years unknown. It may truthfully be said that we now have access to the ear, the eye, and to some extent to the mind of China-but not as yet to its heart. When that is gained great results will follow. For these in the meantime we work and pray.

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General Survey of the
Gen. North China- 1908-1909
A. H. Smith

JUL 26 1909

Report of Missionary At Large, 1908-'09.

Immediately after the close of the last Annual Meeting I went to Shantung remaining seven weeks in P'ang Chuang assisting in the Summer Class of Helpers, and visiting some of the out-stations. I then spent a fortnight with Mrs. Smith who was recuperating in Pei Tai Ho. At the request of Dr. Goodrich I went (Sept. 12th) to Peking to take his place in the Theological Seminary until his return at the end of Oct. I then went to T'ung Chou, remaining a little more than two months, when I accompanied Mrs. Smith to Japan, on her way to the U.S. We spent two weeks in Kiyoto, where I had several opportunities of addressing churches, the Doshisha, and some of the students in the Imperial University. Returning by way of Shanghai I visited Nanking during the progress of the evangelistic meetings there. At Shanghai I was invited to give two addresses, one of them to gentry, merchants, and others in the hall of the Y.M.C.A. on the necessity of cultivating a national conscience as to means to ridding China of opium. In Tientsin I was asked to make an address at the graduation of the first class from the P'u T'ung school of the Y.M.C.A., a function which was attended by the Gov. Gen. and the principal offecials of the city. At the request of Mr. Thwing who came to China representing the International Reform Bureau, I called with him upon the Customs Taotai in Tientsin, and upon Price Kung, Chief Anto-Opium Commissioner, in Peking. At a later period I also called by appointment made by Dr. Richard, upon Mr. Yen Hsiu, Vice President of the Board of Education, with reference to important national reforms. A movement looking toward the promotion of religious liberty for China was initiated in Peking in the spring, and I was chosen by the Peking Missionary Association as a member of a representative committee of which Dr. Martin was the chairman. After a thorough canvass of the subject by the advice of the American Minister, Mr. Rockhill, it was decided to take no steps at present. While living in T'ung Chou there have been not infrequent opportunities for incidental help here and there, such as preaching, taking various college meetings, &c. At Dr. Sheffield's request I took his class twice a week in the Evidences of Christianity for a period during the latter part of the term in 1908, and after my return during a part of the spring of the current year. In company with Mr. Wilder a week was spent in a visit to Kalgan, only two days of which however were in that place. The better part of several weeks were devoted to the careful preparation of replies to four of the eight Commissions of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference of 1910, as well as one subordinate one. It was represented by the questioners that this was the most important form of work which any one could do, and should take precedence of any other. At Mr. Wilder's instigation two lectures (one on the British Empire, the other on The Essentials of Reform in China) were given in the T'ung Chou church to officials, gentry, merchants, and military men of the city attended by an audience of several hundred, comprising a range of people with whom we have ordinarily little or nothing to do. It is evident that this form of activity might be, and ought to be greatly extended. While the year has not been without result it is far enough from being satisfactory. It would be better to have a more definite residence, with more specific opportunites for contact with the Chinese, and at the same time without binding engagements which would prevent freedom of movement according to circumstances. It is now somewhat more than four years since Mrs. Smith and myself have had any fixed abode. If we are ever to have one again it must be upon her return from the

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United States,which will be some time hence,at which time some decision would naturally be made. It might be well for the Mission to express approval of my return to America at such time as may be arranged between myself and the Prudentail Committee. (Omitting the campaign condensed into less than six months of 1906 it is more than fourteen years since my previous furlough.) As an appendix to what was said last year on the subject it may be mentioned that I learn from Mr.Harry Wade Hicks of the Young People's Movement,that 85,000 copies of the Uplift of China had been sold in the U.S.;that four English editions by different societies aggregated a total of twenty thousand copies used in Great Britain and in Australia; and that there has been a German translation of 1500 copies. I have information from Denmark of a translation into Danish in numerous editions to a total of 3600 copies,which have been ~~used~~ circulated in Denmark,Norway,Sweden,and Finland. The general use of such little manuals throughout Protestant Christendom is one of the many hopeful signs for the future evangelization of the World.

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Arthur H. Smith

At Large, 1908-19.
Arthur H. Smith

Report of the Kalgan Station for Mission Year ending April 30th, 1901. (Compiled from statements given by native Helpers and other native Christians from that station visiting Peking).

At the close of the Annual Meeting last year Mr. Williams and Mr. Roberts returned at once to Kalgan, being hastened by a telegram from Mr. Sprague urging the immediate need of their help in the Station because of the increase of Boxer hostility. Dr. Murdock who had plan- to spend the summer in Kalgan accompanied them.

On their arrival, (June 10th), they found the crisis was indeed upon them. They made their way with difficulty through the mob in the streets, gathered because of the rumor that the mission was that day to be destroyed. The time was not fully ripe for the actual attack by the Boxers, but it was doubtless largely owing to this premature demonstration that the missionaries were led to hasten their departure. The story of their visiting the Yamens, their appeal to officials, the refusal of the latter to give protection, their departure for Mongolia, their long and dangerous journey across the desert and plateau, their perils and privations, their safe arrival in Siberia, the kind assistance of Russian officials in forwarding them on their journey, and their arrival in America in time to meet the first company of missionaries returning after the siege of Peking, at the Annual Meeting of the Board in StLouis, has been given to the world, and has been the subject of thanksgiving throughout the Christian church.

At the time of the departure of the missionaries from Kalgan the schools were disbanded, and the helpers were advised to return to their homes. A guard was sent from the Yamen to protect mission property, given no doubt in sincerity, but such efforts were paralyzed whe officers and people became convinced that the Boxers were under Imperial protection and patronage. On June 28th the Boxers destroyed the Imperial telegraph office, the Chinese operators barely escaping with their lives. The following day the mission premises were looted, and twelve days later - July 11th - were burned to the ground. The number of church members in Kalgan is small, and all made their escape to places of safety, and none of their homes were destroyed.

Although the center of the Station work was thus desolated the more

tragic interest centers around the two main out-stations of Yü Chou and Ch'ing K'e Ta. (The Yü Chou region is the center of the largest part of Kalgan Station church membership. All the helpers but one have their homes in or near this city). The Boxers were very active throughout that region, and announced their purpose to make a clean sweep of the Catholic Christians who were numerous in those towns. At Hsi He Ying there is a large Catholic church which was early made a place of refuge for Catholic Christians, and was strongly fortified. The arrival of a body of Boxers at Yü Chou on their way to destroy that church was made the occasion for the attack upon our mission chapel in that city. The aged mother in the Ts'ai family, apprehending the coming storm, and with that dread of the extinction of the family name which is so strong in the Chinese, had commanded her son, the helper Ts'ai Fu Yüan, to flee from the city with his son, and by finding a place of refuge preserve the family root! With reluctance he obeyed her command and departed, (July 16th). He had been absent fourteen days when the Boxers destroyed their house and the chapel. The women of the family who had been led to a temple during the burning of these houses and then released, returned to their homes only to be seized again by the Boxers and cast one at a time into a well, burying each under stone and earth. In this way six Christian women were killed, and the homes of all Christians were destroyed.

The town of Hsi He Ying is the home of the Kao family. The helpers Kao Hsi, Kao Yueh, with their younger brother Kao Hsin, had returned home from their posts at out-stations and were together with their families when preparations were being made by the Boxers for their attack upon the Catholics. The Kao Family took refuge in the Sorgum fields. From their hiding-place they saw their homes go up in flames, and an uncle watching the premises was killed. As the danger increased the sons were sent away by the mother for a place of safety. The Boxer attack upon the Catholic church continued for three days. There was severe fighting, but the Catholic Christians held their position and the Boxers retired defeated and with their prestige gone. While the women of the family were in hiding the Lord raised up a protector for them in a remarkable way. Mr. Wang of a hamlet near at hand called together the men of the village and secured their prom-

ise to give protection to these Christian women, and later they were taken to his home and most kindly treated. The Kao brothers found a place of safety north-east of Kalgan in the district of Chih Ching where the district magistrate opposed the Boxers successfully to the end and gave efficient protection to Christians. Helper Ts'ai was in the same region though not with the Kaos. When the Kao brothers returned home the man who had befriended their families aided them in getting a home, and the neighbors supplied them with the necessities of food and clothing, so that they were able to get through the winter without extreme distress. Of the seventy church members in the Yü Chou region nine were killed.

The homes of all the Christians in Shui Ch'üan were destroyed, the Christians themselves finding refuge in a dry mountain gorge where they were preserved from starvation by the kindness of a relative of one of the families who daily took to them food and drink.

It was upon the Christians of Ch'ing K'e Ta that the blow fell most heavily. This was the largest out-station belonging to Kalgan, with a membership last year of 121. The villages on every side were full of Boxers. There was a Catholic church in the village of Hsiao Chuang Tsü, about three miles distant, which was attacked by thousands of Boxers on July 10th. They were at first successfully repulsed but later were led by soldiers and after three days' fighting the Christians were overpowered, and over two hundred persons -men, women, and children - were destroyed. The Boxers greatly inspirited by this success went next to Ch'ing K'e Ta where they were led by a rich man of the town, from house to house, destroying the houses of Christians and killing all Christians who had not made their escape. Among those killed was Sun Wan Hsin, a student of the North China College. He was a young man of excellene Christian character and of good promise. There were killed in Ch'ing K'e Ta and the neighboring village of San Ma Fang twenty one Christians. The total loss of the Kalgan church in killed was thirty - sixteen men and fourteen women. Thirty eight homes were destroyed, and in addition twenty seven families were despoiled of their goods. Mr. Lo teacher in the Kalgan boys' school was so overwhelmed by the dangers and trials through which he with his family was called to pass that at last his mind gave way,

and for a time he was violently deranged, being himself a burden just at the time when his counsel and help were the most needed.

Nearly all the members of the Kalgan church are homeless and are dependent upon the kindness of heathen relatives. Boxers though disbanded as an organization continue to nurse their spirit of hatred towards foreigners and their followers, though for the present actual peril to life is probably passed. Christians continue to gather in little groups on Sunday for prayer. Bibles have been preserved in only two places. Mr. Kao said; "We gather together and repeat Bible verses from memory and then all pray". The house of Chang Ju Ch'eng near Shui Ch'üan was not burned, and that has been a rallying point for the Yü Chou Christians. The helpers have gone about among the Christians to give such help and counsel as was possible.

None of the Bible-readers were killed though all were at their homes. They have not as yet been able to attempt any renewal of work. The girls of the schools were all taken safely to their homes by the matron Mrs. Sung, and during the trouble none were killed. While all the Kalgan church members - according to reports received - have made a good record for faithfulness no one has made a better record than the mother of the Kao brothers. When they were pressed to recant she said" We are Christians to the end. No recanting in this family"! May the Great Shepherd of the sheep give special care to this scattered flock, and bring to them speedy help in his own good way.

by Mrs. E. W. Sheffield

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Kalgan Station Report.
May 1902.

On May 31st 1901, Mr. Roberts arrived at Tientsin from America. As the result of the war, the interior of the country was in such an unsettled condition, that it was not feasible to go at once to Kalgan. There was much to be done, however, for Tientsin Station, in the absence of Dr. Stanley and Mr. Aiken. The Kalgan helpers, who had been aided with advice and sympathy by Mrs. Sheffield and the other Tungcho missionaries, came to Tientsin to see their Pastor. All had gone through fiery trials since our last parting, and it was a solemn joy to meet again in this world.

The officials urged us to present the indemnity claims of the native Christians, and the names of the Boxer murderers. This was done in June and July. The Kalgan claims of about $17,000.00 gold were paid by the officials in the early autumn, 3/5 in Peking and 2/5 in Kalgan,

but in Kalgan the money, deposited in the bank which we designated, was put there in the official's name, not in ours. This error was corrected later. In October a five days' meeting of Kalgan Christians was held in Peking, after which ($10,967.00) $ gold 7,457.00 were sent north in the care of three helpers for distribution. These brethren made some mistakes, but a careful investigation has shown that their work was done honestly, and in general well.

The disturbances in the interior of the country were becoming settled, and the highway robbers on the Kalgan road were subdued early in the autumn. The arrival in November of Mrs. Roberts from America, where she had spent some years in caring for her sons, was a token of good for the Kalgan flock. The Church work of Tientsin was speedily placed in the hands of Dr. Stanley, the Mission business in those of Mr. McCann, who arrived in December, and early in January Mr. Roberts was free to start on a tour to Kalgan. The other members of the Committee for exploration of

the Kalgan field, Dr. Goodrich and Mr. Wilder, were unable to go at that time. The following is Mr. Roberts' report of his tour:— "On Jan. 13th I left Peking with Mr. F.A. Larson, who had led our missionaries in their flight to Siberia in 1900. On reaching Hsüan Hua Fu, the chief official, Ling Taotai, welcomed us most cordially. He ordered two soldiers to go with me on my tour to Yücho, and the magistrate of Kalgan sent two more. On the 17th we entered Kalgan, and I realized more than ever before how many friends I have. I could hardly go along in the streets, because they stopped me so often, to express their joy at seeing me. We lodged at an inn in the Upper City, under an enormous mountain cliff. Helper Fêng Kô transferred to my care the six thousand taels ($4000.00) of indemnity for the native Christians, which were on deposit in a bank. Afterward I visited our Mission Premises, that had been destroyed by the Boxers; but there was no admittance; for the holes in the wall, including

the gateway, had been filled with adobe bricks, in accordance with my orders, as a first step toward repossessing the land. The following day I went over the wall on ladders, and inspected the ruins of our homes. It seemed a pitiful sight,—our houses, chapel and schools, all reduced to heaps of broken bricks. Parts of the foundations of our houses remained intact, but some of the stones had been stolen, and others had been broken by the heat of the burning buildings. The trees, which we had nursed into life by careful watering, had been dug up by the roots. Dr. Waples' chicken-coop was the only structure remaining. The grave-stones in our little Missionary cemetery were all thrown down. It seemed very sad, that our Bethel had been destroyed, and our labor for the people interrupted; but it was pleasant to remember, that no lives of missionaries nor of Christians had been sacrificed in Kalgan, and that the indemnity will inable us to rebuild the houses.

The place endeared to us by many happy memories, was still ours, full of fresh air and sunshine, near the city, but apart from its filth and noise; and the grand mountains on every side were a reminder of their Maker, great, strong, and unshaken, amid the commotions of this changing world. He still has a work to be done in Kalgan, lost sheep to be brought to the heavenly fold, — and his own presence and power will give success.

"On Sunday the preaching service was held in the home of the Bible Woman, Mrs. Yen. Twenty-seven persons were present. It was evident that the Kalgan Church was neither killed nor scattered.

"On Monday Jan. 20th, I left Kalgan with four soldiers and my deacon-servant, to visit all the outstations. The tour of 330 miles occupied 17 days. At this season the rivers were well frozen and easy to cross. I was anxious to re-establish the chapels which we formerly had in the outstations. As the officials seemed ready to grant any reasonable request, and without their word the owners of houses might not dare to rent them to us, I asked the officials in each of five cities,

to help our preachers rent chapels on the main streets, with rooms in the rear for a boys' school. The cities were Yü Cho, Hsi Ning Hsien, Huai An Hsien, Wan Chüan Hsien, and Hsüan Hua Fu. In each place but the last, we had had a small chapel on a back street before the Boxer uprising. Hsüan Hua Fu being as large a city as Kalgan, and only 20 miles away, and having been left unoccupied by the Christian Alliance, was too important a place to be neglected. Besides, the growth of our Kalgan Church had made it necessary to place a helper there, for the good of our members in that district.

"All of the officials treated me with the utmost politeness. This is in marked contrast to their attitude before the war. In Kalgan there is a "Foreign Office", in which a young officer, who and understands foreign relations, has lived four years in Russia, has special authority to protect native Christians as well as foreigners, and ~~to us, has the authority to coerce any refractory official~~ is very active in our behalf. ~~in that portion of the Province~~ Once he told Mr. Larson that he would collect "in four or five days" an indemnity to cover the cost of his flight to Siberia

very active in our behalf. Once he told Mr. Larson that he would collect "in four or five days" an indemnity to cover the cost of his flight to Siberia. The time having expired, he brought the silver to Mr. Larson after midnight, lest the latter might doubt his faithfulness in keeping his word.

"On the way to Wan Chüan, I met the magistrate of that city, and he alighted from his sedan chair, to hear what I had to say. He reminded me, that he had protected our property in Kalgan until the swords of the Boxers were literally on his neck, and promised to help me in various ways, one of which would be, that he would have the Chinese graves removed from the center of our Mission compound.

"At Huai An, Governor Kao returned my call, and sent me a feast. He näively said that the treaties did not require him to find a chapel for us, but that he would do it for me "for friendship's sake". He has already found a building for us in a good location.

"Governor Sun, of Yücho, called on me at the inn, almost as soon as I arrived, and conferred with me a long time in a whisper. He is a man of ability, and will care well for our interests. It was interesting to see how he recived me at his yamên, opening "the gates of righteousness", and insisting ~~on~~ on my taking the highest seat. He sent a deputy to welcome me the next day at Nan Chüan, a market-town 7 miles to the west, where I preached to a large crowd of rough men.

"I visited our Chapel in Yücho, that was ruined by the Boxers. Three coffins were still there, containing the remains of Christian women, who had suffered a martyr's death. Three others had been interred.

"Going on toward Hsi Ning, I called on the Christians in the villages. Words cannot depict their joy, at seeing their Pastor again. It was the first visit of a missionary in this mountainous region since the outbreak. In three places the Boxers, hearing of my coming with soldiers, hastened to offer money and land, in order to make peace with the Church.

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"The Hsi Ning Magistrate had gone elsewhere, to pay an indemnity to the Roman Catholics, but left orders to have me welcomed most cordially, and I saw him later in the country.

"On Sunday, Feb. 2nd, a preaching service was held at Ching Kō Ta, (Azure Hill,) after which a meeting of seven helpers and eight deacons was held, for consultation as to the work. The meeting continued from 10 A. M. till after midnight. Two helpers and two deacons, who had been suspended, after confessions and explanations,

were restored to fellowship. Brethren who were estranged from each other became reconciled. As we conversed upon the terrors of 1900, and the joy of our present meeting, tears of sorrow and of joy flowed together. One helper and one student helper, because of inefficiency and other reasons, had to be dismissed from the service. Five communicants and four probationers were excommunicated, one for opium-smoking, one for adultery, and the rest for stealing sheep. One night in October, they went with others to a neighboring village, — 22 armed men in all, — and drove a flock of sheep to Ching Kō Ta, for which they received the next day a ransom of sixty strings of cash. After all that the Church members have lost and suffered, it was natural that some should take revenge upon their enemies; but such actions required our severest rebuke.

"I returned to Kalgan by way of Hsüan Hua Fu, where I had satisfactory interviews

with the officials.

"I found the Church members much discouraged by the long absence of the missionaries, and the fact that no steps had been taken for re-building our Mission houses. The Russian merchants and Roman Catholic priests had built their houses the preceding summer. Our place seemed dead, — a vacant lot, with only the ruins of our houses, a well full of earth and stones, and a desecrated cemetery. Some of the Church members were inclined to turn to the Roman Catholics, as the only religious leaders to be found. It seemed absolutely necessary to do something to encourage the native brethren, and nothing could do this more successfully than to build something, however small. This would indicate life, activity, and an intention to carry on the work. The officials and people often asked whether we should re-build our chapel. I could not say No. Yet I did not presume

to decide anything about re-opening the Station,— that of course would be a matter for the Mission and the Prudential Committee to decide,— but I had a conviction that Kalgan, if not re-opened as a Station, would be an important out-station, where we must have a Chapel, and a school; so that it could not be amiss to build something at a small expense. Furthermore, if the place should not be used at all, it would have to be sold, and would bring a much better price, if the holes in the wall around the yard were stopped up, the rubbish in the well dug out, and a gate and gate-house built. This would be equally necessary, and no loss but a good investment of money, whatever might be done as to occupying or selling the property. Only the worst parts of the wall could be repaired at first. The expense of this was $17.54 gold, digging out the earth in the well cost $12.00, and the gate-house, 30 X 16 ft. in size, cost about $190.00.

"Kalgan, being the chief business center

northwest of Peking, is the most advantageous place for reaching men. Our life and work there, for the last thirty-five years, have done much to win the good will of the people. The city magistrate, without my asking it, posted up a proclamation, saying that we were coming back to rebuild our Mission Station, and that any persons who might make trouble for us, should suffer severe penalties.

"The country in general is very peaceful, and I felt as safe there as ever before; that is, there was practically nothing for any one to fear. Some robberies still occur on the highways at night, as they did in the most peaceful years. In Mongolia two camel-trains, carrying tea for the Russian merchants, had been pillaged, but the tea was recovered afterward. The soldiers who were sent with me on my tour, were a useful object-lesson to all beholders, showing the intention of the Government to protect missionaries and Christians; but I think that I could have made the journey

safely without an escort.

"The tour ended with an uneventful return to Peking".

In March Mr. Roberts again visited Kalgan, where he spent five weeks, living in Mr. Larson's house in the Upper City, overseeing the work on our premises, and preaching in the Chapel in the Lower City. Many of the brethren came from the country, some having cases of persecution to report. Letters were written to officials and helpers, in the hope of settling the troubles. A new Church Record was begun, in which are now the names of 207 communicants. There were 250 before the war, of whom 30 were killed by the Boxers, five have been excommunicated, — though we still hope that some of these will repent and be reclaimed, — and a remainder of eight members are missing, or at least their names have not yet been recalled and written down. There are also 50 or 60 probationers, several of whom doubtless will be baptized in the near future.

In April Dr. Goodrich went to Kalgan to inspect the field, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts and Miss Abbie Chapin, the latter of whom went there for a health change. Their coming was a cause of much joy to the native Christians, and gave a new impetus to the work. The meetings were well attended, visitors were numerous, and the Christian women especially were glad to see Mrs. Roberts again, after her long absence. Some meetings for women were held, and visits made at their homes. Another item of good cheer was the news that Mr. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. Sprague, and Mrs. Larson, were already on their way to China. Though Mrs. Larson is not a member of our Mission, she is a most active missionary, and will be a great help to us, especially if she comes to live on our place, where Mr. Larson offers to build a small house at his own expense, to become the property of our Board after five years.

The Kalgan magistrate has paid $700.00

$(467.00) gold, as an indemnity for the desecration of our Mission cemetery, and is taking steps toward having the Chinese graves removed from the midst of our compound.

The Church at Ching Kō Ta has received considerable amounts of land and money, as peace-offerings from the Boxers. The brethren at that place are ready to build their own chapel, without expense to the Mission, and have called the Helper Tsai Fu Yüan to be their Pastor, offering to give half of his support the first year, and a twelfth more each year, until they shall give him full support after six years. There are still a few bitter enemies in that village, where sixteen of the Christians were murdered. The case of these chief criminals is being pushed by the officials, not with a view to requiring capital punishment, but to compel them to make peace with the Church.

On the whole there are splendid opportunities for evangelizing the "northern mountaineers".

The people are mostly friendly, our rights are zealously protected, and the minds of the multitudes have been awakened as never before to hear the Gospel, and examine its teachings. While the first need is always preaching, an equally urgent need just now is the wide distribution of the best Christian books. Buildings are needed at once, but a few small ones, such as will be needed later for servants and helpers, can be built and occupied temporarily by the missionaries. There is no need to ask any grant from the Board for this year, if the members of Kalgan Station may be permitted to borrow certain Kalgan funds now on hand in Tientsin and Kalgan, to be repaid from the earliest appropriations for houses. These funds are: The fund for building the Boys' Boarding School, $300.00 gold; the Endowment of the Kalgan Hospital, $200.00 gold; and the Cemetery Fund, 700.00 taels. With these monies two small houses for families can be provided, together with a temporary

Chapel, to be used later for station classes and helpers. These buildings could be erected before the heavy rains of July, and are absolutely necessary, if the Station is to be re-occupied.

Mr. & Mrs. Sprague will soon be on the field, to help build up the waste places of our Zion. Mr. Williams will be equally with us in heart, though going to the work in Tungcho. We hope that the Mission may repeat its urgent invitation to Dr. & Mrs. Willoughby A. Hemingway and the Misses Margaret and Anna Williams, to come as early as possible for the work that is awaiting them in Kalgan. The people often inquire for Miss Engh, and it is said that she is able and willing to return to Kalgan. With her excellent knowledge of the language, kindly disposition, and her readiness to endure the hardships of touring, she would be a valuable worker, and it would be a special advantage to have her come <u>this</u>

year, fully equipped, as she is, for the work, and indeared to all of our Christian women. All of these workers can be housed temporarily at slight expense. That "the Lord of the harvest" may "thrust forth laborers into his harvest," is our earnest prayer.

Respectfully submitted,
James H. Roberts.

Kalgan Statistics

For the Year Ending April 30, 1902.

Missionaries on the field	2.
Native Preachers (unordained.)	7.
Student Helpers	2.
Bible Women	2.
Teachers of Girls' Schools	2.
Communicants	207.
Probationers	50 or 60.
Chapels	3.
Adherents	1000.
Population of Kalgan Field, Chinese	2,000,000.
Mongols	40,000.

Native Contributions, something, but accurate statistics not obtainable.

For the Station,
James H. Roberts.

Kalgan Station Report
For the Year Ending
Apr. 30, 1902.

(Copy for Boston.)

REPORT OF KALGAN STATION,

For the Year Ending April 30, 1903.

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At the Annual Meeting in May, 1902, the report of the Committee on Exploration of the Kalgan field was adopted, and it was voted: "That we reverse our action of April, 1901, in regard to Kalgan, and reopen that Station without further delay, and that the Station be located in the old compound just outside of Kalgan City, in preference to any other place in the Kalgan field."

It was also voted that Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. Sprague be located at Kalgan; and Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway, the Misses Margaret and Anna Williams and Miss Marie Engh, were called for to assist in the work, with the understanding that Miss Engh might later be transferred to Shansi, if that should seem best. The building of two temporary homes, a station class house and a gatehouse, at moderate expense, was also authorized.

In accordance with this Mission action, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts moved from Tientsin to Kalgan in May, took up their abode in the narrow quarters of the gatehouse, which was already built, and began building the other houses. Mr. and Mrs. Larson had erected a small house on our compound, by permission, agreeing to give it to the Board after five years. They spent the summer in Mongolia, as also did Mr. Stelle, Miss Abbie Chapin and others, whose visits on the way to and from the Mongolian Plain helped to relieve the monotony of life at an isolated Station.

A six days' meeting of helpers and deacons was held in July, to discuss cases of Church discipline, and problems as to the native Christians' indemnities. The distribution of indemnities was complicated by the fact that the helpers, who disbursed the first two thirds, kept no intelligible accounts, but only lists of payments made , or

to be made. The distribution could not be completed in haste, and is finished only at the end of the Mission year. K'u P'ing $24,967.00, equal Gold $16,267.24, were divided among 89 families. Many were the quarrels that arose from dissatisfied recipients, some of the helpers were covered with suspicion of fraud, and the missionary incurred much hatred, in his efforts to promote a just distribution.

In the summer the cholera was prevalent, and there were many applications for medicine. Drs. Saville and Browning of Peking, ~~going and~~ coming from Mongolia, were here just in time to save the life of a Christian woman, who suffered an attack. Over 300 persons died in Kalgan city. The epidemic was more virulent in the villages, decimating the heathen population, but causing the death of only two Church members.

Mrs. Roberts had an attack of hay fever in the summer, in addition to her rheumatism, which at times made her quite a cripple. From 1889 to 1893 she had the hay fever each summer, but afterward was free from it during the eight years of her sojourn in America. To have it again the first summer after her return, was not only distressing, but discouraging, in view of the probability of its annual recurrence. Her freedom from it in the moist climate of New England gives hope of relief on the Peking Plain or at the seaside. It seems certain that she ought not to spend her summers in Kalgan. This alone would be sufficient reason for seeking to be located in some other Station. In Sept. her general condition being very much run down, she sought and obtained relief by a visit of two months in the Stations south of the Pass. During the winter her general health was good, as was also that of Mrs. Sprague, though the latter suffered not a little from rheumatism.

In the autumn Mr. and Mrs. Larson came back from Mongolia, Mr.

and Mrs.Sprague returned from America, to the field where they had labored many years, and Mr. and Mrs.Friedstrom, missionaries to the Mongols, also came to spend the winter in Kalgan. Mr.Roberts having finished building, went to Tientsin to escort Mrs.Roberts home. November found four missionary families established here, two working for the Chinese ,and two for the Mongols; three chapels opened, and a Boys' School started. The reoccupying of this Mission Station was an accomplished fact.

The buildings erected as temporary homes for missionary families, built in Chinese style, except as regards the floors doors and windows, cost(gold)$500.00 each. The station class house includes a chapel 30X16ft., and a room at each end for helpers. These rooms have been useful also for the boarding-school for boys, with six pupils, all of whom pay their entire expense for food. The teacher is Mr.Feng Chin Ch'eng, a Tungchou graduate, who has given good satisfaction.

Meetings have been held at Ch'ing K'o Ta by the Deacons, with occasional help from Mr.Sprague and the native preachers, especially Chou Tzu Pang. The street Chapel in Hsuan Hua Fu, under the care of Teacher Lo Shu T'ang, has been open afternoons and evenings, with a fair attendance of listeners, a few of whom have shown a deep interest in the Truth. The street Chapel in the Lower City of Kalgan has been open for preaching daily throughout the year, with audiences varying , as formerly, from a few up to fifty or sixty. The Sabbath preaching service, Sunday School, and midweek meetings on our Mission compound, have been well sustained. Early in December a series of daily evening meetings was begun, which continued for three months, after which triweekly evening meetings were held for two months. The pupils in the Boys' School and men on our place attended the meetings night after night, and showed great interest in the Scriptures that were stud-

ied, viz., Genesis and some of Paul's epistles. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, became living characters full of faith and good works.

During the Mission year, at morning prayers and evening meetings, the the whole New Testament and Genesis have been carefully explained to the men and boys who were with us. Three young men constituted a self-supporting station class, and learned the Catechism and parts of the Gospel of Mark.

The six schoolboys have recited their lessons in Catechism and Gospel to Mrs. Roberts, who has also taught a small class of Christian women, reading with them daily in the New Testament. Further particulars of Woman's Work are presented in a separate report.

The helpers, deacons, and quite a number of brethren from the country districts were invited to a conference in Kalgan during the Week of Prayer. As a matter of self-support it may be mentioned, that they ate their own food while here. Devotional meetings were held each afternoon and evening, following a carefully prepared program. Business sessions were held each morning, in which the Church Roll was revised, unworthy members were disciplined, and indemnities were discussed. Black and white balls were used as ballots, every voter being supplied with one of each, and dropping one secretly in a bag, a white one to acquit, or a black one to condemn. In this way we succeeded in obtaining a true exprssion of opinion, and disciplined several serious cases, without giving offense to any.

Two preachers already dismissed from the service, were suspended from communion for opium-smoking. The oldest helper was suspended for errors in distributing indemnities, and was dismissed from employ. He bore these punishments in a good and humble spirit. A robber Church member, and another who was a Boxer leader, were excommunicated.

A woman was suspended for three months, for having worshipped the spirit of the fox, which was a method of seeking demoniacal possession, to enable her to earn money by healing the sick. The public reproof led her to make a good confession. One man who joined the Church ten years ago, confessed that his life had been an empty profession, and that the idols in his home were not yet destroyed, though thrown down in a heap and not worshipped. He went home and destroyed them soon after the Week of Prayer, and is trying to live a better life, and to lead his wife and children in the right way. Two unexemplary deacons were publicly reproved, but were permitted to retain their offices. Committees were appointed to exhort members who seemed to be straying from the Truth. The Week of Prayer was a sad and trying time, but we trust that the work accomplished may have satisfactory and far-reaching results.

Of eleven helpers and student helpers assisting us before 1900, only two (Chou Tzu Pang and Lo Shu T'ang), are now employed. One suffered martyrdom; two have died of tuberculosis; three have been suspended and dismissed for misconduct; one resigned, and two others, being dissatisfied, left us. These three men are doing some evangelistic work in their homes and among their friends. In addition to the above, we are aided by Feng Chin Ch'eng, who graduated from the North China College in 1900, and is doing excellent work as teacher of the Boys' School.

The indemnities have been a great injury to the Church and helpers, for all were very poor, and unaccustomed to the possession of so much money. Many quarrels and lawsuits, and a sad exhibition of greed and avarice, were the result. Seeking investments and rebuilding their houses occupied the minds of the Church members, to the exclusion of much religious thought. It will be noted, that the help-

ers, who were considered the right hand of our work, were badly demoralized, and the most of them have left us. Those who had received help in getting their education, or had been relieved of distress, were the most ungrateful. The reconstruction of the Church and ministry, necessarily a slow and painful process, though begun later than in the other Stations, has progressed steadily in Kalgan, and in due time will produce good results. To us who have carried these Christians on our hearts for years, it has been a bitter grief, to see any of them falling away in sin; yet, in the midst of our sorrow, we have been ~~been~~ cheered by seeing others coming forward to confess their faith in the newly-found Saviour.

The Church at Ch'ing K'o Ta has called Chou Tzu Pang to be their preacher, on a basis of entire self-support, and he has accepted. The Church plans to build a Chapel this year, using timber given them by repentant Boxers. The indemnities have made the brethren well able to arise and build, if they are willing to contribute liberally. They seem rather too anxious to receive help.

In December, February, and April, Mr.Sprague made three tours to Yu Cho and the other outstations. The entire time thus spent was 57 days, and the distance traveled on horseback was 600 miles. Beside selling Gospels and tracts, and holding meetings, he gave helpful counsel to the Church members in many places. The Boxers at Shui Ch'uar(Water Springs) gave $133.00(gold), to buy a house for use as a Chapel. Better still, Christians who were at swords' points, have been to some degree reconciled.

In the first tour, visiting the Christians in their homes, Mr. Sprague heard the story of their persecutions and escape. Many wished to be taken on probation, and after careful examination, ten names were written down. On the second tour he found the Church at Ch'ing K'o Ta

in a disturbed state, and succeeded in settling the difficulties between the helper and deacons. In April he found all the outstations in an improved condition, and baptized five adults.

Lawsuits, arising from the Boxer trouble, have taken much time and thought. The Kalgan officials, after some urging, granted an indemnity of $700.00 ($421.00 gold) ~~was obtained from the Kalgan official~~ for the desecration of the missionary cemetery. Pressure put on the Boxer leaders in the country, led to their giving fifteen pieces of land and numerous small amounts of money, in order to make peace. The two Breweries at Ch'ing K'o Ta, who have made trouble for the Church ever since 1893, and led in the attack in 1900, in which 16 Christians were put to death, were accused of not being willing to make peace, and compelled by the officials to pay $1000.00 to them, and $500.00 for the Church. This money is in the official treasury at Hsuan Hua Fu, awaiting our demand for it, which we have delayed, in order to bring the culprits to the judgement hall, and have them give surety for good behavior in the future.

A man who sold a Christian girl to a distant purchaser, in the Boxer year, was compelled to give her mother the money he had received. An enemy who last summer stopped the water that should irrigate a Christian's garden, was beaten in the Yamen, and obliged to give surety for good behavior. Others, who tried to defraud the Christians, or rob them of part of their indemnities, were compelled to desist. One Church member and two of his neighbors obtained foreign guns, wrote on them "The Great American Church" (Ta Mei Kuo Chiao T'ang), and so frightened the people of several villages, as to extort from them considerable sums of money. Learning of this by several trustworthy witnesses, Mr.Roberts immediately excommunicated the Church member, and accused the three robbers. The result was, that they had to give large bribes to the Yamen- runners, and were afraid to

continue their depredations, while the discipline seems to have wrought real repentance in the heart of the one who once was a pupil in our school. Three months elapsed before the Church ratified the act of excommunication, for the brethren seemed afraid to testify against the criminal. A good deal of trouble arose from Mr.Larson's loss of horses in Mongolia. Far more anxiety and sorrow was caused by the lawsuits which we refused to take up; for many Church members, including some of the best, were extremely importunate, and were deeply offended by our apparent lack of love for them. We believed that it would harm them, both temporally and spiritually, if we should do too much to protect them. The result was mutual estrangement, and more heart-aches than could be put on paper.

During the last half year, sixteen persons have been added to the Church on confession of faith, and 25 have been received on probation. Many others desired to be taken on probation, but were told that they must wait and learn. The year has been a time of readjustment, and its manifest fruits are no real measure of the results that might be attained, if the Station were well manned, with missionaries, and a physician, and ladies for Woman's Work, and were enthusiastically supported, as in previous years, by the Board at home.

At best, it is not an easy task to reopen a Station in the interior, after such a catastrophe as that of 1900. There may be an open door, but there are "many adversaries". It was a great disappointment that Miss Engh, who had done so good a work here, was ready to come, and was cordially invited by the Mission, was not sent to us. It was another disappointment, that this Station, at five days' journey from the nearest physician, after waiting five years for Dr.Hemingway to finish his studies, <u>could not be assured that he would be sent</u>, as the Mission requested, to this place, whither his own hopes were leading

him. We also looked for an assurance that the Misses Margaret and Anna Williams, who were called for by the Mission, would be sent here; but in vain. The refusal to grant our Estimates for buildings, though half of the indemnity would more than cover them, was a sad surprise. Furthermore, a recent letter from the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith raises the question,- "how such comparatively small expense as has already been bestowed upon temporary buildings at Kalgan is to be defrayed under the changed conditions". The amount referred to was ~~$23,000.00~~ $1,538.47 (gold). The Mission had authorized the Station to build these houses, definitely stating that it should borrow funds "to be repaid from the Kalgan indemnity for buildings". This indemnity, including interest, amounts to $23,500.00 (gold). The Mission, by Circular Motion, has again requested the Prudential Committee to pay from the indemnity the cost of the houses already built.

In addition to all the above, a great discouragement came upon us. After the Mission voted to reopen Kalgan, over seven months elapsed before action was taken by the Prudential Committee. At last we received their decision, that they "do not see the way clear at present for the full reopening of Kalgan Station"; and their recommendations, that Mr.Roberts be withdrawn from that place, to reinforce some other Station, and that the work "be maintained by native helpers under the care of Mr.Sprague". The explanation was given, that "The financial condition of the Board was the main consideration which led to this action", and that "the work of the Kalgan Station <u>is not to be closed</u>, but continued with increasing dependence upon native helpers". It was not understood in Boston, how the helpers had fallen off, and left the work in a crippled state. The Report of the Committee on Exploration of the Kalgan Field, which was adopted by the Mission, seems to have had little influence.

In view of all these things, the Station comes to the Annual Meeting with a heavier burden than it ever bore before, and looks for guidance and relief to the "Lord of the harvest", and to the Mission, and to the American Board.

For the Station, Respectfully submitted,

James H. Roberts.

KALGAN STATISTICS,

For the Year Ending Dec.31, 1902.

Ordained Missionaries, - - - - - - -				2
Wives of Missionaries,				2
Native Licensed Preachers, (one only a short time,)				5
,, Unlicensed ,,				2
Chapels, - - - - - - -				3
Bible Women, (of whom 3 have recently been dismissed,)				4
Schools for Girls,				0
,, ,, Boys,				1
School Teacher, - - - - - - -				1
,, Pupils, (Total number,)				7
Communicants, Jan.1,1902,	Male 156,	Female 61,	Total	217
Died in 1902,	,, 5,	,, 1,	,,	6
Excommunicated in 1902,	,, 9,	,, 0,	,,	9
Added on Confession, 1902,	,, 0,	,, 1,	,,	1
Communicants, Dec.31,1902,	,, 142,	,, 61,	,,	203
Do. Received Since Dec.31,	,, 12,	,, 3,	,,	15
Total Communicants, May,1903,	,, 153,	,, 63,	,,	216
Probationers,				25

Native Contributions, Not Ascertained.

(End.)

In view of all these things, the Station comes to the Annual Meeting with a heavier burden than it ever bore before, and looks for guidance and relief to the "Lord of the harvest", and to the Mission, and to the American Board.

For the Station, Respectfully submitted,

James H. Roberts.

KALGAN STATISTICS.

For the Year Ending Dec.31, 1903.

Ordained Missionaries, - - - - - - -	2
Wives of Missionaries,	2
Native Licensed Preachers, (one only a short time,)	5
" Unlicensed "	2
Chapels, - - - - - - -	3
Bible Women, (of whom 3 have recently been dismissed,)	4
Schools for Girls,	0
" " Boys,	1
School Teacher, - - - - - - -	1
" Pupils, (Total number,)	7
Communicants, Jan.1,1902, Male 156, Female 61, Total	217
Died in 1902, " 5, " 1, "	6
Excommunicated in 1902, " 9, " 0, "	9
Added on Confession, 1902, " 0, " 1, "	1
Communicants, Dec.31,1902, " 142, " 61, "	203
Do. Received since Dec.31, " 12, " 3, "	15
Total Communicants, May,1903, " 155, " 63, "	218
Probationers,	25

Native Contributions, Not Ascertained.

(End.)

Kalgan Station Report, 1902-1903. (Copy for Boston.)

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK FOR KALGAN STATION,

For the Year Ending April 30, 1903.

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Owing to the still disturbed condition of the country, and to the fact that we have had no representative of the Woman's Board at Kalgan to devote her time to the prosecution of Woman's Work, this first report, after our return to the field, must of necessity be meagre and unsatisfactory as to results. But in looking about for material we ~~have been~~ were glad to find some things of interest to us and we hope they will be of interest to you.

After the serious disturbances of 1900, Mrs. Roberts, accompanied by her husband, was the first to reach the Kalgan field. They arrived at the Station May 30th, 1902. The place was in ruins, and during the summer not much could be done in the line of regular work. In Oct. Mrs.Sprague returned from America, and Mrs.Larson of the British and Foreign Bible Society from Mongolia, where she had spent the summer. By previous arrangement with our Mission, Mr.Larson had built a house for himself and family on the Mission premises; so that our forces were thus strngthened by their presence and help. Mrs.Larson has worked with us and for us, in our work for women, just as cordially and earnestly as though she were a member of our Mission.

When settled again in our homes, an attempt was made to pick up the dropped stitches and mend the broken threads, and so keep a connecting link between the work of the past and that of the future. The regular work attempted has necessarily been somewhat irregularly performed.

When we fled from our homes in 1900, we left behind us five women who were in the employ of the Mission. Three were Bible Women; one taught a little village school, and one was matron of our Girls' Boarding School. Of these five only one is now employed.

Mrs.Chao of Yu Chou, whom we considered the most efficient of our Bible Women, suffered martyrdom. Mrs.Yu of Ch'ng ~~K~~ K'o Ta, old and infirm, survived the troubles, but is incapacitated for work. Mrs.Yen of Kalgan is the one still with us. Mrs.Sung, matron of our school, and Mrs.Feng teacher of a little day school in Shui Ch'uar are sisters. After the trouble Mrs.Sung returned to her home in a small village near her sister; and both women, during the absence of the missionaries, did something in the line of missionary work, and received their regular wages up to Jan. 1st. 1903. Then it was thought ~~b~~ ~~best to discontinue their pay, with that of Mrs.Yu of Ch'ing K'o Ta,~~ best to discontinue their pay, with that of Mrs.Yu of Ch'ing K'o Ta, for three obvious reasons. First, the still disturbed condition of things had temporarily closed the doors for house visitation, and put a stop to the school; secondly, the villages are too far away from Kalgan for the work to be under the supervision of the missionary ladies there; thirdly, the financial condition of the Board seemed to prohibit the use of money under these conditions. No doubt but that in the future, if quiet reigns and missionary work is permitted to go on, and our Station is fully equipped, much good can be accomplished in these various places. Several Christian families, who have been our standbys in the past, live in Shui Ch'uar and vicinity. In 1900 their property was destroyed. As a peace offering, the village people have now given land and a Chapel to the "Jesus Church." It seems to be a place providentially opened for good work in the future if our forces are not so crippled. Like other Stations of our Mission we need and should have two unmarried ladies who could devote themselves to building up Woman's Work in the Kalgan field. Otherwise you cannot expect the results seen in other Stations of our Mission so blest and strengthened.

In regard to Mrs.Yen of Kalgan,it was quite a question whether it was worth while,in the unsettled condition of things,to even keep her at work; but that we did so has proved wise. She has been a great help when house visitation has been attempted by the missionary ladies; and she has regularly gone into some homes by herself and preached the Gospel to the inmates.

The majority of the people are still afraid to be associated with us for fear of another outbreak. Frequently doors that seemed open to us have been closed. But, on the other hand,a few unexpected openings have come which have been very encouraging; and quite recently the work has opened up more promisingly than before in this direction. Some instances both of the closing and opening of these doors must form the bulk of this report.

We had thought that of course we could go into the homes of our Christian women and hold meetings; but our eyes were opened to the fact that they lived in rented houses and that their landlords objected. We asked permission of one of our sewing women to hold a meeting at her home. She readily assented and an appointment was made. When the time arrived we found quite a company of women gathered together and had an encouraging meeting. But before we got away the landlord of the court came and was very much displeased, even to the reviling point, to find us there. At this meeting an elderly woman invited us to come to her court for the next meeting. The sewing woman said it would be all right to do so as she controlled the court. But before the time arrived word was sent us that a relative objected and it would not be convenient for her to receive us.

One afternoon Mrs.Roberts and the Bible Woman had a rather unpleasant experience. Without previous notice they went to a place where the latter had been accustomed to go alone and where she thought the for-

eign lady would be welcome. They were very cordially received by the women and a meeting was in progress when footsteps and a gruff voice were heard outside. Silence fell upon the assembled women; two or three slipped out and the others spoke in whispers. Inquiry revealed the fact that the man of the house, usually absent from home for weeks and months at a time, and who was known to be very anti-foreign in his sentiments, had unexpectedly returned home. The remaining women soon went out and the meeting was broken up.

In contrast to these instances and to show that all landlords are not of this kind, I will mention another case. Not very far from our Mission compound, back upon the foothills overlooking the city, lives the father and mother of the sewing woman mentioned above. They have been regular attendants at our Sunday services and have recently been received into the Church. Their landlord is friendly to foreigners, and willingly consented to our going there and holding meetings. Round about are several courts each containing several families. Between fifteen and thirty women, children, and men have been into the meetings. This place is still open to us and the work here seems to promise good results in the future. As the place is within walking distance of our compound, away from the noisy, dirty city and up on the hills, it is particularly attractive and desirable.

~~and his family~~ East of the bridge, in Kalgan's garden spot, lives Deacon Jen and his family. There are also several Christian women living in that locality. For several years his house has been open to us for weekly meetings. Since our return these meetings have been continued. Regularly on Tuesday afternoons Mrs. Larson and the Bible Woman have gone there and held a meeting with the Christian women; only occasionally has a heathen woman ventured in. Three of our former school-girls lived there. The oldest married and now lives in a village twen~~ty miles away; but she has been~~

ty miles away; but she has been back several times, and the three girls have been at these meetings ,and not only have been strengthened in their own Christian lives but also have been a joy and help to the leader. One has recently joined the Church. She and the remaining one will form the nucleus of our future boarding school, providing it is not deferred too long.

Another schoolgirl deserves special mention, our Bible Woman's t'ung yang hsi fu'rh(abride brought up in the bridegroom's family). She was not attractive and the son of the Bible Woman refused to take her as his wife. At the time of the outbreak a certain family helped her to escape and afterwards claimed her as a bride for their son. Last summer both her father-in-law and her mother-in-law died of cholera. Her husband is a worthless fellow and fortunately for her is away from home most of the time. Mrs.Larson has employed her as a sewing woman so that she has been with us for some months. We have learned from experience that she has quite an aptitude for teaching. She has made herself useful to us in that line.

Mrs.Larson has made a practice of going out regularly twice a week for missionary work; on Tuesday afternoons going to this place across the bridge, and on Friday afternoons to the various other places that have opened up to us. The Bible Woman has accompanied her on Tuesdays, and the sewing woman, Mrs.Chang, on Fridays. Mrs.Roberts and Mrs.Sprague have occasionally gone with her. She has also had charge of the Sunday meetings for the women, which have been held immediately after the morning service and which have taken the form of a Sunday School class.

Mrs.Roberts since the first of January has had a woman's class one hour daily five days in the week. The Bible Woman and two sewing women constituted the class. They have read together Matthew, Mark,

and a portion of Luke. She has also heard the school-boys recite daily their Scripture lessons.

Mrs. Sprague hoped she had the beginning of a Station Class. Although unqualified to explain the Scripture, she thought she could to a limited extent teach the characters. An old woman, unusually poor and unclean, and with a large disfiguring goitre, but with a face that attracted at least one,- it had upon it such a look of hunger for better things,- came to the Sunday service. She lived with her husband a rag-picker and opium-smoker, at the west suburb gate not far from the Mission compound. Mrs. Yen said she would like to read but wanted money for it. She loaned her a copy of the "Sheng Tao Ch'u Chieh" (First Steps in Holy Doctrine,) and this she brought regularly with her wrapped in a filthy rag. We did not wish to begin giving money so said nothing about it. After a little we invited her to come to us daily at a specified time to read. She did so for two or three weeks and worked persistently at her task and was apparently very happy when she could read the sentences herself. Suddenly her visits ceased. Investigation showed that she and her husband were dependent upon a relative not much better off than themselves, who disapproved of her associating with the foreigners. She finally brought back her book, saying that they were forced to move to another part of the city too far away for her to be able to come any more. And so ended my first Station Class. Such things would be very disheartening were it not for the sure promise, that, as the planted seed, watered by rain from heaven, brings forth bread for the eater, so God's word planted in the hearts of people shall accomplish that which God pleases and shall prosper in the thing whereto He sent it. Pray for this woman that the truths she has learned shall prove her salvation.

Another woman providentially came to us whom we designate as "The soldier's

soldier's wife". A horse, in which some of us were interested, was stolen in Mongolia. The official, at the head of the Foreign Office, appointed a soldier to go into Mongolia and assist in securing the thief. The latter was captured and sent to Kalgan in the soldier's custody. On the way down he was allowed to escape and the soldier was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He and his wife lived in a court rented by Mr. Sprague's personal teacher. At the latter's suggestion the wife came to us to intercede for her husband. Our sympathies were aroused and through special intercession the sentence was reduced to a three months' imprisonment. Work was also given to the woman and she was helped in sending winter clothing to her husband. Meantime she was receiving Christian instruction. The time came for the soldier's release. The wife was seemingly very happy but also exceedingly worried and anxious lest he should not be set free. She could talk of nothing else; indeed through the whole thre months she had pleaded with us again and again to intercede for his release. Her devotion was strongly marked. Finally word came from the Yamen that on such a day he would be at liberty. The day came but he did not. She was in great distress ~~then~~ again. A day or two later word came from those in charge of the prison that he had contracted a debt while there which must be paid before he could leave. From two or three tiao the debt grew to ten, and it seemed evident to us that the rapid growth was due to the fact that foreigners were interested in the man. We refused to pay. One morning the wife came very early and in great distress and wished to borrow the money so that her husband might come home. Very shortly after, still early in the day, a note came from the official saying that the man had returned and reported at the Yamen. The soldier who brought the note assured the wife that it was really so; he had seen him. But what

had come over the woman? ! She made no sign of wishing to hasten home Some one asked her,"Don't you wish to go home and see your husband?" "It's no matter; I will do my day's work first"; was her reply. And so she did; attending the afternoon meeting in Chapel and , instead of hastening home afterwards as usual, she returned to her work. She casually remarked to some one during the day,"That he couldn't get into the house for she had the key; and that he couldn't eat as she was not there to make food for him;and that he could stay out in the court until she got home." She still comes to us and we hope to keep hold of her. She is a bright, well mannered woman and rather above the class we usually reach.

Another interesting case came to our knowledge. A well dressed young woman, with natural feet, came to the morning service one Sabbath, having with her a two year old baby. We learned that she was a T'ung-Chou girl, who had read with Mrs. Goodrich and Miss Chapin. At the time of the trouble she was married and fled to Kalgan with her husband. Her mother, who remained behind, was killed by the Boxers. Her husband had a little trade in Mongolia and during his absence she lived at an inn kept by his brother. She came twice to see us; then the brother learning of her visits, forbade her coming and reviled and beat her. For some weeks we heard nothing more about her; then we were made glad by another visit; but this time she wanted to borrow money. Her husband had returned from Mongolia and her father had come up from T'ung Chou, both without money, and all three were stranded at the inn of the brother. For various reasons it seemed unwise and unnecessary to give the money and the request was not granted. She has not come to us again as yet. Pray for her that wherever she is the Christian training and instruction she has already received may have their influence. ~~wherever she is~~.

wi

~~in~~

In Kalgan there are eleven women, including three of our former school-girls, who are Church members. There are also five or six other women who come irregularly to the Sunday services. Twenty-seven of these services have been held since the middle of October, 1902, with an average attendance of five adults. Thirteen meetings have been held at Deacon Jen's on Tuesday afternoons, with an average attendance of seven; and nine meetings on Fridays, at various places with an average attendance of five. In the Yu Chou and Ch'ing K'o Ta region of our field the names of fifty women are enrolled on our Church Record. Several others suffered martyrdom.

Now as to our needs and prospects for future work for women in our Kalgan field. The needs certainly are as great as in any other Station of our Mission. If we could have for consecutive years a Miss Andrews and Miss Chapin, or a Miss Porter and Miss Russell, or a pair of twin workers, as at P'ang Chuang, no doubt but that a good work among women could be worked up. But even if we could have these workers now we are not selfish enough to wish to take them from their own needy fields. But we do want Miss Engh, who is ready, longing and indeed waiting to return to the work from which she was providentially removed. She is familiar with it; she has the language well and is fitted for the work and place now. Our Station wants and has asked repeatedly for the Misses Williams; but there is no prospect of their coming to us for years, if at all; and we need somebody just now and through the intervening months until they or some one else is sent to us. It is much to be regretted that the one who is ready and waiting is not permitted to come to the work ready and waiting for her. We also regret that through the action of the Prudential Committee the prospect of Mrs. Hemingway's coming to us is taken away; and also by the same action that the presence and help of Mrs. Roberts is to be wi

withdrawn. That we are not responsible for the cutting down of the work we are glad; and, although reduced in forces ~~and left to the isolation of life in a heathen land,~~ yet we shall willingly hold this fort until it is abandoned, or, we are providentially removed. But why the need of this? Kalgan people are taxed to pay the indemnity of Mission property destroyed, ~~by soldiers from Peking.~~ Would it not be appropriate, kind and just, that this indemnity be used for the uplifting and spiritual improvement of this particular people?

We plead for money and workers; and more than all else for a spiritual blessing upon the work we are so deeply interested in. If the country settles down into permanent quietness and these are furnished, we could quickly work up one or two day schools and reopen our Boarding School; and we feel sure that God will open to us many homes into which the Gospel could be carried.

Viette B. Sprague

STATISTICS OF WOMAN'S WORK IN THE KALGAN FIELD,

For the Year Ending Dec.31, 1902.

Wives of Missionaries	2
Bible Women	4
Church Members	61

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We plead for money and workers; and more than all else for a spiritual blessing upon the work we are so deeply interested in. If the country settles down into permanent quietness and the ~~y~~ are furnished, we could quickly work up one or two day schools and reopen our Boarding School; and we feel sure that God will open to us many homes into which the Gospel could be carried.

Mrs. B. Sprague

For Kalgan Station, 1902–3 (Copy for A.B.C.F.M., Boston.)

STATISTICS OF WOMAN'S WORK IN THE KALGAN FIELD,

For the Year Ending Dec.31, 1903.

Wives of Missionaries	2
Bible Women	4
Church Members	61

Annual Report of the Kalgan Station, for the Year ending May 30/04.

We come to the close of the year with more faith, stronger courage and higher hopes than before since our return to our destroyed compo pound. This is largely due to the decision of the Pru, Com. to restore Kalgan to its former status in the Mission.

Personal.-- The members of the station are the same as last year; and the health of each is about the same. Both of the ladies have suffered somewhat from Rhumatism. Mrs. Roberts spent the Summer at Pei Ta Ho. returning in Sept. improved in health.

We enjoyed the companionship of Miss Andrews and Miss Abbie Chapin, and Dr. Williams for the Summer. And Dr. Sheffield's short call was much appreciated and very useful.

Mr. Larson and family still occupy their house in our compound. Mr. and Mrs. Friedstrom were with us until Nov. when they went to their dist tant work in Mongolia. Several helpers were disposed to seek employm

Helpers.-- The reorganization of the work has been delayed somewhat by the long defered dcision of the Pru. Com. to reopen Kalgan. Several helpers were disposed to seek employment elsewhere. And we are sorry to report some of them yeelded to worldly temptations. And one or two of them have been ensnared by opium.

In the early part of '03 the church at Ching Ka Ta invited Chao Tsz Pang to be their preacher and receive his support entirely from them. He helped them well with the building of their chapel; but few came to hear him preach. At the end of the yearthey dismissed him telling him they could not raise his salary another year.

At Sui Chuan Feng Ke has been at home for more than a year, not in our employ In Sept. he prepared a room in his house for a school; but it has not been a success; as only three or four pupils have come in. Yet the room has served good purpose as a chapel, and he has had preaching service there every Sab. Attendance has been small.

Kao Hsi was at his home in Hsi Ho Ying, independent of us till Sept., when he reentered employ, and started a schoolin his own house. We now have a Tung Chou student Yang Tien Ching as teacher in the sch We

For Kalgan Station.

school. And Kao Hsi devotes his whole time to preaching, both at home in the surrounding villages, and at numerous fairs. He has a good audience at his Sab. services in the school-room. Several have joined the church there this year, and several more are ready to join.

Kao Yueh also commenced preaching with us again in Sept. at Kalgan. He has now removed his family to Kalgan, and the ladies anticipate much help from his wife in Girls' school work.

Lo Su Tang has continued in the new Hsuan Hua Fu chapel, and has added a few names to the list of probationers.

Yen I helped at fairs through the Summer; and then said family affairs prevented his going back to his second year in the Theol. Sem., and so he has been employed as street chapel preacher at Kalgan.

Touring.-- In Aug. Mr. Sprague made a tour to Yu Chou, in company with Dr. Sheffield, who had come to K. for that purpose. They also had the company of Kung Hsien Sheng who had come to work up schools. They talked up schools in all the out-stations. The church-members were much pleased with Mr. Tewksbury's kind offer of help, and said it would enable them to have a christian school instead of sending their boys to the heathen temple school.

Dr. Sheffield's meeting some of the former pupils of Tung Chou had a good influence in leading them to a right spirit, for preaching.

Again in Oct. Mr. Sprague made a tour all through the field. In one of the out-lying villages he found a convert of the year before who had been so faithful in teaching his family that both his mother and his wife could read the Catechism and much of the Gospels. They understood and practiced prayer. And they passed so good an examination they were baptized.

On this tour while at Sui Chuan a reconciliation was effected between Feng Ke and Wang Tang. (The latter was Dr. Waples' medical assistant) they had quarreled over money given by Boxers, which was to be used for a chapel. In Feng Ke's absence Wang Tang had used the money in purchasing a poor place for chapel at a large price. Finally Wang Tang agreed to take the house, and pay back the money to the church in

a year or two. The families are on better terms; but the money has not been paid.

In Nov. both Mr. Sprague and Mr. Roberts went to Ching Ka Ta, to conduct the long delayed funeral of the martyrs. Heretofore some of the relatives had insisted on further punishment of the Boxers. They have tardily come to a better state of mind. Moreover the fines imposed on the Boxers had been collected by the officials, and it was hard work to extract it from their hands. It was received at this time and taken immediately to Ching Ka Ta and distributed among the martyrs' families for coffins &c.

The new chapel - just completed, was well filled at the general funeral services. A scroll inscribed with the names of the twenty-two martyr dead was hung in the chapel. In addition to the missionaries' sermons, a funeral address was given by Lo Su Tang. Of course we had the usual music and marching through the streets and feasting. A large procession followed the remains to the five family burying grounds. Thus ~~was~~ at length was completed the burial of the martyrs in our field. May their death be blessed to the good of many.

Another tour was made by Mr. Sprague in Feb., In Sui Chuan a man wanted to join the church, though his brother had taken away from him all his stock of cloth, - (He was a cloth merchant) - and threatened to ruin him if he joined the christians. In the face of this persecution he was baptised.

Another man in the same town who has been baptised since the uprising, brought forward his whole family for baptism, his wife, two daughters and son. The daughters had been well taught by our former Girls' school matron, - Mrs. Feng Lu Te; who had had a school in her home there several years.

At Hsi He Ying the widow of Kao Hsing, the Tung Chou student who died last year, came forward for baptism with her son, saying she wanted him to go where he had gone, meaning she wanted her son to meet his father in heaven. On the same day Kao Hsi's second son was received to the church.

4 In all three tours Mr.Sprague visited Yu Chou city;but very little could be done there. The church does not recover from the severe blow of the Boxers in striking down six,-nearly all the faithful women there. Tsai Fu Yuan ,since resigning his salary,has obtained a Mandarin's button,and with his sonis engaged in collecting the tax on opium. Worldly prosperity seems to be overwhelming their th christian principles. We are tyying to awaken them to a sence of th their sin and danger.

Schools.--The Kalgan Boys'Boarding School has continued small; as the boys are required to pay the entire cost of their food. Six are at present in attendance. Feng Ching Cheng is doing fairly well as teacher,in most respects;but his government is not first class, He can teach all the studies required to fit the boys for Tung Chou. Mrs.Roberts has had the Bible classes most of the time.

Of the three schools attempted with Mr.Tewksbury's help,only one has as yet proved a success,-the one at Hsi Ho Ying,under Kao Hsi's care.Various influences have contributed to the failure of others,partly the fear of the heathen to send their children to a christian school;but more the reluctance of the church-members to give money for even half the support of the school.

Station Class.--though we have made no effort to have a class, yet several have made application to learn the doctrine,and four or five have studied with us a few weeks while eating their own food. Two of thesehave joined the church;and the others are probationers.

The war rumors of the early Winter threatened to interupt our work;but soon all was quiet again. This quieting was due doubtless to the good offices of foreign governments in insisting on China's neutrality,and that the beligerants should not further enter Chinese territory.For this quiet we have been most thankful.

There seems a general ~~hesitan~~ hesitancy all through our field about association with foreigners.I think there is a vague unexpressed fear of coming under our influence,which did not exist before the uprisingThis feeling constrainsthe people to be perfectly quiet

5 and noncommittal in the foreigners presence. It will wear off, gradually or be overcome by more intimate acquaintance. And nothing will be so useful in accomplishing this desirable result as Medical work. Help where they are helpless, and relief from pain adn sickness, is a tangible proof of the foreigners' disinterested desire for their good.

This Spring we have been very busy building. As soon as the cablegram came announcing permission to build, we drew our house plans and sent them to the Building Com., and succeeded in letting the contracts on the very last days of the Chinese old year; and so secured the benefit of the somewhat lower prices of material at that time. The houses are now well underway, and give promise of being finished before cold weather.

As soon as we heard we were to have physicians here for the Summer, who would be glad to give out medicines and heal the sick/we at once tried to secure a place suitable for the work; but as we could find none, we concluded it would be best to rebuild the old dispensaryry, -which like our houses had been destroyed. We owned the ground, and the location was most desirable. We commenced building it at once and the new dispensary will be ready for use by the 1st of June.

We have felt the need of a physician many times in our own families. And we have been applied to by the natives for medical help many times, -probably seven or eight hundred times in the course of the year; although constantly telling them we have no physician. To most of th these cases we have given some simple ~~remedies~~, but in many serious cases we could do nothing,

Chapels.-- We have used for Domestic chapel a three chien room in the Station class house. As our numbers have been small both in missionary force and dependents and pupils, this has answered our purpose; but with repleted numbers, and more pupils, we shall require a larger place of worship.

We had hoped to secure a site on a near city street, which would be suitable for both Domestic and street chapel; but for several reasons conclude it is not feasible. We therefore think it is best to

6 rebuild the chapel on our compound.

We have had the street chapel open daily as usual. People do not seem disposed to come in to hear the native preacher; but when the foreigner appears, and the singing is started, people drop in, and we have a fair audience. Some confess belief in the truth, but are afraid to have it known publicly. Others are evidently interested, but are not willingto be talkked to.

This year is signalized by building the first chapel in our outstations. It is built at Ching Ka Ta. The funds came mainly from the fines on the Boxers; but the church-members there and in near-by villages, most all gave something. No mission mony was used. The chapel is a well built house of six chien, and court in the center of the village. The church also received some fifteen acres of land, as peace offerings; so they have a chapel and the means to support a preacher mainly from the Boxers.

Colporteurs.-- We have used more book-sellers this year because we have had so few preachers. Ther have been four young men engaged in this work part of the time, and two for a longer time. Their sales have not been large; but their experience proves that books can be sold more or less according to the effort put forth. If these be books could be followed up by preaching, good results would certainly follow.

We are entering upon another mission year with brighter hopes, and larger expectations of better things to come. We hope for the early realization of the Pru.Com.'s promise of a physician and lady teachers. And if now the Com. grant the request of the Mission, and transfer to us Dr.& Mrs. Hemingway we shall be doubly glad. Then we shall have only to secure the lady teachers and housing accommodations for all, and hospital and Girls' school-house and chapel; and we shall feel that we are about reestablished on ante-Boxer conditions, and shall hope for larger results in the hearts of the people.

Presented for the Kalgan Station.

W. P. Sprague.

May 20/04.

Kalgan Statistics. Dec? 3I / 04.

Station Opened ------- ----- 1865.

American Ordained Missionaries~~///~~- 2.

Wives of the same----- ------- 2.

Native Licenced Preachers------- -- 2.

" unlicenced Helpers------- --5.
(Three of these ~~last~~ Preachers & Helpers for part of the year)

Bible Women-------- ---- I.
Chapels [illegible]

(Two of these in private houses)

Common School for Boys, at Hsi Ho Ying I.

Teacher of same ------- --- I.

Boarding School for Boys,(at Kalgan)I.

(Food paid wholly by pupils)

Teacher of same ------- --- I.

Pupils " " ---------- --- 6.

Church Communicants,JanI/03	Male 142.--	Female 6I.	Total 203.
Error in previous count---	" I.	" I.	" ~~205.~~ 2.
Members died in I903----	" 0.	" 3.	" 3.
" excommunicated " -----	" 2.	" 0.	" 2.
" Restored ----	" [illegible]	" [illegible]	" [illegible]
Added on Confession----	" [illegible]	" [illegible]	" I0.
Communicants Dec. 31/03.----	" 158.	[illegible]	[illegible]
"" Received since Jan I/04.	"5.	" 4.	" 9.
" Total Apr.30/04.---	" ~~156.~~ 161	" ~~71.~~ 68.	" ~~227.~~ 229.
Probationers---"-------			50.

Kalgan Statistics. Decr 31 / 04.

Station Opened ------ ----- 1865.

American Ordained Missionaries~~///~~- 2.

Wives of the same---- ------ 2.

Native Licenced Preachers------ -- 2.

" unlicenced Helpers------ --5.

(Three of ~~last~~ these Ppreachers & Helpers for part of the year)

Bible Women------ [illegible]

Chapels [illegible]

(Two of these in private houses)

Common School for Boys at Hei Ho Ying I.

Teacher of same ------- --- I.

Boarding School for Boys,(at Kalgan)I.

(Food paid wholly by pupils)

Teacher of same ------- --- I.

Pupils " " --------- --- 6.

Church Communicants,Jan1/03 Male 142.--Female 61.Total 203.

Error in previous count--- " I. " I. " 2.

Members died in 1903---- " 0. " 3. " 3.

" excommunicated " ----- " 2. " [illegible] " 2.

" Restored [illegible]

Added on Confession [illegible]

Communicants Dec. 31/03--- [illegible]

"" Received since Jan 1/04. "5. [illegible] " 8.

" Total Apr.30/04.--- " ~~156.~~ 161 " ~~77.~~ 68. " ~~227.~~ 229.

Probationers---"------- 50.

Kalgan Sta. Dec 31 1904

Kalgan.

Report of "Woman's Work" for the Year ending April 30th 1904.

The condition of things at Kalgan in regard to "Woman's Work" has not materially changed since the Report of last year. There is still no representative of the "Woman's Board" in that portion of the field to take charge of the work; nor are there, as yet, any buildings on the Mission Compound in which to accommodate such work.

There has not been much reaching out for new work, but the missionary ladies have endeavored to foster that which remained after the derangement of 1900.

Mrs. Learson of the "British and Foreign Bible Society" has still been one of us in what work has been carried on. Two appreciable interruptions have occurred during the year, causing her to drop the work for a season. On October 6th a baby boy joined the family circle; and late in the winter she and Mrs. Roberts were obliged to make a trip to Tientsin.

Mrs. Roberts has also been absent from the Station a part of the year, having spent the summer at Pei Tai Ho.

Mrs. Sprague has had no occasion to leave home, and so has been on hand to keep up the work during the absences of the other Ladies.

Station Class.

Through the suggestion and kind assistance of Miss Andrews and Miss Chapin of Tung Chou, who spent their summer vacation with us, we were able to hold a three weeks Station Class. As the women who were available were those living in Kalgan, and as we had no accommodations for boarding or lodging them, a cart was hired daily to carry them to and from the Mission Compound. The class was held five days of the week, and met from 1 to 4

o'clock. Seven women availed themselves of this daily free ride and this opportunity to study. Rain and other causes gave us only an average attendance of five during the fifteen days of study. Mrs. Sprage had charge of the devotional exercises and read in Mark with two of the younger pupils. Mrs. Learson commenced "Pilgrims Progress" with the older women. Miss Andrews and Miss Chapin, in addition to their classes in the bible, gave instruction in Geography and talks on subjects connected with the daily home life of the women. The first topic was thoroughly enjoyed opening up to their mental vision things unknown before. The latter talks were very helpful, and we hope the ideas gained were put in practice.

Other Classes.

During parts of the year the three missionary ladies have each had classes. Mrs. Learson, at convenient times, continued to read "Pilgrims Progress" with three of the women until it was finished. Mrs. Roberts, in addition to reading in one of the Gospels, has read with them a book on "borrowing and lending money". She has also done much in the line of exhorting the women as to their duties as christians, as mothers and on various other subjects on which they needed instruction and advice. She has also helped in the school work by hearing the boys recite their scripture lessons.

Mrs. Sprague has taught English to the teacher of the Boy's School. The arrangement made was that she should teach him English one half hour ~~each half hour~~ daily on four days of the week, and that he should teach her Chinese the same amount of time. A portion of the year she has given up her half hour to the three women who have formed the other two classes. On Fridays the half hour is spent in studying the sunday-school lessons. On the other days they have read in Matthew, and the teacher has explained to them the portions read. This class will be kept up until the close of the Boy's School. This arrangement was entered into especially for the benefit of Mrs. Spragues' sewing

woman, Mrs. Chang Mei, whom she hopes will eventually grow to a bible-woman. She has already done considerable in that line since the return of the missionaries in 1902. She and Mrs. Yen, the present bible woman, and Mrs. Yen's adopted daughter, whom Mrs. Pearson now employs as sewing woman and nurse girl, are the three women who have been under instruction in these classes. As they have been on the Mission compound for their daily work we have been able to control their regular attendance at these classes. A few others, at different times have been in.

Late in April of this year, Helper Kao Yüeh moved his family to Kalgan. His wife has for a long time been under christian instruction and we expect she will be a valuable help in the future work. Her mother, Mrs. Sung, formerly matron in our "Girl's Boarding School", accompanied her but has gone to Tientsin for the summer to visit her son, Sung Yüeh Han. When she returns we expect to use her as a second bible woman. We had hoped to have the help of both her and Mrs. Kao Yüeh during the past year but were unable to accomplish it.

Meetings.

At the two regular places of Meeting mentioned in last years report, (Chiao Tung and the Hill place), Meetings have been held as regularly, on Tuesdays and Fridays, as circumstances permitted. One of the Missionary Ladies and one or both of the sewing women have accompanied the bible-woman on Tuesday afternoon. Thirty-seven of these meetings have been held with an average attendance of five. As the Friday Meetings have been held in the room of her mother, Mrs. Chang Mei, with one of the ladies, has been the one to go to the Hill Place. These meetings were interrupted for a long time by the sickness of the old mother and only sixteen were held with an average attendance of four.

But she has recovered and although old and infirm has walked down to church two or three times. She appears to be very sincere christian. Before her sickness she sold so many books for Mr. Sprague that he called her his colporteur.

Another one of our women was very ill during the winter. Her husband was also sick and the family were in need. The other women made her a comfortable during the "Week of Prayer", coming at noon and working until the hour for meeting: the materials for this, together with a felt mat and some food money were furnished out of the church funds.

At times it has seemed hardly worth while to keep up these Tuesday and Friday meetings, so little interest has been manifested and the attendance has been so small: but, as we have indicated before, the desire to hold on to established work has prevented us from abandoning them. The christian women who should attend the Tuesday meetings at Chiao Tung are usually too busy to come. This is discouraging; but when we remember how few of the christian women in the home-land attend the missionary meetings, we realize that we should not expect too much from these women just out from heathendom.

At two or three other places an entering wedge in the shape of visits has been made, and could these efforts have been followed up they might have proved openings for future work in this line. However the still unsettled condition of the country has kept the people in general loath to be associated with us and we have found it difficult to draw outside women to us. Not more than eight or ten have come under our direct influence and those only a few times.

The sunday-school class meetings, held immediately after the Sunday ~~morning~~ service have been better attended than the week-day meetings. Forty-eight ~~have~~ of these have been held with an average attendance of seven. During the summer Miss Andrews took the class.

and Miss Chapin met the women who came early welcoming them and doing them good as opportunity offered. Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Learson, at different times have had the class during the remainder of the year.

At the Sunday meeting on Sept. 20th, Mrs. Archibald Little was with us and gave the women a talk on anti-foot-binding. After that two of our women unbound their feet; but how much this was due to her talk is uncertain. They were women who had unbound feet before the Boxer Uprising and who had rebound them at that time. One was our deacon Jên's (Run) wife and the other was Yenma, a school-girl whose feet up to that time had never been bound. At one time during the past year we were almost led to regret that she had unbound her feet. She became estranged from us and her large feet nearly proved a snare to lead her into sin; but she has come back to us and we hope will never again be inclined to go astray. She is bright and capable and active and as the years go on ought to become more and more useful in the work. She is twenty years old, married, has a temper and is inclined to be a little vain. We ask your prayers for her especially, that she may grow stronger in her christian life. She and Mrs. Jên's adopted daughter, now in Peking, joined the church May 10th.

Six other women, from the country stations have also joined the church during the year.

One of the things we had long wanted has been accomplished, and largely through the effort of Miss Abbie Chapin to whom we feel very grateful. Three of our former school girls have been in the Bridgman Boarding School for Girls during the year. That they could go down to Peking with Miss Andrews and Miss Chapin when they were returning home was a great inducement towards gaining permission for them to go. Miss Porter has written to us favorably as regards their conduct and average ability as students. They are to come home for the summer vacation with Mrs. Roberts, and we certainly hope that nothing will interfere with their return to

school again in the fall.

The Tung-Chou girl of whom we wrote in last year's report has been to us twice during the year, but it was only to seek pecuniary aid. She had been very sick and her husband was out of work. She asked for work for herself which was promised her. She was too far away from the Mission Compound for her to come daily; a room nearer by was secured and money given with which to enable them to move and furnish them with food and fuel for a short time. But the money in hand they changed their minds and we have seen no more of them.

Bible Women.

Only one has been in our employ and that is Mrs. Yen. Family Matters have seriously interfered with her work. These together with the fact that her work as well as her connection with us is still in disfavor has made her going about rather difficult; but she has to a considerable extent kept up her daily visitation. Early in July one of her sons was married and later in the year she was gone three weeks or more to her home-village to attend the wedding of a relative. We had occasion to fear that the christian ceremony was to be omitted at the wedding of her son and thought best to make enquiries. She and her husband were called in two days before the event was to occur. "O yes!" they assured us "They were going to invite the pastor tomorrow". Then they invited us all to witness the ceremony and partake of the feast. Later in the day an older son came in very much excited and said that the friends of the bride would not consent to have the foreign pastor speak to her: being assured that that could easily be avoided, they consented to allow the ceremony. The appointed hour found the bride seated on a kang, alone in a side room, with her face to the wall, the lady guests and women of the family in the opposite side room, while all the men, including the pastor and bridegroom were in the centre room. The bridegroom stood up and answered his part of the questions properly; then the pastor who, from a

former experience had learned to be cautious, very wisely answered for the bride, "You do promise" so and so and thus the ceremony was successfully and satisfactorily performed.

The sickness and death of the oldest daugher of the family brought sorrow and trouble to the household. Two little girls were thus left motherless and became members of the bible-woman's family. The youngest one has since died. The oldest one is a nice girl and had a school for girls would be in it.

Two entertainments for the women have formed one feature of the years work. A picnic at Gung Feng Pu (Aug 13") and the christmas celebration. The former seemed to be enjoyed by them immensely. A ride in a big cart through the city and out into the country was something unusual. It certainly was a surprise to us to see these small-footed women and girls climb a steep mountain side. And yet why should it be? goats have no difficulty. Miss Chapin accompanied them to the top. Mrs. Sprague went part way then settled herself on a rock, and with her Kodak, awaited their return. The resultant pictures, with some others accompany this report. The youngest member of the party, a girl of ten or twelve years, when near the top, very ignorant of consequences, started to run down. She unavoidably gained in speed, and as she, without stretched arms, staring eyes and wild bounds came flying down the steep mountain side she looked like an indian. The fall which ended the exhibition very fortunately did not prove serious. After a good cry she picked herself up and was able to return to the cart unassisted. We supposed she had learned a lesson; but we have since heard of her taking a toboggan slide down the banisters at the Bridgman School and getting a severe tumble. In both cases she evidently enjoyed the flying part but not the stopping.

Our Needs

As our needs of last year are still unsupplied, they necessarily become the needs of the present year. But our prospects have

brightened and we have cause to hope for better things.

There came to us with the rumored prospect of war, a time of depression. Could it be that our experiences of 1900 were to be repeated? Mr. McCann and Minister Conger promised to telegraph us if war was declared. The days passed into weeks, and no telegram came. "No news was good news," Mr. Sprague assured two Russian gentlemen who had called one day to get information on the subject. We had just finished dinner when the dreaded telegram was brought in to Mr. Sprague. It was addressed to Mr. Roberts. "Shall I open it"? "Certainly not; take it over to Mr. Roberts". Without ceremony the three gentlemen went out. It seemed a long time to the one left behind before returning footsteps were heard. "Good News" shouted the other member of that family as he rushed in and whirled her off into an adjoining room. (the servant was clearing away the dinner table). "$4,400.00 available for re-building two houses, Kalgan". We thanked God and took courage, for we knew that within this word was embodied a promise for the reestablishment of the Kalgan station on its old basis.

The new buildings are going up; and, although the dreaded war is in progress, yet we feel that with China maintaining her neutrality we shall remain unmolested. We hope and trust that the condition of the station and its work will improve rapidly, growing in strength and influence as the years go on.

We pray God to make this station as a light-house founded upon a rock, which shall send forth its beams of light far and wide over this north region, dispelling the darkness and drawing to it souls that would otherwise be wrecked on the shoals of heathendom.

Viette Brown Sprague.

Kalgan. May 16th 1904.

9

A.B.C.F.M.

Kalgan: Statistics of Woman's Work. (1903)

Two Missionary Ladies. Mrs. J. H. Roberts and Mrs. W. P. Sprague.

One Bible Woman. Mrs. Yen, in employment.

Eight women have joined the church; two were former school-girls and six were women of the country stations.

Three girls entered ~~the~~ Bridgeman School, Peking

One Station-Class held in August. No. of days 15. No. of pupils 7. Average attendance 5.

Two Regular Places for week-day Meetings. at Chiao-Tung and The Hill Place.

Fifty-three of these meetings held with average attendance of 6.

One Bible-class for study of sunday-school-lesson, held sunday noon with average attendance of 7.

Our Needs.

Two Lady Teachers for Woman's Work.

One Ladies' House

One House for Girls-School.

One Building in which to accommodate Woman's Work.

We need most of all the prayers and interest of christian people both here and in the Home-land.

Viette B. Sprague.

Kalgan. May 16" 1904.

Kalgan: Stat[illegible] Woman's Work. (1903)

Two Missionary Ladies. Mrs. J. H. Roberts and Mrs. W. P. Sprague.
One Bible Woman. Mrs. Tien, in employment.
Eight women have joined the church: two were former school-girls and six were women of the country stations.
Three girls entered the Bridgman School. Peking.
One Station-Class held in August. No. of days 15. No. of pupils 7. Average attendance 5.
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One Building in which to accommodate Woman's Work.

We need most of all the prayers and interest of Christian people both here and in the Home-land.

Viette I. Sprague.

Kalgan. May 16" 1904.

Kalgan Station
Rec'd July 21-1904

Copy for A.B.C.F.M.

251.

Rec'd NOV 7 1907

REPORT OF KALGAN STATION,

NORTH CHINA MISSION, A.B.C.F.M.,

For the Year Ending April 30, 1905.

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The CHIEF STEPS OF PROGRESS made by this Station in the past year are: 1st, the building of two dwelling houses and a Dispensary; 2nd, a first-class medical work done for four months by our summer guests; 3rd, the reopening of our Girls' Boarding School; and 4th, the growth of the Boys' Boarding School from 5 to 14 pupils. Beside these, the regular work of preaching, touring, and caring for the Church, have been steadily maintained as in other years.

PERSONNEL. No new recruit has been sent to this Station. In the autumn the W.B.M.I. were ready to send Miss Sngh, but her health had become too seriously impaired. Recently we have been cheered to learn that Miss May Chapin, a beloved daughter of T'ungchou Station, believes that she has a work to do for the Lord in Kalgan, and expects to come to us in the autumn. The physician so sorely needed, and requested by the Mission with urgent and repeated entreaty, has not been sent. Two lady missionaries are needed for evangelistic and educational work for women and girls. So much regarding the personnel absent. The workers on the field during the year were Rev.and Mrs. W.P.Sprague and Rev.and Mrs.J.H.Roberts aided in the summer by Dr.Williams and Drs.Francis and Emma Tucker and Dr.and Mrs.Hemingway; and, most important of all, we believe that an unseen and divine PERSON has been present and working with us, in all our labor of love done in his name.

NEW BUILDINGS. In May, 1904, the foundations of two dwellings had been laid, and by autumn the new houses were occupied. They are spacious and convenient, and ready to welcome members of other Stations, who may need to come here for a health change. When we built the houses here before, Dr.Peck, having in mind the healthfulness of the Kalgan climate, exclaimed: "The Sanatarium is already built!" Each house has eight rooms on the ground floor, two in the attic, and an ample cellar. The Chinese roofs are about to be covered with tiles, and there is no apparent possibility of the cost of the houses exceeding the appropriation.

MEDICAL WORK. The Dispensary was rebuilt on its old site just in time for the use of Dr.Hemingway and Drs. Francis and Emma Tucker, who during the summer devoted their mornings to study, and their afternoons to medical work. In four months they gave 2028 treatments, and performed a large number of operations. See appended Statistics. The skill displayed excited a wide-spread interest and admiration, while the kind spirit with which the work was done elicited many tokens of gratitude. This renewal of the medical work, which had been suspended since Dr.Waples left us in 1898, added new life to all the work of the Station. Multitudes were drawn within our reach, who would not otherwise have come, and the preaching in the Dispensary waiting-room and hospital wards received an attentive hearing. It was evident that, if such a work could be continuously maintained, the result in conversions would not be small. Some cases were extremely interesting; as, that of a woman who had been blind with double cataract

for 12 years, but now sees fairly well with glasses, and, while she supports herself by begging, has sent her son to our school; and others that appealed strongly to our hearts, whose healing there is no space here to describe. One of the Dispensary patients, both of whose feet had been frozen, and had to be amputated in part, has just joined the Church. It was with much sadness that we bade our beloved physicians farewell, and closed the Dispensary. The Drs. Tucker ended their work in this field by a horseback tour to the outstations, where they ministered to the sick and suffering, until their supply of medicines was exhausted.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL. In the autumn a part of the small house formerly occupied by Mr.and Mrs.Roberts was repaired in Chinese style, for the temporary use of the Girls' Boarding School, which was reopened in November, after a cessation of over four years. Mrs.Sung, the Matron who cared for it before the year 1900, was put in charge of it again, and has done efficient service. The six pupils have recited their Scripture lessons to Mrs.Roberts, who has had the general direction of the School. Instruction has been given in writing, sewing, polite manners, the Life of Christ, and other subjects, in addition to the books studied. No appropriation has yet been received, to provide for this important branch of our work, and we hope that some Auxiliary of the W.B.M.I. may be willing to adopt this School as their own. For the best success of this School, a school building will be needed, which can be provided from the Kalgan Indemnity, and a lady teacher should be sent from America at the earliest possible date, to begin the study of the language, with a view to taking charge of the School, and giving it the best possible instruction.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL. The School for boys, taught by a T'ungchou graduate, has nearly threefold more students than last year. For two years the entire cost of their food was charged, but during this Mission year the parents were required to pay only 500 real cash *per* month, viz., 60% of the cost of the food. The course of study is that prescribed to fit students for entering the College at T'ungchou. Mr.Roberts, who has had charge of the School, has held special meetings with the boys, explaining the Life of Christ from the Gospel of Mark. Mr.Sprague has conducted with them the Jr. Y.P.S.C.E. meetings. The daily lessons in Catechism and Gospels have been recited to Mrs.Roberts. The growth of the older pupils in knowledge and Christian faith is noticeable and most cheering.

DAY SCHOOLS. A day school for boys has been started in the new chapel at Ch'ing K'ô Ta with ten pupils. We hope that this may grow to be a school of great usefulness.

The Hsi Hô Ying school is prospering, under a Christian teacher who formerly studied at T'ungchou, and the pupils receive pastoral care and instruction from the helper Kao Hsi.

HELPERS AND PREACHING. Helper Kao Hsi, in the Hsi Ho Ying outstation, has proved so efficient and successful, that we hope he may be ordained as Pastor of that country Church. His brother, Kao Yüeh, who has preached in Kalgan, is equally good and able, but his usefulness is impaired by weakness and a consumptive tendency. Chou Tzŭ Pang and Yen I have preached in the Kalgan chapels, and have generally had good audiences. Lo Su T'ang has done good service in the Hsüan Hua Fu chapel, and elsewhere on tours, presenting the Gospel in a manner both forcible and acceptable to the Chinese. Two colporteurs have been actively at work all the year, and the student helpers

attended fairs all through the summer, preaching and selling books. The sales of books, mostly portions of Scripture, have exceeded by far those of any previous year. The usual Sunday and midweek meetings have been well attended, and Mr.Sprague has given delight as well as instruction in Bible themes with the stereopticon, and we have often realized the need of a larger Chapel, which we hope we may be allowed to build next year.

TOURS. Mr.Sprague made a tour of 10 days to Ch'ing K'o Ta in July, and another of 23 days with Mrs.Sprague in October, to visit all the outstations. On this journey Mrs.Sung and the helper Yen I went with them, to help in preaching. They spent several days at Hsi Ho Ying, and both there and elsewhere had large audiences of men, women and children. Two men were received by baptism. Mr.Sprague also visited villages near Kalgan in February, having good audiences, but on one of these trips unfortunately fell from his horse, and fractured a rib. Mr.Roberts made two tours in the Yücho region in Nov. and Dec., and a brief tour to a village 50 _li_ west of Kalgan. In March he and Mrs.Roberts made another trip to the west, a circuit among villages south of Kalgan, and a tour of 19 days on horseback among the villages in the Ch'ing K'o Ta and Yücho valleys. Everywhere the women flocked to see her, and the sweet old story was told of "Jesus and his love".

CH'ING K'O TA AFFAIRS. In that village, 50 miles south of Kalgan, where we have more Christians than in any other place, a Deacon was struck by a spade, and nearly killed last June. The offender was taken to the _Hsien Yamen_, but was released after some days, when responsible parties ensured the payment of a certain sum of money, and the placing of a wooden tablet over the Chapel door, with the words: "The People and the Church have Renewed their Friendship". This was an acknowledgement of the wrong, and an expression of the intent to live at peace. The promises were fulfilled only under compulsion, but it is a cause for joy that the right prevailed at last. There is no preacher at this place, but the Church is cared for by four Deacons, who have succeeded remarkably in inducing the members to contribute of their means to the service of the Lord. This year the Chapel is undergoing repairs, which will much improve it.

THE WORK AS A WHOLE. While the visible results sometimes seem small, they are precious, and the results that cannot be tabulated are not only large, but also are spiritual and eternal. If one lost sheep sought and found is a cause of rejoicing to the Good Shepherd, there must be joy in heaven over the 35 communicants and 70 probationers received here in the last three years, to say nothing of the 500 communicants received before the Boxer Uprising, one half of whom have gone to their reward in heaven, and 30 of whom wear the martyr's crown. Eight adults have been baptized in the Mission year just ended. While we grieve that the number is not large, we can see a truth in what a friend of Kalgan recently wrote: "It is _the spirit_ that counts, not the statistics".

THE OPPORTUNITIES. Kalgan, on the main road from Peking to Mongolia and to northern Shansi, is a place of strategic importance in the missionary work. The Lord himself marked out the place, when he carved out this Pass through the mountains to the Mongolian plateau. Through this city of 80,000 souls must go the traders, the officials, the soldiers, and the religious teachers of a country larger than New England. In this city are forty two large temples and many small

ones, which show it to be a stronghold of idolatry. It is safe to say that all forms of vice and sin can be found under these miles of roofs. How we must rejoice that the Gospel light has been shining here, although the darkness has been too thick to be quickly dispelled!

This is the only outpost of our Board in the great Northwest. After repeatedly dividing our field with neighboring Missions, we still have to evangelize five and a half counties, extending 150 miles from north to south, and fifty miles from east to west, with a population of nearly two million souls,- our Parish being equal to the State of Massachusetts. NO OTHER MISSIONARY SOCIETY IS WORKING IN THIS FIELD.

In this mountainous region, so far from the coast, all foreign ideas are slow in winning approval or belief, while the wildest rumors, especially in times of war, find ready credence, and make the masses afraid to be connected in any way with foreigners, lest they might be persecuted in another political upheaval. In 1900 Kalgan did not feel the military power of foreign nations in any such degree as the other parts of this Province, and the result is, that the enemies of foreigners are still arrogant, and our friends are timid. We know that this has hindered many from confessing Christ in the last few years. Forty years of evangelization in this field have produced many precious fruits, which will abound still more in years to come. We hear that the construction of the railroad from Peking to Kalgan is already begun, and soon the isolation of this Station from the rest of the Mission will be a thing of the past, and access to this place from the coast will be easy. The failure of Russia in this war removes the threatened danger of a Russian occupation of Kalgan. Thus all the signs of the times point to a better future for our work, if only it can be earnestly sustained and properly reinforced.

SHALL KALGAN BE CONQUERED FOR CHRIST? All who are familiar with this field know that there are peculiar difficulties. The dialect is different from that of Peking, and the books to aid in acquiring the language are not adapted to this variety of speech. The distance from the coast is emphasized by the ranges of high mountains to be crossed. Opium is a blight on this region, as in Shansi, making many persons less susceptible of religious impressions. Steep rocky roads and bridgeless rivers are not to be compared with the obstacle encountered in the hard grasping money-loving disposition of the people, who are not easily awakened to new thoughts and feelings, as the people of Shantung are said to be. All these things have combined to make the work appear discouraging, and might incline the missionaries or the Mission Board to turn away to some more inviting field; but a spirit of courage and self-sacrifice, with faith in God, and in the adaptation of the Gospel to all human hearts, would rather lead to the opposite policy, viz., a resolute continuance of the holy war, until victory should be achieved. The difficulties encountered should be a stimulus to greater exertion, and should be a reason for fully manning the Station, and vigorously prosecuting the work. It is evident that, as long as the Medical Work and Woman's Work are left mostly undone, as they are now in Kalgan, the best success cannot be attained. We cannot believe that this state of things is to continue, but look forward with earnest hope to the time when a physician and two lady missionaries shall be sent to Kalgan, and when we shall receive from the Board such a cheering message as the following, recently sent us by an Agent of a Bible Society: "I so much value what you are doing there, that I am prepared to give you every encouragement and support possible".

If the rock is constantly struck, it must give way in the course of time. "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy"; and the time may come sooner than we think, when the Churches in this field shall "arise and shine, their light having come, and the glory of Jehovah having risen upon them."

On behalf of the Station,
Respectfully submitted,
James H. Roberts.

Kalgan, N. China,
May 8, 1905.

STATISTICS

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.

\- - - - -

Station Opened, 1865. Outstations: Ch'ing K'o Ta, Hsi Ho Ying, Hsüan Hua Fu, Shui Ch'üa'rh.
American Ordained Missionaries 2; Wives 2; Unordained Preachers (Native) 6; Teachers (Men) 2; Do. (Women) 1; Bible Women 2; Other Native Helpers 3; Total Native Helpers 14.
Organized Churches 2; Communicants 227; Added by Confession, 1904, 11; Adherents 1000; Average Attendance 80.
Sabbath Schools 2; Sabbath School Membership 50.
Students for the Ministry (in T'ungchou) 1; Students in Collegiate Training 2; Boarding and High Schools 2; Pupils, Boys 8, Girls 6; Other Schools 1; Pupils, Boys 14; Total Number under Instruction 36; United with the Church during the year (i.e., Pupils) 2.
Churches and Chapels 6.

Native Contributions:	For Church and Cong. Expenses,	G$16.93
	For Education,	14.23
	For Building and Repairs,	34.10
	For Home and Foreign Missions,	0.00
	For Medical Work and Charity,	3.22
	Total Native Contributions,	$68.48

Appropriated by Board for Churches and Education (Native Work) $369.85

~~Medical Statistics, Kalgan, 1904.~~

MEDICAL STATISTICS, KALGAN, 1904.
(Four Months' Work.)

Hospitals 1; No. of beds 6; No. of In-patients (13M & 4F) 17;
Dispensaries 1; No. of Out-patients 803.
Total Expenses Including Assistants, G$126.69; Receipts in Fees &c., G$93.00.
New Cases, 568M & 252F,=820; Return Cases 875M &333F=1208; Total 2028.
Major Operations 11; Minor Do., 51; Opium Cases 7; Dental Work, aside from Extraction, 3; Vaccination 11; Out-Calls Responded to, 14.
Nationalities Treated, 6.

If the rock is constantly struck, it must give way in the course of time. "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy"; and the time may come sooner than we think, when the Churches in this field shall "arise and shine, their light having come, and the glory of Jehovah having risen upon them."

On behalf of the Station,

Respectfully submitted,

James H. Roberts.

Kalgan, N. China,
May 8, 1905.

STATISTICS

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.

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Station Opened, 1865. Outstations: Ch'ing K'o Ta, Hsi Ho Ying, Hsüan Hua Fu, Shui Ch'üan'rh.
American Ordained Missionaries 2; Wives 2; Unordained Preachers (Native) 6; Teachers (Men) 2; Do. (Women) 1; Bible Women 2; Other Native Helpers 3; Total Native Helpers 14.
Organized Churches 2; Communicants 227; Added by Confession, 1904, 11; Adherents 1000; Average Attendance 80.
Sabbath Schools 2; Sabbath School Membership 50.
Students for the Ministry (in T'ungchou) 1; Students in Collegiate Training 2; Boarding and High Schools 2; Pupils, Boys 8, Girls 6; Other Schools 1; Pupils, Boys 14; Total Number under Instruction 36; United with the Church during the year (i.e., Pupils) 2.
Churches and Chapels 6.

Native Contributions:	For Church and Cong. Expenses,	G$16.93
	For Education,	14.23
	For Building and Repairs,	34.10
	For Home and Foreign Missions,	0.00
	For Medical Work and Charity,	3.22
	Total Native Contributions,	$68.48

Appropriated by Board for Churches and Education (Native Work) $369.85

~~Medical (Statistics, Kalgan) 1904.~~

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Major Operations 11; Minor Do., 51; Opium Cases 7; Dental Work, aside from Extraction, 3; Vaccination 11; Out-Calls Responded to, 14.
Nationalities Treated, 6.

Kalgan Station North China.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK,

KALGAN, NORTH CHINA,

For the Year Ending Apr.30, 1905.

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"WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN" at Kalgan stands about on the same basis that it did a year ago, no reinforcements having been granted, to relieve the situation. The "Holding On" process has of necessity been somewhat relaxed, and some work practically dropped, especially that of house visitation by the Bible woman. The married ladies of the Station have not been able to go out with the Bible woman, and it seemed inexpedient to send her by herself.

MEDICAL WORK. During the summer we were greatly helped and encouraged by the presence of Drs.Francis and Emma Tucker of Pang Chuang, and Dr.and Mrs.F.A.Hemingway now of T'aiku, Shansi. Young, enthusiastic and strong in every way, their loving, consecrated hearts, combined with the deeply spiritual Christian training of modern days, was an inspiration to us older missionaries. What will not the Lord accomplish during the coming years, through the young people of our home-land, in building up his Kingdom in the whole earth!

Blessed be his name that such an army of workers is taking its place upon the spiritual battle-fields of the world. It is our prayer that some such may feel called to this frontier Station of the American Board in North China.

We have kept in touch with two or three of the women helped by Dr.Emma in her medical work here. The one from whose eyes she removed cataracts has been made happy by a pair of glasses sent up by Dr.Ingram of T'ungchou, which enable her to see much better than formerly. Her husband died recently, and she and her twelve year old boy were left destitute. Finally, at her most urgent request, the boy was received into the "Boys' School", and the Church assumed that part of his support required by the rules of the school. The boy had a sorry time at first; the good food and bedding he received at school could not compensate him for the separation from his mother. Perhaps, too, the restraining life of the student had not the attractions for him that the nomadic life of the street beggar had; yet he was not a beggar by profession, for his father was a carpenter. He ran away and back to the beggar inn, where his mother found lodging. She exhorted him to return, as did also her companions in misery, but he refused. She then used more convincing arguments, applied in shape of a cane and a rope, until the boy was subdued and brought back to school; even then she found it necessary to pursue him about the court, hitting him with her cane whenever he came within its range, before he would allow her to go away without him. A day or two later he ran away again, but came back unescorted, and has remained in the school since then. He now appears contented, and seems to be a promising pupil. His mother comes to Church Sundays, and generally brings the boy some little things to eat. She herself is dressed cleaner, and is becoming more interested in the Gospel.

The mantle of Dr.Emma Tucker seemed naturally to fall upon Mrs. Roberts, who, having assisted in the Dispensary work during the summer, had gained some knowledge and experience. By aid of santonine, calomel, quinine, mustard, Perry's Pain Killer, a wash for the eyes and a salve for sores, she has been enabled to effect some wonderful cures. Undoubtedly too, the Lord has added his blessing to the simple remedies used.

The home-coming visit of Mrs.Mary Williams Hemingway was a rare treat to us all. Her presence and help at the Dispensary proved a mutual blessing and pleasure. Some of the women who came for medical treatment remembered her as a child, and called her by the pet name of her childhood. Memories of the mother and sister, whose mortal remains lie in the little graveyard on the Mission compound, were revived.

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The simple unaffected way in which these women claimed her as their own, awakened a tender cord in our hearts, and made us feel more strongly that this spot, made so sacred and dear to her by early associations and by late bereavements, should properly be her place of work. But she has been called elsewhere, and has willingly gone to the unfamiliar but interesting field in Shansi, to which she and her husband were appointed. As to ourselves, we acquiesced because we had to, not because we were willing.

OUTING IN MONGOLIA. One of the pleasant features of the summer was a trip to Mongolia with our guests. Work at the Dispensary must not stop, and a party of ten or twelve including servants could not well be accommodated by Mrs. Larson, who had invited us to their summer camping-place at Tabol, four days' cart journey from Kalgan. It was decided, therefore, to divide the party. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, with the Hemingways who were their special guests, went first; and after their return Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and the Tuckers took the same trip, in practically the same time and way. The gentlemen and Dr. Emma rode horses. Two big carts, each drawn by three animals, carried the other ladies and the baggage. Mrs. Sprague's donkey was added to the cavalcade, and did good service. The four days' journey up the hill and over the grass-lands was enjoyed, notwithstanding hard roads, springless carts, dirty inns, and a soaking rain; and the ten days of rest and recreation in that quiet spot, with its pure invigorating air, was good for body, mind and soul. There were daily rides over the rolling plains, embracing picnic and hunting excursions, and visits to temples and Mongol tents. A young eagle was caught and brought home, and for weeks was fed and cherished, its captor having in mind to send it to T'ungchou, to adorn the top of a cabinet in the museum of the North China College. It daily grew in size, strength and intelligence and one day was able to free itself from its fetters, and fly away to its native wilds.

Medical work was not neglected during this outing. Mongols came from far and near, to be cured of their diseases. A paralytic father was brought to the tent in an ox-cart driven by his two daughters; and a young Mongol horseman, who had been thrown from his horse treated successfully.

TOURS. The ladies of the Station have made a few tours during the year, which have resulted in some advancement to the work. In October Mrs. Sprague went for a three weeks' trip with her husband, visiting the outstations. While at Ch'ing K'o Ta, the principal outstation, Dr. and Mrs. Tucker, returning from Kalgan to Peking on horseback, stopped over one day with them. That was a busy day. The people came in crowds; fully two hundred cases were consciencioualy attended to by those indefatigable doctors. After leaving Ch'ing K'o Ta, they visited two other outstations, Shui Ch'üa'rh and Hsi Ho Ying, doing but little medical work, as their supply of medicines was nearly exhausted.

Mrs. Sprague was accompanied and assisted by Mrs. Sung, former matron of the Girls' School in Kalgan, who had a short time before moved to Kalgan. She was very helpful in talking to the women, who gathered at the various stopping-places. Meetings were held for women at the outstations, and some visits made to a few villages near by. Mrs. Sung was also helpful in securing pupils for a Girls' School.

Mrs. Roberts has made three horseback tours during the year with her husband. Two were short ones, visiting villages near Kalgan. In April they made the tour of the outstations. They were gone 19 days, and traveled on horseback every day except five. The weather was very bad, cold, windy and dusty,- a regular North China "Nor'easter" the most of the time.

One episode of the trip may be of interest to our readers. North China abounds in broad river beds, which are nearly dry the year around, except in the spring when the ice and snow melt, and in the summer after heavy rain. The party came to one of these rivers, three parts dry, two parts mud, and one part a narrow deep stream,

which hugged the opposite shore. The approach, being on the dry side, looked promising. The cart track led to the right, down the river. a narrow, low corn-stalk bridge, for the use of pedestrians, was at left, up the stream; to this the party turned, leaving the cart-track. The servant, riding the donkey, said: "You'd better keep the horses here, until I go and see if the bridge is safe." "O no," said the missionary, "the bridge is all right; come ahead." "But", said the servant, "see the mules are all going the other way;" and the missionary's cautious wife added: "You would better let the servant go and see if it is safe." "No, no!" said the brave missionary, "What are you afraid of? wasn't it all right when we crossed it the other day? Come on; do not be so afraid." So on they went. The servant, leading the white horse and the donkey, went ahead, the missionary following, leading the red horse, and the missionary's wife brought up the rear. The bridge was too narrow for the donkey, servant and horse to walk abreast, so the donkey, an ambitious little beast, pushed ahead, but was still held in check by the servant, who clung tenaciously to the halter. The middle of the bridge was reached, and one bad place safely crossed, when a voice from the opposite shore excitedly called out, "Kuo pu ch'ü, kuo pu ch'ü" (You cannot cross it). But it seemed easier to go on than to turn back, and the donkey not understanding the call from the shore, pushed ahead. Suddenly he halted, having come to a place he deemed impassable. The servant said to the missionary: "You will have to turn your horse, and go back." The missionary turned the red horse, but unfortunately, at the close of the operation, found himself at the end of the horse opposite its head. The red horse, following his natural propensity, then began to back, and with a little skillful engineering on his part, he pushed the missionary off into the deep mud on one side of the bridge, the white horse and servant on the other side, and the donkey flat on his side on the edge of the bridge, from which he finally rolled off in his frantic efforts to rise. The red horse then unconcernedly went on, came to a still worse place near the shore, stopped a moment, gave a high jump, and landed on the shore, leaving the rest of his party to extricate themselves as best they couldfrom the predicament in which he had put them. This was laboriously but successfully accomplished, and the party were able to proceed on its way, rather dejectedly and heavily weighted, to be sure, but glad that no harm at all had been done.

In these tours the missionary ladies were received and treated most cordially by both Christian and heathen women; and they realized more deeply than ever before the need of a good strong young worker to enter this field, and devote herself to this work for women. If such a worker could spend one or two months each year at each outstation, thus becoming acquainted with the women, and making her influence felt on them, the work in the Kalgan field would receive an impetus which would produce great results.

At Ch'ing K'o Ta Mrs. Yü, our old Bible woman still lives. She is 88 years old, is feeble, deaf and nearly blind, and longs to be taken to her heavenly home. Her physical needs are supplied by the Station.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL. As a result of Mrs. Sprague's tour, four girls were secured for a Girls' School, one of whom was in the School when it was broken up in 1900. Two more girls have come in from the city of Kalgan, giving us a School of six pupils. The School has been accommodated in in part of the house out of which Mr. Roberts moved, when the new and larger missionary residences were completed in the fall. We were very fortunate in securing Mrs. Sung, the former matron of the school, to again take charge of it. She is a veritable mother to the girls, governing and helping them in their studies, and, with their help, makes their food, and attends to their mending and washing. Her daughter, Mrs. Kao Yüeh, lives in an adjoining room, and is a help to her in many ways. If her health permits, and the school increases, she will probably become a teacher in the school. So far the girls have recited to Mrs. Roberts in their religious books; Mr. Rob-

erts' personal teacher has instructed them in a book on etiquette, and Mr. Sprague's teacher has given them lessons in writing. Mrs. Roberts has had charge of the school, in consultation with Mrs. Sprague, since it was fully organized in November. The girls, during these initiatory months of work, have done remarkably well, and are learning to be helpful and kind to each other. We are sorry to report that all have bound feet. The Anti-Foot-binding sentiment has made slow progress in our section of the country. There is still a strong feeling that there will be another uprising, and the people are slow in taking this step, which, as they fear, would add to their danger, in case of further trouble. We have been interested to hear, however, that the Prefect, a high official in Hsüan Hua Fu, a city 20 miles nearer Peking than this place, has emphasized the proclamation from those highest in authority, favoring the unbinding of feet; and that a few women, known to the Swedish missionaries there, have taken heed, and unbound their feet. In our Kalgan Church Parish, we have seven or eight women, who have large feet, six of them being former school girls. We believe that the sentiment against foot-binding is increasing, and that the time will come when the cruel custom will not be practiced.

We are glad still to be able to report that we have three Kalgan girls in the Bridgman School in Peking. This is their second year. Last year the father of Lu Te (Hsiao Mang), one of the girls, died just before she came home for her summer vacation. This year her mother and a baby sister have also died, and the home is broken up. It will be rather a sad home-coming for her.

MEETINGS. The outside meetings for women at two places, mentioned in last year's report, Ch'iao Tung and the "Hill Place", have been held irregularly. Mrs. Larson, of the B. & F. Bible Society, has very kindly taken charge of them since her return from Mongolia in the fall; but inclement weather, sickness and her household cares, have detained her at home on many days, when she would have been glad to have gone out.

The woman's class for study of the Sunday School lesson has been regularly held, and very well attended by the women. Mrs. Roberts has had charge of the class. She has also given an hour's time on Sunday afternoons to instruction of the school girls in the life of Christ, and has daily heard the school boys recite their Scripture lessons.

As to prospects of help for the Woman's Work, we have something a little more definite than a year ago. The Lord has heard our cry, and has put into the heart of Miss May Chapin, a child of the Mission, a desire to work in Kalgan. She has written that she plans to sail for China in August of this year, in company of her sister, Miss Abbie Chapin, of T'ungchou, who will be returning at that time, and has asked whether we can find a place for her at Kalgan. From other sources we learn that she comes out independently, and is frail of body, but is wonderfully strong in prayer and faith. She cannot help being a blessing to us, and we feel that the Lord will use her in a special way for his work here.

This astonishing, unexpected supplying of a portion of our need has made us more hopeful that sometime we may be able to take an equal stand in this line of work with the other Stations of our Mission, so far as equipment is concerned. In some respects, we can never expect to catch up with them.

A recent letter from the W.B.M.I. assured us that they would have sent Miss Engh to us, had she been able to come. We now hear that she has married, and is settled in a home of her own, thus putting an end to our hopes of having her with us again. But we feel sure that the W.B.M.I. will be willing to send another in her place. That the Lord will call the one <u>He</u> wants here, is our earnest prayer, and we look forward with resurrected hope to the time when the much needed two single ladies will be members of our Station.

Yes, we are still going to "Hold On".

For the Station,

Viette B. Sprague.

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Kalgan Station
Report 1902

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

Report of Kalgan Station, A. B. C. F. M., for the year ending April 30th 1906.

Personnel: – The missionaries of the Board are just the same as in the last three years reports, Mr. + Mrs. Roberts and Mr. + Mrs. Sprague.

Miss May Chapin, third daughter of the Rev. L. D. Chapin, long of our Mission, came to Kalgan in October, independent of the Board, to engage with us in work for women. Although she has been much troubled with a cough, yet she has drawn around her several women and children, and has gone out with Mrs. Pearson, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to visit the women in their homes as often as her health would permit. The language of her childhood is coming back to her, and she both understands and makes the women understand her fairly well. Mrs. Pearson and Miss Chapin have been a great help to our ladies in this work, for which we wish to thank them.

The most important factor in the personal equation of the Station, which has in a measure overshadowed everything else, has been the impending departure of Mr. + Mrs. Roberts; and, though the inevitable was postponed till the close of the mission year, the dread of their going, as we fear never to return, was upon us all the year. As several of the stations have lost some beloved member of their station, with whom the older missionaries have labored long, you can ~~all~~, in a measure, realize what it is to lose from your midst a brother and sister, with whom one has labored for a quarter of a century. And I want to say right here, at least as much as this, – that I have had a most helpful and always sympathetic colleague in Mr. Roberts. He has done much work that I am entirely incompetent to do.

Health: – Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Sprague have both been sick considerable during the year. Doubtless they would have been relieved ~~could~~ they have had medical attendance. Mainly on account of Mrs. Roberts' weaknesses, Mr. + Mrs. Roberts spent most of the summer at Pei-Ta-Ho, in connection with [illegible] [?]

Meeting. We greatly miss the physicians who helped us so much in 1904, both in our own families, and especially in help to the Mission cause in their work among the Chinese. While waiting for our permanent physician, we are perceptibly losing our hold on a large class of invalids and their many friends.

Helpers:- In the lack of foreign missionaries, we should like to depend more on native helpers. In 1900 we had eight preachers and one teacher. They were located at six cities and villages; of these only four are now preaching the gospel. We have now nine helpers, only six preachers and two teachers, and they are in only three cities and one village. Three of these men are new since 1900: so the three missionaries of 1900 had more native help to lean on, than the one missionary has now. The lucrative business of collecting the tax on opium has seduced three of our preachers away from the mission work. Kao Hsi has continued good work at his home in Hsi-HE-Ying, and the surrounding fairs. Kao Yüeh has helped in the Girls' School part of the day for six months. Leo-Su-Tang, who has been located in Hsuan-Hua-Fu for three years, has lately been transferred to the city of Yü-Chou. The reason of the transfer was this. Though he was doing good work in the former city, we had not money enough to rent a chapel and support a helper in both places: and our oldest out-station Yü-Chou, where we had expended so much labor and prayer, although now so badly crippled, seemed to have a stronger claim on our efforts than a new work in a city where another mission had a station and a resident missionary, Mr. Söderboim. The chapel at Hsüan-Hua-Fu was given up, and the two church members and several inquirers were turned over to Mr. Söderboim, who, always at hand, can shepherd them better than we a day's journey away. As we have not yet secured a chapel in Yü-Chou, the helper has, at the earnest solicitations of friends, opened a small day-school in his hired room: when we get a place for a street chapel this school can be put in charge of a Christian teacher.

Colporteurs:- The two booksellers have walked hundreds of miles and have attended many fairs, and sold a good number of books during the year. In the summer they were joined by two of the students, home from Tung-cho on vacation.

We cannot give the number of books sold, but know it to be more than in any previous year.

Schools:— Our Boy's Boarding School is still under the instruction of Fêng-Ching-Ching. It has had fifteen pupils during the year. It has been under the care and personal supervision of Mrs. Roberts: the boys are required to pay one-half the cost of their food, 600 cash, Lao chien about $1.80 gold per month. Nearly one-half the boys are sons of, or closely related to church members. Several have expressed the desire to join the church but for various reasons only one has been received into full membership. Most all their names are on the probationers list. Mr. Roberts has given daily explanations of the Bible, going over the historical portions of the Old Testament. Mrs. Roberts has heard the recitations in the christian books. There are four graduates of this school in the Tungcho schools.

The Day-School at Hsi-Ho-Ying, under care of Kao Hsi and taught by Yang-Tien-Ching, came to a sudden end at the close of the chinese year. The heathen parents of the pupils thought their boys were spending too much time in prayers and Bible studies, and so hired a heathen teacher, and sent their boys to him. The christian pupils were too few to continue the school. At the same time we started another day-school at Chin-Ko-Ta, with a christian teacher, a former pupil at Tung-chou. The school is in the new chapel. It has had fifteen pupils through the winter. This promises to be a useful adjunct to the church. ~~There~~ Though there is now no preacher there, this teacher can help the deacons conduct religious services.

We have this year sent one deaf and dumb boy, the son of Kao Yüeh, to the school for deaf-mutes at Chefoo. He is making good progress in recognizing characters and in learning the hand-alphabet, and he can already speak a few words plainly. We have also sent two blind boys to Mr. Murray's school in Peking. Of course these three pupils are no expense to the Mission: but we hope they will become useful christian workers, each in his way.

The Girls' School will come under the report for "Woman's Work". We would like to say here, however, that this school has suffered greatly from the lack of a lady teacher, and also from the lack of a native teacher. Mrs. Roberts has done all it was possible in supplying both these deficiencies. She has had the discipline

of the school, as well as the hearing of recitations on her hands. Two graduates from this school are now in the Bridgman School, Peking.

Tours:- Four tours have been made through the entire Yüchow field, and two in other directions. On the first tour in May, 05, Mr. Sprague baptized one woman, and saw one man burn his idols: this man has since been baptized. On three of these tours to Yüchow earnest efforts have been made to secure the repentance, reconciliation and restoration of the helpers, who have gone astray in opium: hearts seemed softened and we had hopes, but either the love of money or cherished hatred hindered a full hearted surrender and return to the fold.

We ask your special prayers for these ~~three~~ four erring brothers, Tsai-Fu-Chuan, who has preached the gospel twenty years, and collecting the opium tax for the government; now wearing a mandarin's button; Chou-Hai-Chen, who has served the Lord well in several responsible positions, fallen into the use of opium for relief of bodily ills: and Wang-Chang-Sheng, who is a graduate from the theological Seminary and is now collecting the opium tax, and also smoking opium: and Wang Tang, who has been a valuable medical assistant, who is now smoking opium and is also at enmity with another church member. You will pardon my bringing this into the report, for it seems to us the most important work to rescue these well-beloved workers from the clutches of the adversary.

In the second tour Mr. Sprague performed the marriage ceremony for two of our Tung-cho school boys, at their homes in Shun-Chuan Er. On one tour Mr. Sprague was called upon to arbitrate in a quarrel of one of our church members and a Roman Catholic. After careful examination he called on the native priest and secured the return of the stolen ox to our church member and a quieting of the affair. On one tour Mr. Roberts visited the home of one of our school-boys, where there are several families of inquirers. One has joined the church; others are waiting till they get a little more courage; for in all our country ~~work~~ field we still frequently run up against the fear of another Boxer uprising. For money or food and an assurance that their families will be cared for, many will risk life and join anything. The Roman Catholics have thus secured large numbers; and among them, not a few, who had listened interestedly to our preaching and whom we had

reason to believe were earnest inquirers. Several of our church members also have been drawn away from the Jesus church, and have secured land and protection in law suits &c. Others have been approached with tempting offers and have resisted.

Indeed if we knew all the difficulties these weak christians have to contend with, I think we should be more lenient with their shortcomings.

The Roman Catholics are opening schools, and giving free food to all, male and female, old and young, who will commit to memory a little of their doctrine, and be baptized into their church: these schools have been especially aggressive and active in Kalgan and in Chin-Ki-Ta this last winter. In Kalgan about one-hundred were baptized and in Chin-Ki-Ta over ten. One of these was a blind woman and one was an idiot. The food given was at least acceptable to each.

Medical Report:- We have no physician. Our dispensary stands closed and locked. Nevertheless there is a small distribution of medicine and attendance upon several accident cases to report: for we cannot refuse all the importunities for assistance, where a simple remedy at hand seems easy to give for relief; also in accidents and emergencies, where assistance is beyond the chinese doctor's knowledge. There seems to have been an unusual number of such accidents, burns, stabs and bruises &c. here lately. The child scalded from hip to heel was a difficult case to treat: but not so difficult as the man's hand on which he himself, in sleep poured boiling water till kettle was empty: he claimed that a devil stood by him and made him do it. One accident happened in the nick of time. A child fell and cut his face and lip open just a day or two before Dr. Griggs, of Peking, called upon us. He sewed up the wound and "saved the face" of one more unfortunate. In the absence even of physicians instruments we have had to use such tools as were at hand: teeth were drawn with the tin-smith's pinchers: felons were opened with pocket knife and a sliver, with both ends buried deep in the flesh was cut out with the same knife. Though the professionals would laugh at this crude work, yet it has made us quite a number of grateful friends.

We have charged more than our unskilled services were worth often times, in order to deter others from coming. We have no idea how many cases have been treated, perhaps one a day, or how many have been turned away; ~~perhaps they would average one each~~ a day. We cannot forget some helpless cases, as a hip out of joint and a woman at the point of death, covered with tuberculosis sores.

We have had many hurry-calls to rescue opium suicides; some of these were reached too late; one of the latter caused us much sorrow, as he was a church member, the young man whose frozen feet were amputated, and so his life saved, by our visiting doctors during the summer of 1904. He had lost his place of work and was also sick, and probably become discouraged, thinking he would have to beg on the streets again: we had helped him several times and would have done so again had we known of his dire need.

Our receipts so far as recorded are $10.50 gold. This is a small sum, but aside from a few charges for distant cases and night visits it is largely made up of many times twenty cash.

Kalgan's Immediate Needs:— Because of the final departure of Mr. + Mrs. Roberts and the age and weakness of the one family left here, there is the consequent great need of others to help carry on the work. A physician is needed not only as a "sine qua non" to missionaries living in Kalgan, but as essential to the best work for the people. The necessity of at least one lady teacher for the Girls' School and Woman's work is great. These needs are all so apparent to all who know our conditions at Kalgan, as to require only their presentation to secure the assent of all the mission to any effort to secure their early supply.

This darkest hour of Kalgan's history must presage the dawn of a brighter day. In our extremity we look to God to send us help, encouragement and strength for better things than we can ask or think. Pray for us, that, we, hearing the word of God "My strength is made perfect in weakness," may even "glory in our weaknesses that the power of Christ may cover us". (Rev. Vers. margin)

Respectfully submitted

W. P. Sprague.

June 2d 1904.

We have charged more than our unskilled doctors are worth often times, in order to deter others from coming. We are not like there many cases have been treated, [illegible] many have been turned away; perhaps they would average one each a day. We cannot forget some helpless cases, as a boy out of [illegible] and woman at the point of death, covered with tuberculosis sores.

We have had many heavy calls to accident (?) operations [illegible]; none of these were received of late; one of the latter caused me much sorrow, as he was a church member, the young man whose frozen feet were amputated, and so his life saved, by his walking during the summer of 1904. He had had two fits of work [illegible] and was also lucky, and providentially he came through [illegible]. Thankfully he would like to beg on the church again; he had helped him [illegible] since that worked there so eager had not known of his disease.

Our receipts 129 yen as recorded are $10.50 gold. This is a small sum, but aside from a few charges for student cases and night [calls] it is largely made up of many times twenty cash.

<u>Kakoan's Immanuel Hospital</u> — Because of the [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and the age and [illegible] of the one family there is the consequent great need of others to help carry the work. A physician is needed not only as a [illegible] for the [illegible] here for Kakoan, but as essential to the best work in the [illegible]. The need — much of at least one lady teacher for the girls' School and Woman's work is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and to all who know our conditions at Kakoan, as to [illegible] by their [illegible] [illegible] to secure the [illegible] of all the [illegible] to only [illegible] to secure their early supply.

This darkest hour of Kakoan's history [illegible] the dawn of a brighter day. In her extremity we look to God to [illegible] [illegible], in [illegible] and [illegible] for better things than we can ask or think. Pray for us, that we, knowing the word of God "My strength is made perfect in weakness," may learn "Glory in our weakness, that the power of Christ may rest on us." (Ital. [illegible])

Respectfully submitted

W. P. Spragee.

June 2d 1906

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Report of Woman's Work for Kalgan, North China.

For the Year ending April 30" 1906

The "work for women" in Kalgan has been strengthened since our last Report.

The coming of Miss May Chapin in October, not only added one to our numbers, but added much to our spiritual forces, and gave to us increased courage, faith and hope. The Lord had remembered us and supplied a portion of our need.

We have often said that if Kalgan had had for consecutive years twin sister workers like Pang Chuang, or a Miss Andrews and Miss Chapin like Ching chou, "Woman's Work" would compare favorably with that of the other stations of the Mission. Well, the Lord sent us Miss May Chapin; then without any solicitation on our part he sent us the almost twin sister; and so we now have "the Sisters", and one of them is one of the envied Tung Chou workers. It is too much to expect that this arrangement will be made permanent, but we could wish for no better one.

We feel deeply grateful to the Tung Chou ladies, whose good wishes for Kalgan led to their consenting to spare this valued worker for a season to the work here. Perhaps should another single lady be sent to the Mission this year those in authority might decide to locate her at Tung Chou, and allow Miss Chapin to remain at Kalgan with her sister, which for her sister and for us would be a most happy arrangement.

The time for which we have long prayed for seems to be coming to Kalgan, that in which homes should be opened to us, and in which the inmates should not only be willing to receive us but should also be eager to hear the Gospel. During the past the

half year, the change has seemed quite remarkable. Friendly greetings and urgent invitations to enter homes are extended to the ladies as they pass along the streets in going to and from the few places where regular work has been attempted. Some Mohammedan families have been particularly cordial and urgent in their invitations to come to their homes to explain the Gospel. One Mohammedan teacher, who has assisted Mr. Roberts in law-suit cases, helped the ladies to explain the doctrine to the people gathered in his room one day. Two wealthy families living in the upper city, have invited Mrs. Pearson and "the Sisters" to their homes, with the express understanding, that they would come not for feasting, but to preach the doctrine. In the home of an English speaking official and in those of two or three teachers the missionary ladies are welcomed cordially and listened to attentively.

In five of the new places opened up to us, as well as in the three or four old ones, the ladies have made repeated calls, feeling free to go whenever they could. A few other places have been visited occasionally.

For nearly five months regular Sunday afternoon meetings were held at the home of the Bible-woman, which was not far from the mission compound; for the reason that her three daughters-in-law, two of whom are invalids, were not able to attend the Sunday services at the domestic chapel. Occasionally a few outsiders came to those meetings. Quite recently, however, a change has been made, and for various reasons this Sunday afternoon work has been transferred to the dispensary; the people in its vicinity are particularly friendly, and as we have control of the property, there seems no reason why the

work should not be a permanent one provided we have the steady workers.

At the regular sunday service for women and girls in the domestic chapel, there has been an average attendance of eighteen. Mrs. Roberts, Miss Andrews and Mrs. Learmon have taught the class. Later in the afternoons at the time of the regular sunday school service for men and boys in the chapel, Mrs. Roberts met the girls in the school room for study of the life of Christ. During her absence at Pei-Ta-Ho, Mrs. Learmon or Mrs. Soderbom, who was then here, had charge of this class.

Two week-day reading-classes for women have been held during part of the year. One beginning in November was under Mrs. Sprague's supervision. Hsing Ching Cheng, teacher of the Boys School spent a half hour on four days of the week, in explaining scripture to the class. In return he received a half hour daily instruction in English from Mrs. Sprague. Four women received the benefit of this class. The second class met daily at Mrs. Roberts, for the last half of the year under her supervision, and had read to them by a chinese teacher, the Peking daily newspaper for women. They were very much interested in it. The innovation marks a new era in their lives. It has been a good thing to broaden their mental horizon, giving them glimpses of the world outside of their narrow every day lives. Mrs. Sung who has heretofore manifested no interest in anti-foot binding, on a recent visit to the country, quite urged the subject, as she had opportunity. She had learned from the papers of the various edicts against foot-binding, and of the interest manifested in different parts of the country in the Reform and she assured the women that it was sure to come and that they ought not to bind the feet of their girls.

The Girls School, reorganized in November 1904, is

now having its first vacation. It was closed a week before Mrs. Roberts started for America. Mrs. Roberts had entire charge of the school. During her absence at Pei-Ta-Ho for the summer, Mrs. Sprague took charge of it and assisted by Mr. Kao Yüeh and Miss Andrews heard the girls' recitations. We had in all eight pupils. The matron, Mrs. Sung found the work too hard for her and gave it up in November; a room on the place was furnished her and she still gave two hours work to the school and also assisted in the work for women. A Mrs. Ho was hired to take her place as cook and matron in the school. During the summer our two Bridgman School Girls, home for their vacation, stayed in the school. Mei Ying gave the girls some daily instruction in geography, which Miss Andrews emphasized by reviewing with them on Saturdays the work gone over during the other days of the week.

In order to give the girls further instruction in Geography, and also to teach them some Arithmetic, Helper Kao Yüeh was released the first of November from a part of his regular work, and designated to spend three hours each afternoon teaching in the school. He also conducted Morning Prayers with them after he took up the school work. At three different times during the year there was sickness in the school. We were indeed thankful that it did not prove to be serious. Our dear Miss Chapin, since her arrival in October has mothered and cared for the girls in a very tender way. She took charge of their evening prayer service and looked after their bodily needs; her room has been to them and others a veritable "Cave of Adullam". Through her special efforts the youngest girl in school has had her feet unbound; but in order to accomplish it, she was obliged to become responsible for her support. The child is bright; although considerable younger than the oldest girls she still kept up with them in her studies; we hope she may get a good education and make a useful worker in future.

years. After the Week of Prayer there was considerable religious interest manifested in the school and a desire was expressed by some to join the church; but their conduct later did not justify their being received at that time. Immediately after the close of school the oldest girl was married. The next two oldest are to be married in the Fall. Will you not with us pray for these three girls, that in their new homes they may not forget the instruction they have received, but may be christian lights in the heathen darkness surrounding them.

During the year three women have been received into the church. One is the daughter-in-law of Helper Kao Hsi; one is the Ting-chou woman, Mrs. Wang, whom Miss Chapin brought to Kalgan with her in October; she is a very pleasant, energetic woman and has been a great help in the work as well as having taken excellent care of Miss Chapin. The other woman, whose name is also Wang, is the blind woman from whose eyes Dr. Emma Tucker removed cataracts. She appears to be an earnest christian. It was through her efforts that one of the new visiting places was secured to the ladies. She comes to the Sunday services quite regularly. The way has not seemed to open to us to help her as we would like to do and she still begs for a living. Since the introduction of the new copper coins, one of which is equal in value to ten of the ordinary cash, beggars do not fare as well as formerly, so she finds it more difficult to gain a livelihood; this is especially true during the summer when the public dispensing of food to beggars ceases. She came to us one day in great trouble; her son-in-law had sold his wife into another family without the knowledge of the mother, which, she said, was contrary to the Chinese custom. Her boy, who was in our Boys' School, was allowed to go and investigate the matter with the result that the son-in-law came, acknowledged his wrong, not in selling his wife, but in not letting the mother know; he paid her some money, then hired a cart and took her and the boy to see the girl in her new home. They found it to be a better one than the

one she had left, for it was the extreme poverty of the first husband that led to her being sold to the second. In the new home, strange to say, the mother and brother were made welcome, so much so that the boy ran away from school twice in order to go there and see his sister; the second time he did not return, having found something to do which was more to his taste than studying. The mother also went and we hoped both had found a permanent home; but quite recently they were obliged to leave, and now the woman is begging again, and we hear that the boy is apprenticed to a barber.

Two other women who are church members in Kalgan have, so far as they are concerned, ceased their connection with us. One of them before the Boxer Uprising was Mrs. Sprague's sewing woman; she was then a widow, but afterwards married again: her present husband does not allow her to come to see us and we hear ill-treats her. A few weeks ago she was said to have taken opium. Mrs. Sprague was called and gave the usual remedies and she recovered. The other woman is Mrs. Lei, who in former years served one of the missionary ladies in the place. Last year May she became offended at some trifling thing, and went away in Sept and has not been to the Mission Compound since.

We should not close this meager Report without making honorable mention of those ladies, who being under no obligation so to do, have so kindly helped us in the work for women in Kalgan. Mrs F. A. Larson of the British and Foreign Bible Society has been our standby for outside visiting, and has also assisted Mrs. Roberts in the Sunday services. Her absence in Mongolia during the summers, her Bible-Society work and family cares have prevented her devoting as much time to the work as her heart has prompted her to do. The whole family are now in Mongolia for the summer.

Miss Andrews, who was with us last summer (and who plans to be here this summer), took up the work as cheerfully and faithfully as though she was responsible for it; being not very strong we were troubled, fearing she would over-tax her limited strength when she ought to be recruiting her energies for the year's work before

her. Miss Abbie Chapin on her arrival this Spring entered immediately into the work. It seemed quite necessary that a tour should be made through our country district. As it was impossible for Mr. Sprague to go he decided to send Helper Kao Yüeh. Miss Abbie kindly consented to make the tour also, taking with her Mrs. Sung to assist her in talking with the women. They were gone between two and three weeks. The weather was unfavorable and the roads were very bad. It was a hard trip for her, but we know must have been very helpful to the work. We feel very grateful to these ladies who have helped us in the work and pray that God's richest blessing may rest upon them.

The future does not look remarkably bright for Kalgan. The Roberts have gone not to return. The Larsons take their furlough in a year or two. Our Miss Chapin physically is not strong. Miss Abbie Chapin, we fear, will leave us after the summer is over. However, as long as the Lord stands by us, and He never fails, we need not be hopeless. He who is able to accomplish his purposes, whether by few or many, will perhaps make this our extremity his opportunity to do great things for Kalgan. Pray with us that it may be so.

In August 1904 the Spragues and Hemingways spent a week in Mongolia with Mrs. Larson and the children. The day before they were to start for home, Mr. Karlsson, a Swedish Missionary arrived, and it was necessary for him to room with Mr. Sprague while Mrs. Sprague went in with Mrs. Larson and the children. In the early morning Katharine, who the day before had been mournfully lamenting the departure of their guests, roused up, sat up in bed rubbing her eyes and looking at Mrs. Sprague sleepily said "When-you-are-gone-we'll-have-a-nice-quiet-time-with-Mr-Karlsson".

Dear friends, during the coming summer months do not commiserate "the Spragues" too much; but think of them as having a nice quiet time with Miss Andrews, "the Sisters" and with The One who always remains with us.

Viette Brown Sprague.

Miss Abbie Chapin on her arrival. Mrs Sprague entered en-
thusiastically into the work! It seemed quite necessary that a tour should
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the future were not [illegible] [illegible] in a year
[illegible] to [illegible]. The [illegible] Miss Abbie Chapin, we
[illegible]. Our [illegible] physically [illegible]. However, so long as the
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[illegible] make the opportunity, his opportunity to do great things for
[illegible].

Pray with us that it may be so.

In August 1904 Mr Sprague and [illegible] the children [illegible]
a week in [illegible] with Mrs. Brown and the children [illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Sprague
[illegible] the children
[illegible] Mrs. Sprague [illegible] before [illegible]
[illegible] morning [illegible] up [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] Miss [illegible] and
[illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] remember
Dear friends, [illegible] "The Sprague" [illegible] of them
do not [illegible] "[illegible]"
as [illegible] a [illegible]
[illegible]

Lula Brown Sprague.

Kalgan North China.
May 30" 1904.

Kalgan - 1903-4

REPORT OF THE KALGAN STATION OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION? 255.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAR.30/07.

Personal.- We have to report the smallest number of missionaries on record; only one family, Mr.& Mrs.Sprague, since we bade farewell to Mr.& Mrs.Roberts on May 8th.

But thanks to a kind Providence we have not been left alone. Other companions and helpers have been given to us. Miss May Chapin continued good work here until in Sept; when it seemed best for her to try the milder climate of Tung Chou, for the Winter. Miss Abbie Chapin was also a valuable help to us from Apr. till Sept. And Miss Andrews conducted our morning prayers and the women's Sabbath school class through the Aummer. And thanks are again due to Mrs.Larson, of the B.& F.Bib.Soc. for much good work among the women. Mrs.Larson's sister has been a pleasant addition to our number, while teaching Mrs.L's children for the Winter. We have also had with us for the last three or four months, two Swedish missionaries, Mr. Karlin and Miss Lindblom, who are preparing to start a new mission to the Mongols in the part of Mongolia nearest Kalgan.

The health of Mr.& Mrs.Sprague hasnot been very good through the Winter. Both were confined to the house several weeks. The Thermometer has shown an unusually cold and long Winter.

Our Native force remains the same as last year, six preachers and two teachers. Mr.Kao Hsi is stationed in his home village, a subburb of Hsi He Ying. and is doing a good work there in the city, and in the surrounding villages, including three fair towns. Mr.Lo Su Tang is in the city of Yu Chou, preaching mainly on the open street. We are trying to get a chapel on the main street. The others are with us here, preaching daily in the street chapel, and taking their turn in the domestic chapel services, and going out to near villages. Mr Lo Ying was laid aside with sickness three months. And Mr.Soderbom of Hsuan Hua Fu has asked for a helper, and we have sent to his help Mr.Chou for a year.

One Colporteur, -supported by special funds, has traveled the surrounding country, near and far, but his sales have been small. Also a Colporteur of the B.& F.Bib.Soc. has sold many Bible portions in this field. Could these widely distributed books be followed up by preaching much good would result.

Last year's report alluded to the defection of several helpers, and asked your prarers for them. Some of these have received us more kindly, and two of them have written us letters indicating a better spirit. One of these asked to be received again into employment, and another announced his having left off the use of opium. So we are encouraged to hope for their return to the fold.

Schools.- The Boys' Boarding School has continued under the efficient instructio of Mr.Feng Ching Cheng. Only seven pupils have attended all the year. Three of these have joined the church, and the others are probationers.

The Ching Ka Ta Day School is taught by a young man who went half way through the Tung Chou college. The local church pays half his salery. There are fifteen pupils through the Winter half of ~~the year.~~

Tours.- The one missionary has had to stay by the home station most of the year. He made one tour in Oct. trying to relieve the situation where a church member had been falsely accused, and punished in the yamen. On this tour one man a former school boy was baptized.

In the Summer Miss Abbie Chapin made a tour to Yu Chou visiting all the way-stations. She was accompanied by a Bible woman, and also a helper.

Her meetings were a great benefit to many christian women; and the helper had an opportunity to preach to many of both sexes every day. In Dec. a native helper made a tour alone through half the out-stations. Our experience indicates that touring in the country districts, especially visiting the christians and inquirers in their homes is productive of more good than preaching to larger audiences than preaching to larger audiences in the city street chapel.

During the first and second monthes of the Chinese New Year a good many villages near Kalgan have been visited by the helpers and bookseller going out together on horse and donkey to two or three vilages

and back the same day. At this time the vilage farmers are at leisure, and come out in large numbers to listen to the street preaching and look at the books, but they purchase very few.

The Roman Catholics are very active on all sides, helping in lawsuits, offering the use of land and giving free food to all old and young, male and female who will attend their schools, learn a little, and be baptized; They even give money to those who will join their church. Only three or four of our christian families have as yet joined them to get these great advantages. For other reasons two families have asked to have their names striken off the church records, and one has again put up his idols.

These are the things that are discouraging. But God may apeak theough these "Back-sliders" to the other christians;-"Take heed lest ye also fall."

On the other hand there are encouraging signs. The helpers manifest a better spirit than last year. We have less trouble settling their accounts. They shew more interest in trying to win men; and they are more ready to shoulder extra responsibilities.

Medical work.- Though we have no physician and the dispensary remains closed, still so many cases of sickness and accident come to us asking for help, that we cannot help trying to treat some of them. And since it has been learned that our guest knows something of medicine, more patients come beseeching-"(Karlin) Please Doctor cure my sickness". Or "Please give me some medicine to send to my wife's cousin's grand mother". Mr. Karlin has relieved me of some care and responsibility; but as I have had to be his interpreter, it has used up much time. I have often doubted the wisdom of trying to help any sick ones without a physician. But the great relief afforded in some cases of accidents and emergencies, broken bones, cuts and burns has kept me from refusing all calls of that sort. For instance I was called at midnight to save a man who had just cut his throat. Although the windpipe was cut half through, I sewed it up with an ordinary needle and silk. With anticeptic dressing for twenty days the wound healed perfectly, and the man now seems to have as good a throat as ever. The business firm were so grateful to me for preventing a suicide in their shop, that they gave me cash about $16. (Sixteen Mexican Dollars.) Other receipts, mainly for saving Opium suicides, brings up the total for medicines and treatment to about $30. silver.

The year's experience of so many applications for help in sickness and accidents, even when we have no physician, and also the poor health of the missionaries several times, shows again how imperative is the need of a physician at Kalgan.

And before closing this report I want to emphasize, even at the risk of repetition, some other of the needs and opportunities of work here.

The great and special need of reinforcements in our present week condition is well known and acknowledged by all. But I think it is not sufficiently realized by all the great ersponsibility that rests on the American Board and the North China Mission because of the fact that they were the first to open work in this great field north of the mountains; and that they are almost the only mission to care for these multitudes today. There is only one mission station within four or five days travel from here.

Presented for the Station
W P Sprague

3

There ~~must be~~ are over two million souls in the field now dependent on Kalgan for evangelization. In nearly every one of these hundreds of cities, and thousands of villages there must be some more or less men who have heard the gospel from your missionaries or native helpers. For at the fairs in all the large towns the word is frequently preached to large crowds; and every body goes to these fairs. So as Paul says, "Have they not all heard ?" Yea the messagw has been carried to the remotest mountain villages. This makes an opening in every town and hamlet that can be followed up best by those some one in the place has already seen and heard, or those connected with them.

While we would bless God for the harvest by whomsoever gathered; still it ~~would be~~ seems reasonable to expect a more immediate and a largwr harvest if the future workers and work be directly connected with what has gone before.

There is another great opening especially and only for Kalgan, in the new China, now being made by the overflowing of the Chinese into Mongolia. The grazing lands of the Mongols are being taken up by the Chinese emigrants and put under cultivation? Villages are springing up there as much like our New West as anything Chinese can be like our American rush. Here is a very inviting field we have long wanted to cultivate but have not been able to go there much.

So we bring our report to a close with a cry out to the mission, to the Deputation, to the American Board and to all our constituency; "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest". See the grain wasting, precious souls being lost for lack of laborers; and other promising fields ready for the seeding. Here ~~a~~ are many souls hanging in the balance. Who will be responsible for th their destiny ?.

The reestablishing of this station by the American Board is the readiest way of saving these many that are ready to perish. They have the main part of the machinery already for service. Their largest assetsarethe labor of their missionaries for forty years, and the established ~~the~~ church of 230 members, and many inquirers, and the trained native helpers and students preparing for the ministry; alsom the worship of God observed in christian homes all through the field, and the sacred memory of the many blessed dead, to whom thiw church has opened the pathway to the Heavenly mansions; and the influence and example of the martyrs whose blood has made sacred the soil of this north land.

Nor is the Board's property in houses and lands here by any means small. We have ground sufficient for all needs for many years to come, owned and occupied with properly stamped deeds of possesion. There are two good missionary houses, and other buildings accommodating two schools and a chapel and rooms for helpers servants &c, and also a good dispensary on the city street.

And not least we have the acquaintance and good favor of multitudes of people on all sides.

As the Board has all these advantages for carrying on the work here, let us unitedly pray the Lord of the harvest; and unitedly petiontion the Board at home to reestablish and reinforse the Kalgan station of the North China Mission, and reinforce it with men and money, and carry it on until with the blessing of God the enlarged church shall be self-supporting and self-propogating; and to god shall be all the praise.glory.

Presented for the Station
W. P. Sprague

Postscript to Kalgan Report for Mar. 1907.

As the above Report was prepared before ~~the arrival of~~ the Deputation arrived at Kalgan, a Postscript is necessary to complete the history of the year of the year's experiences.

Our long-prayed-for, long-hoped for, looked for Deputation reached Kalgan Mar. 22ond, in the person of the one man Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D. accompanied by Rev. G. D. Wilder of Tung Chou. And while we regretted Dr. Moore could not come and see for himself the work, the workers and the place, yet we were gladto have our Corresponding Secretary visit us and examine the work as carefully as he could in three days.

We had not caught on to the idea of welcoming the Deputation with red banners and fire-crackers; but we did think to relieve the tedium of the litter ride by giving him a horse-back ride the last thirty li. And this riding a fast horse the ex-missionary to the Kourds of Turkey seemed to enjoy immensely. And before the three short days were over, I began to ~~en~~ be jealous of the horses' companionship with the Deputation; but as I was on another horse by the side of him all the time, we had some converse by the way. If he did not see all there was to be seen, it was not the horses 'fault, but lack of ti... We left a three days' trip over Mt ~~P~~ Pisgah to the ... of ... and a ... days' tour to our nearest out-station for another visit later.

Two helpers and two deacons came from the out-stations to meet the Deputation, and we had several conferences ... Deputation did not make any too ~~o~~ big promises, still we~~e~~ were encouraged, for as I told the helpers his work was with his sharp eyes and good ears instead of with his ~~mouth~~ tongue at this time. And the helpers, who were before disposed to lay back on their oars, are now settling down to business. ~~Already~~ A committee is appointed to relieve the missionary of some minor matters, and advise with him in the more difficult cases. Already this combine has attempted what the missionary alone has tried long, but in vain to accomplish; viz. the locating a helper in Ching Ka Ta. For several years the church there has been so divided and obstreperous that no helper was willing to undertake to shepherd them. One tried it, and at~~t~~ the end of the year was forced to leave. But now there is prospect that one of our best helpers wil be called by them, and will go there, and I have no doubt he will succeed. This may be indirectly one of the first-fruits of the Deputation's visit to Kalgan.

Mr. Wilder's good advice was a healthy stimulus to both the helpers and all the christians.

As I close this Report and the year with the sentiment of the hymn; "The Lord will provide" is uppermost in my mind; "It may not be my way, or time; but in ~~it~~ his own way, and time the Lord will provide." So we will trust in the Lord; for no word he has spoken, was ever yet broken; The Lord will provide"

Presented for the Station, by;

W. P. Sprague.

For statistics we refer to the Report of Statistics ~~for 19~~

Since January 1906, there have been added to the church sixteen members. Many names have been added to the list of Probationers.

Report of "Woman's Work in Kalgan, for the year ending

March 31st 1907.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

By the departure of Mrs.Roberts for America in May, and of Miss Chapin for Tung Chou in Sept. the mainstays of the work for women were taken away: but although so crippled continuous work has been carried on through the year, by the aid of workers who were available. Miss Abbie Chapin, who came up from Tung Chow the middle of April, and Miss Andrews who came the last of June, together with Miss May Chapin kept up the old work and made some new openings during the Summer. Two weeks later Mrs.Larson, who had been in Mongolia for the Summer, returned and not only took charge of the regular work for the rest of the year, but also followed up the new work as she was able. Her family cares have been much heavier during these months than heretofore; but as her sister Miss Anna Rodgers of Albany N.Y. spent the Winter with her she was enabled to do more work than she could otherwise have done.

Since Mrs.Larson's return to Kalgan in 1902 she has given her services ~~grat~~ gratuitously. She has said that she was glad to have a place to work in, and we know that she has not at all felt the Mission to be under any obligation to her; but we feel that her work could at least be appropriately acknowledged by the Mission in a resulution to that effect. We wish it might be done at this meeting. She and her children, accompanied by ~~her children~~ sister, are now on their way to America. She will not return to China for at least three years. Who is there to take her place ?. Now for a few weeks it is left in the hands of our christian women; then we expect the sisters Abbie and May Chapin and Miss Andrews to be with us for the coming Summer. We recognize however the fact that the working here through the vacation months is not the rest our Tung Chou guests need in preparation for the physical strain of the work in their own fields during the remainder of the year. But our hope is centered on them for the near future, and we wait to see how the Lord will provide for the work later on.

The Work of the Year.- Immediatly after Mrs.Roberts started for America, Miss Abbie Chapin accompanied by Mrs.Sung, former matron of the Girls'school, made a tour of three weeks to our four out-stations, an interesting account of which she wrote for the W.B.M. Crowds of women and children flocked in to see her at every place, and she had good opportunities to preach to them. She also met several christian women, some of whom had been in the school at Kalgan. These were rejoiced to see her, and were encouraged and much strenghhened in their christian life. Such tours are necessary to keep in touch with the family life of the church. And station-classes ought to be held for the women in all these places.

The Sunday afternoon meetings for women and children started by Miss Chapin at the dispensary in April have been kept up during the year. The preponderance of boys at these meetings suggested the feasability of dividing the work by having the boys in a room by themselves and under the care and instruction of one of the helpers. This was done and the boys'class was put in helper Yen I's care, in the hope that a Day-school could be started in connection with the Sunday work. We are sorry to say he failed in both attempts. The boys fell back into Mrs.Larson's charge, and have been taught by one and another. We expect to have another helper teach these boys so that the work for women and girls shall be devoted to them only. The opening is a promising one and we look for good results from this work.

The woman's Sunday-school class in the domestic chapel was taught by Miss Chapin and Miss Andrews during the Summer, and by Mrs.Larson during the remainder of the year. It has been well attended by the christian Women.

Mrs.Li who was spoken of last year as having gone back to her idols,has died during the year. We have also to report the death of our faithful old Bible-woman Mrs.Yu of Ching Ka Ta, She has not been in the work since Boxer uprising;as she had become nearly blind, quite deaf and was too feeble to get about. She was over 88 years old, Death was to her a happy release.She had long prayed that God would take her soon to her heavenly home. Mrs.Yen, our former Bible-woman,has been afflicted by the death of her oldest daughter-in-law,and by the continued ill-health of the second,helper Yen I's wife.

One woman Mrs.Chao has joined the church. Her family consists of her husband,her blind mother-in-law and two small children. About a year ago they moved up from He Chièn Fu,in the southern part of the province. Their only conveyance was a wheel-barrow,which carried their baggage and on which rode the old blind mother and the little girl.Mr.Chao wheeled the barrow,and the young wife with her baby in her arms helped draw it. The journey was a long and tedious one,as they had sandy stretches of sand to cross and rough mountains to climb;but they were poor and they wanted [illegible],which to them was like the Far West of America with all its possibilities. When they reached The suburbs of Kalgan they sought shelter for the night in an empty hut,which happens to belong to our good deacon Jen.When he learned the man was from his native village of He Chien Fu he immediately gave him work,and the family have remained there ever since. Mr.Chao has become an inquirer.He, and his wife had known something of the Roman Catholics,and seemed to seeking after the truth. Providentially they were led to a christian family and found what they needed.

The friendly feeling towards us of official and influential families has not only continued but has increased. Several invitations to these families have been accepted,and as opportunity was given the Word of Life was spoken. Many of the humbler homes are also open to us. The time seems more and more ripe for the harvest. The need is urgent. The work is interesting and promising.

In August, we were able to take an outing in Mongolia,since the Tung Cho ladies took upon themselves the oversight of the work in our absence. We spent the month at Tabol, with two Swedish families,who were spending the Summer there. The change was a much needed one;the quiet and rest and the getting away from the routine of regular work was very beneficial as well as enjoyable.

Our Girls'school was not reopened in the Autumn,because the girls parents were not willing to unbind their daughters feet,for we had concluded that the time was opportune for enforcing the hard and fast rule. that no girl with bound feet should enter the school. The result was as we expected;no one came to the school. Their not being able to find husbands for their girls,if they have unbound feet ,is of much importance in the eyes of most of our christians than the transgressing of the law of nature,and the infliction of pain caused by the cruel custom of foot-binding. It is with regret that we have to say this about our christians,but it seems to be a fact. The voice of public opinion in this reform has not yet made itself felt in this north region,especially in the country districts.

Although only two American Boarders have occupied the Kalgan station this past Winter,the band of foreign missionaries living in the mission Compound has numbered twelve. Mr.Larson's family of six was increased to eight by the coming of Miss Rodgers,to teach the Larson children,and Gustaf Soderbom,a little Swedish boy who came from a neighboring city to study with Mr.Larson's little girls. Our family of two became four by the addition of two new Swedish missionaries,Mr Karlin and Miss Lindblom,who upon our invitation were glad to make Kalgan their home for a season. They are studying the Mongolian language,in preparation for work among that people.

3 Both ~~they~~ have taken a partial course in medicine, and were of much assistance to Mr. Sprague in his medical work for the Chinese, as well as a comfort and help to us in our time of sickness.

Many times during the Winter did we think of Lin Ching as the lonely station, with its little band of three bravely holding up the work there; and the thought came, that if the two stations could only join forces what a strengthening of hearts and hands it would be.

Kalgan is no longer the isolated place it has heretofore been. We have the telegraph, a daily mail, and now the railroad is an assured thing. We shall soon be within one day's car ride of three other of our stations. Then Kalgan with its mountains will be in close competition with PeiTa He as a Summer resort. This makes our station a most interesting as well as important place of labor. It has long been considered the health station of the mission.

We have the native laborers ready for the work. Who will come and help them ?. The W.B.M.I. have already appropriated $1000. for a Girls' school building, and have promised to send one or two lady teachers as soon as the station is permanently opened.

When the American Board send us one missionary family and a physician we shall be well equiped for aggressive service, and we may expect to see large ingatherings to the church. Pray for us that we may soon see the day.

Presented for the Station, by;

Viette B. Sprague.

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Presented for the Station, by;

Viette E. Sprague.

Kalgan - Woman's Work 1906-7

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

Kalgan Station Report for the year ending Apr 30 1908.

Personnel. --- We can hardly beat the record of last year by reportING ANY less members of the statian, one missionary and one missionary's wife, Mr. And . Sprague.

Miss May Chapin has been with us since last June. She has been very feeble all the year. Though not able to do much visiting the women in their homes or teaching those in the compound; still she has exerted a blessed influence on all around her. And she seems a spiritual magnet to draw people to her.

The most memorable incident of the year was the coming of Mrs. A.H. Smith and the series of meetings she held here, from Nov. 15 to Christmas. We had in addition to our Kalgan circle of christians a few from the country out-statoins, and also a few from the Swedish Mission in Hsuan Hua Fu.

Mrs. Smith gave Bible readings on many important topics, "Prayer": "Confession": "Reconciliation"; "Holy Spirit", &c. These were interspersed with meetings for prayer. Many of the helpers were led to seek earnestly a quickening of spiritual life in their own hearts. The presence of the Spirit was manifest when one and another ~~were~~ began to confess their sins of coldheartedness, alienation among the church members, and other more heinous sins. Three young helpers confessed to lying to their pastor to get his help for a church member in a lawsuit in which they were not at all involved; saying they were equal partners with him. This case of subterfuge caused us much trouble anxiety and pain. And of course it caused much detriment to their own spiritual life, and injury to the church.

The relief afforded by their full and humble confession was the lifting of a heavy burden from our hearts. Other reconciliations followed, and there was a freedom of christian fellowship we had not felt for a long time. A few friends of church members were added to the list of probationers; and two inquirers were received to the church. One manwas helped to break off from opium. An excommunicated man was restored to the church. He is known to many of the Mission; Wang Chang Sheng who graduated from the short ~~course~~

course in Theol.in '99. In the Boxer excitement he was led into the use of opium. He was then excommunicated from the church. I made repeated efforts to see him. Last Summer he wrote me that he had broken off from his opium, and wanted to return to the church. I visited him in Oct. and was convinced of his sincerity; and invited him and his wife and sister to come to K. and attend the special meetings. they all came, and he was one of the most penitentand earnest seekers after pardon and peace. He is now doing good service as colporteur, street chapel preacher, &c.

I took him with me on my Mar. tour, and while at his home in Swei Chuan his cousin -Feng Pao Lo came to me and asked to be taken back into the church; saying he also had given up his opium. He is another of those who were disaffected concerning the indemnity, and then commenced smoking opium. After being excommunicated he joined the Roman Catholics. His reform now is due largely to his mother's prayers and his wife's entreaties. I received his name on the probationers list, and baptized his children. They had not been baptized by the priest.

Another noteworthy event of the year ~~is~~ was the moving of the helper Kao Hsi from his home in Hsi Ho Ying to Ching Ke Ta. He has had a church service in his house and also a school for several years. He is the only one of our helpers whom it was possible to locate at Ching Ke Ta with any hope of success. This and the surrounding villages contain the majority of our church members They have a good chapel, and they wanted helper Kao Hsi as their preacher. When he moved his family there, as they were crossing a river the cart upset and all were thrown into the water. the babe was lost hold of and went under the water; but the father siezed it just in time to save its life. A providential rescue from the perils of ~~the~~ K. & Yu Chou rivers. The church in Ching Ke Ta have welcomed him cordially, and have increased their contributions somewhat. I long to see him ordained as pastor of the church there.

3

Schools.---- Our Kalgan Boys' Boarding School has continued small, only seven pupils all the year. Others have been kept away by the requirement of 500 cash, lao chien a month for food. (This equals about half a Mex. dollar.) The boys have made fair progress in their studies, and in manners, and in love of prayer.

The Day School at Ching Ke Ta has numbered about 15 pupils through their short year of seven months. The teacher has made excellent use of the sand-box in teaching characters. His pupils show improvement in appearance as well as their studies.

Tours.---- I have been able to get away on three short tours to Yu Chou. In june I found several men waiting to join the church. Four were received. In Nov. I arrived at Ching Ka Ta just as a christian girl there was nearing death. I prayed at her bedside with her parents and friends. She died a few hours after. The next day I arrived at Suei Chuan and found Feng Ke hsien sheng's wife very sick. Though groaning with pain she listened quietly while I prayed for her; but she passed away the next day. Both she and the girl at Ching Ke Ta were hopeful christians. Another churchmember took me to see his aged parents who were trusting in the Lord and ready and waiting to be baptized . One of these passed to his reward a month after. At Suei Chuan the church are again divided by the unauthorized use of their indemnity. The old teacher Feng Ke found a place he thought was good for a chapel. Without consulting the others he drew the money from the bank and bought the place. The others were displeased. I had to administer rebuke to the teacher, and he returned the money to the bank. At Yu Chou city we have at last secured a small house for the teacher's residence, and there is prospect of getting a Street chapel. In Oct. helper Kao Yueh made a tour to Yu Chou and visited many of the church members on the way. And in Apr. helper Lo Ying went to Yu Chou to help his father in a large fair held there every Spring.

Helpers.---- There have been five helpers in service all the year. Our

four Tung Chou students help in the Summer vacation.

Medical Work.)) Although we have no physician, people seem to think there is healing balm in this Gilead; for many ailing ones come beseeching aid. I cannot turn away those whose condition is distressing, and yet seem easy of relief, especially accidents & so suffer myself to be interrupted in my studies, to bind up wounds, dress sores and attend to sore eyes. Serious cases I try to send to Peking for proper treatment; but few have the means to go even to save life. Again this year I was called to save a man who had cut his own throat, severing half the wind-pipe. Dr Ingram had sent me a few surgical instruments. I sewed up both the wind-pipe and skin wound, and the man has made an excellent recovery and thanked me with 35000 cash, about $15. gold. We were much favored in having two physicians here for their Summer vacation; Dr. Ingram and Miss Dr. Lewis of Pao-ting Fu. They attended to all applicants for med. help while they were here. And their success doubtles it was that has brought so many patients to our doors since. We are now rejoicing in the coming of Dr. & Mrs. Tucker and Dr. Hemingway for this Summer. When shall we have the resident physician ?.

Chapels.-- Our street chapel has been open five days of the week, with usually two and sometimes three speakers. Lo Su Tang has preached on the street in Yu Chou/and two colporteurs have gone from village to village selling books and proclaiming the gospel. One helper and one colporteur have been loaned to the Swedish Mission in Hsuan Hua Fu.

Bible pictures have been shown by the Magic-lantern, and explained by the helpers nearly every week in the domestic chapel since Christmas.

As the darkest hour is just before the day, so we hope and pray this may be the last report to record one lone missionary family, and only ten additions to the church. Brethren help us pray for enlargement.

Respectfully, submitted.

W. P. Sprague.

Statistics; Kalgan Station Station;Apr.30/08.

Native Preachers; Licensed	3
" " Unlicensed;	3
Bible Women,Paid;	0
Boys'Boarding School;	I
" " " Teacher;	I
" " " Pupils;	7
Boys"Day School,in village;	I
" " " Teacher;	I
" " " Pupils;	I5
Church Members;	235
Added during the Mission year;	I0
Died " " " "	6
Probationers;	60
Native Contributions;	Mex. $70

W.P.Sprague.

Historical Sketch of Kalgan Station.

The city of Kalgan, as its Russianized Mongolian name signifies, is the gate-way of thw mountains and of the Great Wall, which runs over them. It is the only good pass through the mountains for many miles east or west, and so has become a great mart for the produce of the Mongolian plains going to Peking and Tientsin. This trade is so great that a R.L. is now being built from Peking to Kalgan.

This city was first visited in 1874 by Rev.and Mrs.J.T.Gulick, who came for a health change from Peking. They were so impressed with the importance of the place they persaded the Mission and the Board to open Kalgan as the third station of the North China Mission. The next year they were driven out by a mob and fled into Mongolia, where they were entertain- by a well-to-do Mongol family. They were greatly taken with the Mongols and at once commenced to learn their language and determined to teach them the gospel. The Gulick house became a headquarters for Mongols coming into Kalgan for years; and the Gulicks spent every Summer tenting among them.

Rev.and Mrs.M.Williams joined the station in '67, and Rev.T.W. Thompson in '68. Miss N.Dioment came in '70 to work for momen twenty three years, and lay down her life where she commenced her missionary work. Mrs.Williams is also buried in K. after thirty years of service. In '70 also came Rev.and Mrs.C.Goodrich, Rev.I.Pierson and Dr.C.Treat. These all went to open a new station at Yu Chou. The failing health of Mrs.Goodrich and also of Dr.Treat and the removal of Mr.Pierson to Pao-Ting Fu left the station vacant in '73? Since that time it has been a part of the Kalgan station.

In '72 while the Gulicks were home on furlough they persuaded the Board to send them a colleague expressly for work among the Mongols. Mr.and Mrs.Sprague were appointed for that purpose and arrived in '74. In just two years from that time both Mr.Gulick and Mr.Thompson broke down in health and had to leave the field. The Mission requested Mr.Sprague to lay down the Mongol department and assist Mr.Williams in the growing Chi-

2 -nese work. He has never been able to resume his labors for the Mongols

The first Chinese convert was Mr.Gulick's cook.He persuaded the Gulicks ~~to go~~ to go to Yu Chou and preach to his parents,who were converted. Several other families on the road to Yu Chou were early converted, so the missionaries have ever since had their largest work in that section of the field. The first native preacher was a converted Buddhist priest. He studied with Mr.Williams several years,and preached in the street chapel for many years. Two or three other young men studied with Mr.Williams awhile and then went to Tung Chou to finish their course in Theology,and returned licenced preachers to help the missionaries in chapel preaching, itineracy and teaching. The Gulicks early started a Day-school,and it proved very helpful in overcoming the predjudices ,and winning the respect and confidence of the people. The treating of simple ailments of the people also contributed to the same end.

In I8 80 Miss Garretson came to the station for Girls'Boarding-school work. And on her leaving the station im'84Miss Diament carried on the work till the arrival of Miss Hemrietta Willbams,who came in '93. She did excellent service till her death in '98. She attended her Mother's last sickness in '97 and then the Typhus attacked several girls in her school,and she cared for them so closely that she contracted the fever which proved fatal. The school was then conducted by Miss Engh until the scatterin g of all work by the Boxers in I900.

Rev.and Mrs.Roberts joined the station in '80. He started the Boys' Boarding school in '89,and by constant personal oversight and much teaching made it a success,and prepared quite a number of boys for the Tung Chou Academy and college. Some of these are now preaching or teaching or in course of preperation.. Most of the pupils come into the church.

The first resident physician was Miss Dr.V.C.Murdock who arrived in '81. She soon had a dispensary and hospital combined,where she treated ma[ny] patients.She watched over all her patients very carefully;often nursing t[hem] as well as treating them. She cured many victims of the opium habit. But [as] many of her patients were men that she thought best to give place to a ma[le]

Rec'd AUG 11 1908

physician, which she did in '89. Dr. and Mrs. Mc Bride arrived in the same year. He entered so strenuously into both studying and treating patients as to be weak and susceptible to the Typhus which he contracted from a patient, and died within a year of his arrival . Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Waples came to take his place in '94. He built a small hospital, and devised many schemes for advancing the work. But his wife's poor health obliged them to return to America in '98. Since then there has been no physician located here. Dr. and mrs. E. R. Wagner spent a year here in '98 and '99 carrying on the medical work. Of the forty three years of the station's life it has had a physician only sixteen years. And in those wide intervals a physician has had to be called post haste from Peking or Tung Chou five times, to attend serious sickness of some one or other of our number.

The missionaries lived in rented houses, in very unsanitary surroundings for seventeen years. Then they secured land outside the city, and built good houses and chapel and school buildings. These were all destroyed by the Boxers in 1900. The attack of the Boxers, the escape of the five missionaries to the yamen and their flight across Mongolia with other missionaries has been elsewhere recorded.

Mr. Roberts returned to Tientsin in '01, and to Kalgan in Jan. '02. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague returned to Kalgan in Oct. '02. They rebuilt on the ruins, and now have two good houses and one school building and a meeting place for worship. Our church records were lost in 1900: but we estimate some six or seven hundred names on the list of church members from the begining, though there are but 236 names of living members on the church list today. Our martyr roll is 30 native christians. As we think of these who died for their faith, and especially as we stand in our little cemetary by the graves of these four missionaries who laid down their lives for the Chinese around us; we cannot but pray that God will soon send other servants of his likeminded with them to carry on the work for these for whom [illegible] their lives.

[illegible]

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Compiled by W.P.Sprague.

AUG 11 1908

Report of "Woman's Work" in Kalgan for the Year ending May 31st 1908.

There is little to tell that it seems hardly worth while to try for a Report; yet to drop out the Kalgan link from the chain of Station Reports seems unadvisable. So we again take our place in the ranks and add our morsel.

The ladies of the station including Miss May Chapin, who is an independent missionary, have numbered two during the year. Miss Chapin returned in June from Yung Chin where she had spent the winter. She has been very frail and unable to enter actively into the work; but in her weakness she has still been to us a tower of strength; her prayer life, her love and sympathy for the Chinese and deep desire to help them in their spiritual lives have given her a strong influence over them. They appreciate her loving thought for and interest in them and because of it are influenced to live worthier lives.

As usual, during the summer, we depended upon Miss Andrews and Miss Abbie Chapin to take charge of the work, which they did cheerfully and heartily, although it was their vacation time. Miss Andrews taught the woman's bible-class after the morning service on Sunday and Miss Abbie had the Sunday afternoon meeting at the dispensary for women and children; she also did some visiting and holding of meetings during the week, in the various homes open to her.

After these ladies went away in September, the bible-class went into the regular afternoon Sunday-school, until the close of the revival meetings, when Helper Kao-Yüeh took it up and has taught it since.

The work at the dispensary has been kept up faithfully by two of our Chinese women, Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Tsung,

former, who is Miss Chapin's care-taker, is very energetic and an earnest christian, and takes hold of her work, whatever it is, with a zeal which is refreshing to see. Besides doing her work for Miss Chapin and receiving and caring for the women and children who come to the Mission Compound both to the sunday services and on week days, she has done regular Bible-Woman's work in the homes. Since the first of October Miss Chapin has kept a record of her visits. We find she has made eighty since then; she has had access to twenty-five different courts, having from two or three to fourteen families living in each. She unbound her feet late in the winter and is now most happy in the thought that when the Lord comes she can run to meet Him.

Mrs. Sung, who for many years has been a reliable and faithful worker, suffered a stroke of paralysis on February fourth. She has now, to a considerable extent regained her physical powers but has not entirely her mental. We fear her days of usefulness are over. Previous to her illness she was a faithful co-worker with Mrs. Wang. The two seemed to balance one another Mrs. Sung's quietness and efficiency modifying Mrs. Wang's overflowing energy and flightiness.

Helper Kao Yueh's wife has three children and her time is well occupied with them and her house-hold cares; but she has done her share in entertaining sunday guests and week-day callers. Among the workers mention should also be made of Mrs. Wang, the blind woman, from whose eyes Dr. Emma Tucker removed cataracts in the summer of 1904. Although very poor and a simple body, yet she seems most happy and is very regular in her church attendance. She always carries with her a smiling face and pleasant manners and makes friends wherever she goes. She has been much used of God in opening up new places for calling and holding of meetings: she has

acted as a guide in taking the other Mrs. Wang to these new places. Her boy and she are still devoted to each other. He is apprenticed to a barber. We hope it will not be long now before he will be able to make a home for his mother, thus relieving her from her present occupation of begging. Her good-naturedness and helpfulness seem to be appreciated by others as well as by ourselves. During the revival, at the noontime prayer meeting one day she was called out by a church-member, who very discreetly and moderately enquired, if she would consider a proposal of marriage; a friend of his would like such a person as herself to tend his gate &c. &c.: She resolutely turned about and shaking her hand vehemently back and forth in front of her face exclaimed "No! no-no-m---" and went back into the chapel.

Dr. Elizabeth Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission in Pao-Ting-fu also spent her summer vacation in Kalgan. She did valuable medical work for women and children, holding daily clinics, the other ladies assisting both in interpreting for her and in preaching.

The presence of Mrs. Ingram and Mrs. Söderbom and their children added much to the pleasure of the summer. A childless station gets to be dull at times.

We were greatly favored in having with us for three months of the cold weather, Mrs. Arthur H. Smith. Although her work was not especially with the women during most of her stay with us, yet they with the others were greatly blessed and we trust strengthened in their christian lives. After the close of the meetings she held a special class for them, instructing them in those doctrines of the bible which would help them most in teaching others. Two of them also studied for several weeks, Miss Andrews book of "Important Bible Truths", reciting to Helper Kao Yueh who explained them to them.

One long desired thing has been accomplished. We have succeeded in getting a former school girl to enter the "Training School for Bible-Woman" in Peking. We thought there would be two, but on account of Mrs. Sung's illness, one of them, her neice, Mrs. Yao Su Ti, was detained to care for her. Mrs. Wang Ch'ang-sheng, who went, was invited with his sister (Mrs. Yao Su Ti) to come up from the country to attend the revival meetings held during November and December. They were late in coming and came prepared to stay till the cold weather was over. We broached the subject to them of going to Peking to study, and after many changings of mind they consented. Mrs. Wang has unbound feet and also certain characteristics which seem to indicate that she may become a useful worker.

Kalgan still has two girls in the Woman's College in Peking. One of them, Mei Ying, is in poor health and has recently been obliged to leave school and return home.

During the year two christian women and a former school-girl have gone to "The Better Land". No new ones have been added to the church-roll.

The needs and opportunities for work in our Kalgan field are just as unlimited and pressing as ever. It would be a comfort to know the Lord's plans for Kalgan, so it seems to us; but perhaps its better for us not to know. We simply must trust Him to plan and execute His plans in His own way and in His own time.

"Who is among you that feareth the Lord that obeyeth the voice of his servant? he that walketh in darkness, and hath no light, let him trust in the name of the Lord and stay upon his God".

...n. May 30th 1908. Nettie Bama Sprague

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Kalgan. May 30th 1908.

Viette Brown Sprague

Kalgan
Annual Work Report
1907-08
Mrs. Sprague

MAR 4 1909

259.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF CHINA.

1908

The Medical Missionary Association of China begs to submit to the Foreign Mission Societies and Boards the following recommendations :—

1. That they require their medical mission candidates to show evidence that they have made a special study of tropical diseases. Preferably that they have taken a practical course in tropical medicine or at the very least have attended a course of lectures on the subject and have been thoroughly trained in practical bacteriology and microscopic methods.

2. That as it is of the highest importance that medical missionaries should have a good knowledge of the Chinese language, spoken and written, and should early gain some experience of existing mission methods, the Association urges the importance of relieving them of all responsible work during their first two years in the country, of requiring them to pass examinations not less searching, if on different lines, than those of their clerical colleagues, and locating them for a time in established medical centres.

3. That they make provision for the thorough screening of mission homes and hospitals, especially in malarial districts, so as to make them mosquito and fly proof.

4. That they allow their medical missionaries, while on furlough, ample time for postgraduate studies and, if necessary, pay the requisite fees.

MAR 4 1909

Summary of

Summer Medical Work, Kalgan, China.

In charge of Dr Emma Tucker June 23 to Sept.26,1908
and Drs.Hemingway & Francis Tucker Aug.8 to Sept.26.

Hospital in-patients	Men 6	Women 5	Total 11
Dispensary cases, new	Men 323	Women 95	" 418
" " Return calls	" 533	" 140	" 673
Operations	" 58	" 17	" 75

Four of above operations were under Chloroform, and 16 under Cocaine.

Nationalities treated: Chinese, Mongols, English, American, Swedish, and Russian.

In addition to above statistics there were 316 calls on "foreigners", i.e, others than Chinese and Mongols, 6 of them being operative cases.

Contributions to Sept 26	Kalgan Tiao	24,850
"Registration" fees, medicines, bottles, &c.,	" "	25,650
		50,500
Paid for misc. articles and supplies		10,000
Balance to W.P.Sprague		40,500

(Because of some undetected error, the amount actually handed Mr Sprague was Tiao 41,500. Chargeable against this are pay of gate-keeper, coal, repairs, cart-hire, freight on drugs, etc The aid of medical student assistants was contributed, and also the drugs and supplies, except that any unused balance it was agreed might apply on the latter. Thus the work was no direct charge on the Kalgan Station.)

The evangelistic work was most efficiently carried on by Miss Abbie Chapin and Kao Yueh, Mr Sprague and others assisting.

(God blessed the work and the workers.- but such effort is much more valuable if continuous.)

Oct.1,1908.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

Statistics of the Kalgan Station for the year ending April 30 1909.

Native Preachers Licenced --- --- ---	2
" " unlicenced --- --- ---	4
Bible woman --paid one half the time of	I
Preaching Places --- --- -- --	4
Boys' Boarding School --- --- --- --	I
" " " teacher --- --- ---	I
" " " pupils --- --- --	13
Boys' Day School in out-station --- --	I
" " " teacher --- --- --	I
" " " pupils --- --- ---	33
Students in higher Schools --- ---	7
Church members --- --- --- ---	240
Added during the year --- --- ---	8
Died --- --- --- --- --- ---	3
Probationers --- --- --- ---	30
Native contributions --- --- --- Gold	$18.48 (3.50) 21.98
Foreigner's " "	12.87 12.87
Total "	~~31.35~~ 34.85

W. P. Sprague.

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ending April 30 1909.

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Total "	" 31.35

W. P. Sprague.

Kalgan Station Report 1908 For Boston

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

Report of the Kalgan Station of the North China Mission for the year ending Apr.30 1909.

Personnel. -- Mr.and Mrs.Sprague and Miss May Chapin;the same as last year, except that Miss May Chapin left us the first week in Apr. Her loving life and faithful prayers have had a blessed influence on all who knew her,and will have an unending influence for good on the spiritual life of the church in Kalgan.

Mrs.Sprague has had to contend with Rhumatic pains and head-ache most of the Winter. And Mr.Sprague was confined to the house two months with an obstinate boil.

Helpers. -- There have been six men in employ all the year,and one woman using half of her time. This has been an over supply of helpers at the home station,and an under supply at the out-stations.;as only two men have been stationed in the country fields. Several other good places for out-stations,which were occupied before 1900,would have been reopened if we had had the money, and just the right men for pioneer work.

The street chapel has been well manned with preachers,and fairly good audiences have usually come in.Though Kalgan has been noted for the reluctance of passers to enter or remain in the street chapel. One of the helpers has assisted the Bible woman in the Sab.P.M.service for women and children at the dispensary,when no foreign lady was present.

An effort was made to open a Day-school at the dispensary,and using one of the helpers as teacher. But for some unknown reason the neighborhood parents refused to let their children go there to school,and so the project had to be given up.

Two helpers have taken turns with the missionary in preaching in the domestic chapel,and the little room has been usually well filled,and on occasions crowded.

Kao Hsi has continued faithful preaching and pastoral work at Ching Ka Ta and the surrounding villages.

2 The oldest helper Lo Su Tang located in th city of Yu Chou has at last secured a street chapel in a very good location. It has taken three years of persistent afort. This is the first time in all these years we have had a chapel on the main street. Heretofore our chapel work there has been in a retired part of the city. This new chapel was informally opened with twi days preaching while the missionary was there in April.

The helper Wang Chang Sheng who was reclaimed from opium using last year, has been employed, and has proved faithful and zealous in seeking after men.

One colporteur has sold Bibles & tracts and portions, mainly in the out-lying districts.

One student helped at fairs during his vacation.

Schools. -- The Boys'Boarding school had had 16 pupils and an average of 13. This is about double the number we had last year.

The Day-school at Ching Ka Ta has increased in numbers to 35, which is the limit of capacity of the school-room adjoining the chapel. There is a marked improvement in the character of the school. The patrons now give half the salery of the teacher. The helper at Yu Chou also has three boys studying with ham in his room.

We have two boys in the Tung Union College, and one in Tientsin.

We have two girls in the Academy, connected with the Girls'Union college in Peking and also two young women in the Bible Women's Training school in Peking. Making in all 58 pupils under instruction.

Tours. -- the lone missionary has been able to make but two tours, one in the Autumn and one in the Spring. Each was through the entire field. On both tours aeveral invalids and aged christians were visited. In one place a lawsuit was closed up by private consultation, and the helping the oppressed christian with a little money.

The R.C.s are making headway in parts of our field by their free use of money and ~~and~~ their ready help in lawsuits. One of our church members has joined them in order to get help in a dispute with a heathen neighbor about land; and another for the pecuniary help they give their adherents. The helper at Ching Ka Ta remarked, he thought the whole church there would have gone over to the R.C.s if he had not been there to stem the tide. Many in the church seem to think the way to make the church prosper is to help them in all lawsuits, and loan them money in emergencies, and give freely to relieve their distresses. And yet, notwithstanding this wrong ~~conception of the christian church~~, there is a brotherly feeling among the church members that is commendable. And many of them give freely of such as they have, -viz; time and strength and long walks and long talks to rescue a distressed brother. And the carrying out to the letter the instructions of the American Consul; not to interfere with any legal matters that are not directly connected with the persecutions of christians because they are christians-has brought about the alienation of many church members from the missionary, and the turning away of many inquirers from the church. And as the R.C.s are so very ready and really efficient in helping all who need help, it is not strange these weak brethren should look with favor upon these methods.

Medical Work. -- The physicians who opened our Kalgan dispensary last Summer, left with us a Report which I will incorporate in this station Report. It is as follows; ----"Summary of Medical work in Kalgan from June 23 to Sept. 26 / 08.

In charge of Mrs. Dr. Emma Tucker June 23 to Sept. 26, and Drs. Hemingway and Francis Tucker Aug. 8 to Sept 26.

Hospital in-patients ---	Men 6 --	Women 5	Total -- II.
Dispensary Cases -- --	"323 --	" 95 --	" -- 418.
" " Return calls -- --	" 533 --	" 140 --	" -- 675.
Operations -- -- --	" 58 --	" 17 --	" -- 75.

Four of the above operations were under Chloroform, and I6 under Cocoain.

Natinnalities treated: Chinese, Mongols, English, Americans, Swedish, And Russian.

In addition to the above atatistic there were 316 calls on the foreigners, six of them were operative cases.

Contsibutions from patients	--------	Lao Chien	42.850
Registration fees &c.	----- ----	" "	25.650

Total received 67.500 which equals Gold $ 24.93

The aid of the 2 med. students was contributed, as also the drugs and supplies. Thus the whole was no charge to the K. station.

The evangelistic work was carried on most efficiently by Miss Abbie Chapin and Kao Yueh, Mr. Sprague, others assisting.

God blessed the work and the workers. But such work is much more valuable if continuous."

In addition to the above, and largely because of the high reputation of the physicians, many patients have applied to the missionary during the remainder of the year, and. Only a partial record was kept, yet between Sept. and May about I00 cases were treated, and these received about 700 treatements. All obscure cases were turned away. Most of those attempted were surface of the body wounds, sores, skin disseases, sore eyes, &c. Ten were attempted suicides. Three broken needles cut out of hands. Two were fingers cut off.

Registrations and contributions from these patients were		Gold	$6.53
which added to the physicians' receipts are			24.93
Makes a total of		Gold $	3146

Deputation. -- In the last month of the Miss. year our loneliness was pleasantly relieved by the visit of the Deputation Dr. Smith and Mr. Wilder, sent by the A.I.Com. to consult on K. station matters. We enjoyed their visit of two days and their Sab. preaching. We trust all received a stimulus to better work for the Master. The Deputation will present their report to the Mission.

Station

Perhaps the item of most importance to the future of Kalgan, that I have to record is the completion of the Peking & Kalgan R.R. We rejoice that the day of pack-mule, cart, or litter riding five days to Peking is past, and that hence forth the K. missionary can reach Peking in one day, riding comfortably on the cars.

In closing this -probably my last report of the Kalgan station work and workers, I want to say a few words to show my readers there is some reason for the apparent lack of interest in the work on the part of many of our helpers.

Ever since the Boxer outbreak in 1900 there has bee a growing impression among the helpers and church members that som e changes were about to take place that would seriously affect them. The uncertainty as to what the Board was going to do with Kalgan tended to unsettle their minds. If the station could have been reinforced that would have completely changed the whole situation in their minds. But this waiting has weakened their zeal and very seriously crippled their usefulness.

What is now most needed is the mighty moving of the Spirit of God on all hearts to stir ~~all~~ them up to work together for the Lord's needy ones, under whatever circumstances, and whereever the Lord gives opportunity.

And I cannot close until I have pointed out again one grand opportunity for Kalgan and the church there.

There is growing up a new state in Mongolia. The pasture lands of the Mongols are being sold to the Chinese who are are pouring through the Great Wall by thousands every year to take up this new land and turn it into rich farms. These immigrants come from near and far. Our Mission field furnishes many, as does all Chihli. Multitudes come from Shan Tung and Shan Hsi. These settlers in their new homes constitute a new field like that of Manchuria a few years ago. There we saw proof that the Chinese in new environments are much more susceptible to christian influences than in their old homes?

26 1909

The R.C.'s have with wise foresight entered this field long ago, and now have a chain of Mission stations 1500 miles long, from the sea on the east to Turkestan on the west.

The Chinese government have decided to build a R.R. from Kalgan right through Mongolia to the Russian frontier, for the express purpose of holding this valuable outlet for their emmigrants against the Russians.

Several of our church members have moved on to this new ladd and more are sure to follow.

That an interesting field is here for a native Missionary society to enter and cultivate as its own ?. They would need some oversight for awhile and Kalgan is the one place from which this field can be easily reached.

This inviting new field and the new R.R. communications make Kalgan a very different proposition from what it was a few years ago when the Pru.Com. decided to give up Kalgan.

In closing I cannot do less than beseech my brethren of the Mission and of the Board to look up in faith to the Lord of the harvest, and of the vacant fields waiting for the seeding to open some way to carry on the work in Kalgan and vicinity in ~~some~~ a way commensurate with the great opportunities on every side.

Respectfully submitted, for the station.

W. P. Sprague.

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Respectfully submitted, for the station.

W. P. Sprague.

[illegible] 26 1909

Report of Women's Work. Kalgan for
The Year ending April 30: 1909.

Statistics;-

Two foreign ladies. Mrs. W. P. Sprague + Miss May Chapin.

Three visiting ladies who aided in the work; Mrs. [illegible] Emma Tucker, Mrs. Mary Williams Hemingway and Miss Abbie Chapin.

Four native women, who had some part in the work. Mrs. Wang, Miss Chapin's woman; Mrs. [illegible], a Helper's wife; Mrs. Wang Chang Sheng, another Helper's wife and Mrs. Wang, the partly blind beggar woman.

Two places where regular meetings have been held; the domestic chapel and the dispensary.

Two pupils in the Bridgman School at Peking, Mei Ying + [illegible].

Two women in the Training School for Bible Women, Peking; Mrs. Wang Chang Sheng and Mrs. Yao Shu [illegible].

Two deaths. Miss May Chapin and Mrs. Wang, the partly blind beggar woman.

The health of the ladies of the station was not good during the year. Mrs. Sprague had a severe attack of her rheumatic trouble the middle of November, which lasted through the winter. Miss Chapin gradually but steadily failed in her strength. She was anxious to return ~~to the home~~ to the home-land and decided to do so in the Spring, if the Lord opened the way. As soon as the warmer weather came, she, with her sister, on April 6, started for Tungchou, where they were to [illegible] for a time, before undertaking the longer journey. She became decidedly worse and it was soon apparent that she would not be able to go farther. But the [illegible] had better things in store for her; after some weeks of intense suffering, [illegible] restored her to perfect health, were [illegible] her [illegible] deep waters to the "Heavenly Home-land." [illegible]

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sorely, yet we can but rejoice that she now is free from weakness and suffering and enjoying the "Fullness of Joy in His Presence". The influence of her beautiful life will be felt during years to come in the lives of those whose lives touched hers.

A portion of the year we had with us three visiting missionary ladies, who gave of their time, strength and affection to the work; Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Hemingway and Miss Abbie Chapin. Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Hemingway came up in June, immediately after Mission Meeting and stayed until September 29; Miss Chapin came the 26 of June and would have remained through the winter had her health permitted. She was taken seriously ill and was obliged to return to Tungchow the middle of November in order to have medical treatment. Early in February she was able to return to Kalgan and aid her sister in breaking up her home and in preperation for the home journey.

(The regular Sunday work at the two places for meetings, the domestic chapel and dispensary, was in charge of these ladies.) Mrs. Tucker also did a large medical work at the dispensary besides giving careful attention to the health of those on the compound. Miss Chapin made calls and held meetings in homes assisted by Mrs. Wang, Miss May's woman. She also planned for a winter Station Class and for some regular work at Chiao Tung, both of which had to be given up on account of her illness.)

(Our little band of native women, who have taken some part in the work, has been a pleasant feature of the year and something for which we are very thankful. Mrs. Wang, Miss May's woman, has spent about one-half her time in bible-woman's work and we paid one-half of her wages. She is a very energetic, friendly woman and has been indefaticable in her efforts to help and interest women in the gospel. The women and children, who came to the compound always had a warm wellcome from her and were received in her room and made "at home". We miss her also very much, as do the women

and children, who used to flock to her room. The afternoon Sunday school at the dispensary was her special care; she spent her heart upon it and the children loved her.

Mrs. Wang, the partly blind woman, was with us the first half of the year and was cheerful and helpful as ever. She had followed the other Mrs. Wang's good example in unbinding her feet and was a happier and stronger Christian for it. Late in the summer she was taken sick and after a few weeks of suffering went to her heavenly home. I often think of the contrast between her life *here* and *there*. She left her boy alone in the world. One of the last, kind deeds of Miss May's life, was to arrange for him to go to an orphanage at Salatsi, North Shansi, in charge of Mr. + Mrs. Aberg, Swedish missionaries. He started for his new home the same day that Miss May started for Tungchi. It is a satisfaction to know that he is in such good hands and is so well provided for. Please pray for him that he may grow into a good and useful Christian man.

Mrs. Sung, former matron of our Girls' School and also Bible woman, has not recovered her health but still remains feeble in body and mind. She and her daughter, Mrs. Kao Hsiel, and a niece, Mrs. Yao Shu Ti, all unbound their feet in the Fall. This decision on their part had been long desired and prayed for and was undoubtedly in answer to prayer. Miss May during the years she was with us, had made the matter a subject of prayer but had not *urged* them much, feeling that the decision should be of their own free will. Scripture teaching on the subject was given to them during the summer, by our visiting ladies, and also by Mrs. Smith the previous winter, which no doubt contributed much to bring about the final happy result. To see the three young women going about unhampered by crippled feet is indeed a pleasure and satisfaction.

(Another thing to report and for which we are profoundly grateful to the Lord is, that we have had two young women

under bible instruction in the Training School for bible-women in Peking during the past year.) One of them, wife of our helper Wang-Chang-Sheng, was there one term of the previous year. The other one, wife of a college-student, Yao Shu Te, would have gone had circumstances permitted. Both were able to go this year and have come back so much improved in looks, manner and behavior, are so thoughtful and helpful, that we have thanked the Lord many times for them. We also realize more strongly, what a help and blessing to the Mission the "Training School for Bible-Women" is.

One of our two girls, who have been in the Bridgman School at Peking for several years, Mei-Ying, came home sick again this year. She is still very poorly.

Through the influence of Mrs. Wang, the partly blind beggar woman, two very interesting women become interested in the gospel and have become regular attendant at our Sunday services. They are among the few one finds, who seem hungry for the gospel: unfortunately they use opium and so are debarred from entering the church. They seem very sincere in their wish to be free from the habit, for two expressed reasons; one that they may join the church and the other that by and by they may see again their dear "Chiang san chiao szu" (Miss Chapin) in heaven. We have arranged to help them this summer if they remain firm in their resolve to break the habit and can come to the Mission Compound for treatment.

(In summing up this brief report, we note as important events of the year, the Home-going of our dear Miss May and also of Mrs. [W]ang the partly blind beggar woman; the unbinding of their feet by [f]our of our Christian women; and the consumation of a long [ch]erished wish to have these two particular young women in the [Bi]ble-School at Peking.) Sorrow and joy, cloud and sunshine [ha]ve been ours during the year. In it all, we recognize the [ha]nd of our heavenly father and are content to rest all with

5

Him. The tide has ebbed and flowed; we mourn the loss of workers, but we rejoice also in the increased efficiency of our others. "Work for women in Kalgan"! Who will take it up? We are sure that if some comes before the little band of native women are scattered, they will receive from them a warm welcome and efficient aid. In laying down the work, so poorly performed, we cannot help but feel as Dr. Ament expressed it - "we wish we could have a chance to pass it over to another"! If this is not to be our privilege then we must simply trust it in His almighty hands, praying that He will guide the Board and Mission in all matters pertaining to the disposal of the station and its work.

Vietta Brown Sprague.

June 4. 1909. Kalgan. North China.

5.

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Viette Brown Sprague.

Sept. 4, 1905. Kalgan, North China.

Report - Woman's Work in Kalgan

1905 Woman's Work Sprague

ees, Mr. Chapin left the city taking his carpenters with him. It was not until the autumn that the attempt was again made to repair the premises, this time successfully. By one of those strange experiences which we call "Providential" , a fire had burnt out a large part of the chief street in the suburb, and the people gave it out that it was the Judgment of Heaven upon them, for having driven out the foreigner who had come there to do good That year, Dr. Atwood came to Lintsingchow, and assisted by giving a few treatments to the sick. There was no regular dispensary, but the treatments did good and it showed the benevolent purpose of the missionaries. The next fall saw Rev. and Mrs. H.P.Perkins added to the staff of foreign workers and settled for work. A place had been rented on the main stree, where preaching was carried on from day to day, with varying results. About this time, came the first church member. Tours began to be made into the surrounding country.

The year 1889 saw new houses built at Hsi Ch'ang on the river bank. Later a school building was put up, and about the same time a hospital was erected. Mr. Perkin's knowledge of medicine was of great use during the first years, on one occasion no doubt saving from the effects of a riot. Mrs. Perkins, who is a physician, has left a memory of loving deeds and efficient service. In 1889, Dr. and Mrs. E.R.Wagner came to China and the next year to this place where they labored for eight years leaving a record which will never be forgotten. The medical work was the means of breaking down prejudice and of winning many friends.

About this time came the pioneers of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission who were seeking to establish themselves in Honan, and who chose this city as a base from which to advance upon that stronghold of heathenism.

In the fall of 1898, Rev. H.W.Houlding and family, Mr. and Mrs. J.H. McCann and Miss Laura Jones came to reside at this place as independent missionaries and were a part of the missionary community here until the summer of 1900. After the Boxer storm, Mr. Houlding following his original plan went on to Taming and formed the South Chihli Mission, while the others have since joined the American Board.

Up to 1900 the regular work of the station, differed but little from that of ordinary mission stations. The hospital brought an ever increasing number of patients, and these in turn brought a few inquirers, some of whom subsequently joined the church. A school was started for boys with a good number of pupils. The churchmembers were few at first, but the number slowly increased until in the Boxer year it was 100. That year Mr. Chapin left for the north with his family to attend mission meeting at Tungchow, and later to have a share in the seige of Peking. Mrs. Perkins went to the seaside and later to Japan. Mr. Perkins stayed as long as he could safely at the mission station and at last reluctantly withdrew, being escorted by cavalry to Tsinanfu, then by house boat to Yangkiaokou, and then by junk to Chefoo.

In July 1900, the premises on the new place were totally destroyed by the Boxers aided by Mohammedan neighbors. During the year, many of the Christians suffered persecution, some losing all their belongings and three laid down their lives. In the fall of 1901, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Chapin visited the city together, and made some arrangements for the Christians. But these had for more than a year, been cared for by Dr. Smith whom they had consulted either at Tientsin, or later at P'angkiachwang. In the spring of 1902 Mr. Chapin resumed oversight of the work which he continued until his return to the homeland in the autumn of 1906. For these years he resided at Pangkiachwang, since there was no colleague available for the reopening of Lintsingchow.

In the fall of 1902, there was a new movement which we will describe in Mr. Chapins own words;" At Lintsingchow he met the first inquirer from the west, the skirmishers of that army which was so soon to follow. During the next year, there was a continued series of invitations to visit villages in the great region to the west, and north west. The people had made the important discovery that the Protestants and Catholics, thought preaching much the same doctrines, were not the same. They thought that the Protestants were willing to oppose these members of another church, and protect those who joined them. As usually is the case at such times,

they came from various motives ~~and are never likely to~~ ~~the people who came were influenced by various motives, some of which we never knew, and have since shown in many ways, that they~~ but many had at heart, a desire after something better than anything which they had yet known. It would require a long time to ~~giv~~ give a description of the way in which Mr. Chapin and his helpers were entertained, escorted, met with sedan chairs and treated generally as the cream of society by men whom if they had met them in the summer of 1900 would have not had the slightest hesitation, to kill them. In fact some of these men were not only members of the Boxer camps, but leaders. That it required great caution under such circumstances, to use aright this opportunity when men were willing to both listen to the gospel, and accept it, goes without saying. In the western region, there has been no attempt to count those who offered themselves as candidates for church membership. Since 1900 the number of outstations have increased from five to nearly twenty. Time will not permit to give full accounts of many interesting instances. One of these is of a young man, who would take revenge upon a neighbor for an injury by which he nearly lost his sight, and whose sight was partially restored through the efforts of Dr. Smith of the London Mission at Tientsin. This young man became a most earnest Christian, forgiving his enemy, and for many years, has been the leader in a little out-station. Another interesting helper was Chang Ch'eng Hsiang. He wandered into the street chapel one day; enjoyed what he heard, and came frequently. Later he was employed as a mail carrier, between Lintsingchow and Tientsin. He used his spare time in learning to read. and when on his trips, spent his ~~####~~ time of resting in trying to persaude others to believe the gospel. He was a faithful and successful helpful until his death. Numbers of men have come into the church who belonged to the different sects with which China abounds. Some once belonged to the White Lily Sect, which has long been regarded by the Government with suspicion. Still others were Buddhists, Taoists, Confucianists. Several Mohammedans have joined the church. "

During the years this field has received from Pangkiachwang much help . Many of the members of that station having lived at Lintsingchow.

Mrs. Arthur H. Smith, Drs. Francis and Emma Tucker, Miss Mary Porter having spent the larger part of one working year at this station. Miss Grace and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, have spent months in the field ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in effect who~~ giving of their time to station classes and touring ~~in the Lintsing field~~.

It was in December, 1905 that Dr. Tallmon, came to Shantung but spent the first year at Pangkiachwang. The next year the appointment of Rev. Emery W. Ellis and wife to Lintsingchow, made possible the reopening of the station. These three formed the station force until in 1908, when Miss Mabel Ellis was appointed to Lintsing and Mr. McCann was asked to take charge of the rebuilding of the station. The rebuilding was done on a new site purchased to the northwest of the west gate of the city. Building operations were pushed so that the entire foreign force of the station, now reinforced by the coming of Rev. and Mrs. Vinton P. Eastman, were housed in the two new houses in the fall of 1909. The church was completed and dedicated upon the closing day of the year. Hospital, girls' school and boys' school dormitories were also build. With the walling in of the compound and the transferring of the work to the new compound, the builder was indeed a busy man.

With the coming of the Tuckers, both of whom are physicians to spend the winter of '05 and '06 in study at the old Compound on Bamboo St. some dispensing of medicines was done, this was continued by Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, first in her own room, but with a small appropriation in 1908 she began larger work in opening a Dispensary in a room about sixteen feet square by the big gate. In this room she worked for a year and a half. Her only assistants being an empirically trained man who in Honan and Pangkiachwang ~~are~~ had picked up some ideas of the healing art, and a young woman who had ~~received a little training~~ learned to read in the Lintsing girls' school of pre-Boxer days. Besides these there were two evangelists, a man and a woman who talked to the patients in the chapel while they waited for treatment. At first no charges of any sort were made, and so, besides the men and women, there was a large group of interesting

children who came daily. Much valuable information was gained, as well as much help, we trust, given to suffering ones. We believe it all was in preparation for the larger things that the Lord had in store for us.

The grant of $500 and the contributions of friends has made it possible for us to plan for a larger medical work than we have been able to do in the past. ~~There are likely to be other building this year besides that of the Medical arm of the service but at this time we are unable to write to what extent.~~

With these larger equippment we are looking forward to larger things, and are hoping that the new opportunities may be used aright. This city is the location of a great fair which occurs in the Chinese fourth month. To this fair the people of the region round about come in great numbers and it has been an opportunity for reaching many. During these fair days the preaching halls is daily opened and when the fair is at its highest for nearly all hours of the day. The spring large meeting of the church members is also held at this time. Another large meeting is held in the autumn. [At th]ese large meetings, the church members are encouraged by the numbers [of thos]e of like precious faith who gather together and it a time for [receivi]ng instruction. The field has six colporteurs of the Bible Soc[iet]ies and there are seven outstation preachers who are assisted by an equal number of men who combined the duty of care of the chapel with more or less of helping in the preaching and talking to enquirers.

So for the labors of those who have labored here and into the heritage of those labors we enter, we are grateful and for the helpers and leaders whom they have trained, we are grateful. For the cooperation of the other stations of the mission and for the good friends at home and in this land, we are grateful.

Statistics for the year 1909.

Station established 1886. Outstations, 17. Population of field 3,500,000. Foreign missionaries 8. Unordained preachers 10. Teachers 2. Bible women 6 Other native labors 12. total 30. Church members 570. Adherents 500. Students for the ministry 2. in College 2. Boarding school boys 32.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

REPORT OF THE LINTSINGCHOW STATION

of the North China Mission

for the year ending May 31, 1909.

Statistics for the year ending Dec. 31, 1908.

Number of outstations 13. Established 1886. Pop. of field three and a half million. Missionaries, ordained one, unordained one, Woman Physicians one. Single women one, Wives two. Total 6. Native laborers, Ordained, none, unordained preachers nine. Teachers two. Bible women three. Gatekeepers seven Total 21. One organized church, 560 members. Added during the year 10. Adherents 300. Average attendance 350. Sabbath schools one, Membership 75. Two boarding schools. Boys school attendance 30, Girls school 16, Two other schools, Boys 42 Girls 18, total number under instruction 104. Contributions for Christian work $22.38. For education $24.80. One Dispensary 1388 patients, 4547 treatments.

~~The Lintsing Field.~~

who had been located by the Mission at Lintsing to have charge of the work of rebuilding. ... of Mr. McCann for this work but the loyalty of Mr. and Mrs. McCann to this station has made their presence a great blessing. A few weeks later Mr. and Mrs. Ellis spent a week with Mr. McCann in Tientsin in conference regarding the plans for the relocation and rebuilding of the station. In August the three above mentioned went to Lintsing to look over the ground. A few busy days there and Mr. McCann hurried on to Shanghai to meet his family. At Tientsin the McCann family were joined by Dr. Tallmon and Miss Ellis and they together made the trip up the river as far as Pangkiaohwang where Mrs. McCann and the children spent the winter.

Sept. 30 is the date when for the first time since the founding of the Lintsing station, they possessed their own resident single lady to have charge of the educational and evangelistic work.

Oct. 16 was the date of adding a new member to the station in the person of J. H. McCann, Jr. In March Mrs. McCann and the four children joined Mr. McCann at Lintsing and lived in the two rooms at the end of the house to the east. When we consider the conditions under which Mr. McCann has labored it will be recalled that neither the separation nor the crowding were ideal and it is hoped that neither will be required of them in the future. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman arrived in December and were obliged to share the house of Dr. Stanley in Tientsin.

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

REPORT OF THE LINTSINGCHOW STATION
of the North China Mission,
For the year ending May 31,1909.

The field.

Lintsingchow and Tungchangfu are the two largest places in this field, having reported populations of 165,000 and 135,000 respectively. Of the portions of 16 hsien districts which have been considered as forming our field doubtless some have also been claimed by the South Chihli Mission which claims a field of Ten millions of people. Lines of delimitation have never been drawn between these two Missions and the station would raise the question whether a Conference on Boundaries might not be of value.

Personelle.

It was with much of joy that in July we welcomed MR. J.H. McCann, who had been located by the Mission at Lintsing to have charge of the work of rebuilding. Not alone the fitness of Mr. McCann for this work but the loyalty of Mr. and Mrs. McCann to this station has made their presence a great blessing. A few weeks later Mr. and Mrs. Ellis spent a week with Mr. McCann in Tientsin in conferance regarding the plans for the relocation and rebuilding of the station. In Auggust the three above mentioned went to Lintsing to look over the ground. A few busy days there and Mr. McCann hurried on to Shanghai to meet his family. At Tientsin the McCann family were joined by Dr. Tallmon and Miss Ellis and they together made the trip up the river as far as Pangkiachwang where Mrs. McCann and the chirlden spent the winter.

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until their home in Lintsing should be built. Mr. Eastman made a visit to his station in May to consult about the building operations.

In February word came from Mr. Woodford B. Taylor and Mr. Cecil W. Troxel that they were severing their connection with the South Chihli Mission and asking if a portion of the Lintsing field might be granted to them as a field for work. Upon receipt of the letter, Mr. Ellis went to see them and upon behalf of the station invited them to reside at Lintsing until they should decide on their future work. March 18th was the date of their coming to reside at Lintsing. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis in company with Mr. Taylor and Mr. Troxel went to Taianfu and were inspired by what they saw of the work of the various missions there, especially the splendid work of the American Methodist Mission. Mr. Troxel staid behind to help in special meetings while Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Taylor returned after a four days' visit. On April 9, upon invitation of the Lintsing station a Conference was held at Lintsing which passed the following resolution.

" We members of the London Mission station of Hsiaochang, the American Board Mission station of Lintsingchow, the American Presbyterian Mission station of Shuntehfu, working in the vicinity of Lintsingchow, appreciate the high character and Christian zeal of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Troxel and will gladly extend to them hands of Christian fellowship in case they decide to take up work independently in this general field.

The field adjacent to, but south and west of Tungchangfu is a large one which has scarcely been touched by the Christian church. We cordially endorse their entering this region, and it is our judgement that in doing so, they will not be encroaching upon the work of the neighboring missions."

J. Albert Millar,
J.D. Liddell,
Signed. James H. McCann,
Emery W. Ellis.

The field suggested is one which reaches to the Yellow River on the south and to the field of the South Chihli Mission on the west. To know how much of material resource may be granted to them is beyond us. " God moves in a mysterious way", but the resource of faith, zeal and consecration is theirs.

An invitation to temporarily work in cooperation with your missionaries was accepted by them, but the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor was brief, as on April 27, they started for the homeland. Mr. and Mrs. Troxel have remained and have granted much appreciated help in the various lines of station activity.

Visitors.

The memorable visit of the W.B.M.I. Deputation will be mentioned in the report of Work for Women. All the adult members of the Pangchwang station, with the exception of Dr. Emma Tucker, have favored us with a visit during the year. The number of visitors, including some foreigners ingaged in commercial pursuits has exceeded those of any previous year.

LAND and BUILDING.

This year marks a new stage in the life of the station, the culminating of the hopes and efforts of the other years, but the opening stage to what we hope and believe will be the larger and more fruitful efforts for Him whom we love and serve. After eight years of desolation the voice of God comes to "Arise and build" and the eye of faith is given us that by God's grace the glory of this house shall be greater than that of the former. During last fall attempts were made to buy land adjacent to the old compound, but these efforts were unsuccessful because of the exorbitant prices demanded and because even if they could have been secured still the location would not permit of sufficient expansion. Just preceding the Chinese New Year a desirable tract of land was secured for the new site, lying between the west gate of the city and the river. With the opening of the spring Building operations were begun and at the time of writing this report one residence awaits the arrival of roofing materials, the second is up to the second story and the church plans are in the hands of the Building Committee. The church appropriation was for five thousand dollars, but the station has requested permission to build a cheaper church, and the station now requests permission to use the unexpended balance of the church appropriation for the erection of Boys' School dormitories, as far as needed, subject to the approval of the Building Committee.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF MONEY.

To the west of Lintsing for two or three years there has been a succession of # poor crops which has brought many of the people to a very pitable condition so that there has been practically no market for land or houses. During the public distribution of food as high as ten thousand people came for the free millet gruel in a single day. In one village half the men left in search of work or to beg. These conditions led to the asking of the Committee Ad Interim for relief money in the hands of the Mission Treasurer. Two grants of 500 Taels each were made. This relief has been granted largely in the form of giving employment in filling in portions of a large depression on our newly purchased compound.

OUTSTATION CONDITIONS.

The fining of a churchmember 80,000 cash for the repairing of an image of Kwan Yieh, semed a matter which required the attention of the missionary. After some months the matter was compromised by the returning of a portion of the money and the preparing of a feast. This was at T'ao Ch'eng P'u where the Grand Canal crosses the Yellow River. Six miles to the north of this a chapel has been purchased for the use of the church in that region. While Ah Ch'eng is not a hsien city, it is fully as large and more central to the church members in that region. At Pai Yueh materials secured for building a chapel there have not been used because of almost famine conditions in that region.

A special gift makes possible a three chien chapel at Wang Chia Yueh He. This is the answer to the prayers which began when Mrs. Smith visited the Christians there three years ago.

At Sung An Ts'un repairs to the amount of $9. have benn made on the chapel buildings and nearly a hundred inquires have been enrolled by the chapel keeper there. Four miles west of this place the inquirers have secured a chapel but it is not yet decided whether it will taken in charge by the firends at Shuntehfu or by ourselves.

At Tungchangfu the helper who has served them for the three years passed entered the Seminary after the Chinese New Year. Many duties placed upon his successor has prevented as much of outside chapel preaching there as previously. The other two helpers on the field east of the river have seven chapels in the field under their charge and so have been

unable to use to the best advantage the four outside chapels under their charge. At two points, however, the chapel keepers usually open the outside chapels on the fair days.

To the northwest there are five places of worship and more than a hundred villages with inquirers or church members reported. That the two helpers have more territory than they can cover is evident and we ask you to pray that the Lord of the Harvest will thrust forth laborers.

Some eighty persons are reported as inquirers in a district which lies to the south west of Lintsing. To this field we have sent three helpers to investigate, and at last, one to reside there. All report much interest. The matter of Roman Catholic disturbance is evidently a factor but we trust that this does not form the real reason for this marked movement toward the Christian church. There is only one other place of worship in the region to the southwest of Lintisg and that rarely used, but we trust that this great region may soon be opened to the gospel of Christ.

HELPERS.

Chang Ch'eng Hsiang has been invited in from the western region to become Dispensary preacher. Yang Chi Hsiang has become station accountant. Colporteurs of the Bible societies number six. During the year the fields of labor of the helpers have all been changed with a single exception. There has been a barrowing from the outstations to help at the central station which we trust shall not be continued.

CITY WORK.

One thing that has given us much encouragement is the marked increase of attendance at the central station. This has been so marked that it was necessary to provide church services and sunday school at two places. The women have had a service at the Girls' School and the men at the Kwoa Tsi Hsiang Compound. Most of the time since the change was made the women have filled their room to overflowing while the men have often numbered over two hundred. The transformed opium shop which had been used for an outside chapel was discontinued because of insufficient help.

Touring.

Your missionary who presents this report has made two tours to the south and hastily passed through the east outstations. The outstations

to the north have been visited once while the work in the great western region has not been visited by any one from the central station this year. We are sorry for the neglect of this important branch of the station work and feel assured that with the coming of [redacted] reinforcement , this neglect shall not be continued.

BOYS SCHOOL.

Last spring we purchased a small Chinese compound in order that we might have a place for our Boys' School. We had some difficulty in making the purchase and some difficulty in securing control . But with a comparative small expense the necessary transformations were made and the school begun. The head teacher is He Ch'i Hsing, who finished the College at Tungchow a year and a half ago. The classical studies are taught by a young Christian teacher from Tungchangfu. The large responsibility has been placed upon the teachers and a school committee appointed by the Local Cong'l Assn. Fifteen hundred cash a month is asked from each boy. Very difficult it was for some to bring the money. Some parents brought in pieces of household furniture and even bedclothing to sell to provide the food money charged by the school. The second term saw few additions and subtractions in the personelle of the school and it was hard to send boys back to their homes but there was a limit to school appropriation and to school accommodation. Atthe final examination in the winter the boys did well and showed the results of faithful drill. When the school shall be united with the other station activities in the New Compound we shall hope for better results. The present compound is removed about a mile and a half from the new compound which makes it very desirable that it be removed to the new compound. This may take a thousand dollars, but we do not know where that amount of money could be used to better result. Using the present Chinese buildings for dormotories to accommodate forty boys, we should hope that ere long a school building might be granted to us. Five Hundred dollars for kitchen and dining rooms and two hundred and fifty dollars for school furnishings are also asked for this year. The lack of anything like a proper playground as well as foreign supervision make the change to the new compound imperative if the best work is to be done.

JUL 26 1909

The new compound will have the residences in the background to the north. The church will be at the front, at the corner nearest the city gate. The front will also be shared with the Dispensary as this street opens upon the busy business suburb of Lintsing. Boys School compound we plan to place between the church and the residences with the west third of the compound to be used for the work for women and for Hospital plant. The small compound at Kwoa Ts'i Hsiang should, in the judgement of the station remain as a street chapel and place of worship on the sabbath days and place for men's station classes. We reccommend that the Mission request from the Prudential Committee permission to sell the old Hsi Ch'ang Compound.

The special gift of $500. from J.A.Moore of Seattle has enabled us to secure a foreign buckboard and two good mules. The saving of missionary effort and time which we expect from its use, will, we believe, make its possession a real benefit to many.

At the spring large meeting twenty two entered the church by baptism and over half a hundred took the steps of either entering on probation or of being publically registered as inquirers. In ten days of special meetings conducted by Mr. Troxel preceding large meetings, much good seemed to be accomplished, sins were confessed, new resolves announced and we believe that a decided spiritual advance was made. Following the large meeting the helpers did the accustomed preaching to the crowds who yearly attend the fair, while the evenings were given to meetings with the helpers. Mr. Troxel is by nature and training an evangelist and if he returns to the homeland, as he now plans, will be greatly missed by scores whom he has lead to the Master. Mr. and Mrs. Troxel are kindly taking charge of the Lintsing evangelistic work at the present time.

As we look back over the work of the past year, we are indeed grateful to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, and we pray that we shall by His grace be made stewards of the mysteries of the Gospel of Christ and it is required of stewards that a man be found faithful. May God grant it to us.

Respectfully submitted ,

On behalf of the station,

Emery W.Ellis

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Respectfully submitted,

On behalf of the station.

Emery W.Ellis

JUL 26 1909

STATISTICS,

Medical Work of Lintsingchow Station.

May 1st 1908 to May 31st 1909.

Hospital 0

Dispensary 1

Physcians,

Man 0

~~Woman~~Woman 1

Assistants:

Medical,

Man ....(one for four months only) 2

Woman 1

Evangelistic,

Man 1

Woman 1

In Patients 0

Out Patients,

From Lintsing City 841

" 313 other towns & cities..748

Total 1589

Dispensary Calls 3753

Operations,

Minor 35

Major 0

Out Calls 20

Amount received from Fees,(six months)

Cash 56,376............................(U.S.)$12.52

Sales of Medicine, Cash 10,480 .... 2.33

Sales of Milk ,Cash, 44,000 .... 9.77

Sales of Soap, Cash 21,750 .... 4.83

JUL 26 1909

REPORT,

Medical Work of Lintsimgchow Station.

HEALTH.

For the most part the health of the Foreign force of the Station has been good, though Mrs. Ellis has had a number of trying attacks of Lumbago. The pleasure of having Mrs. McCann and the children with us this Spring was increased as we noted the contrast between the frail little Marget who came to Shantung last Fall and the plump rosy-cheeked child of today.

There has been considerable sickness among the sixty pupils of our two Boarding Schools. From the Boys' school one young man had to be sent home because of pulmonary tubercolosis. Examination showed that most of the boys had poorly developed chests and following their examination they themselves instituted a course of physical training conducted by one of the older pupils who had had some work in a native military school. It is a source of gratification that neither the case of scarlet fever nor that of diphtheria which occurred in our crowded Girls' School caused an epidemic.

ASSISTANTS.

Some of the disadvantages of being unable to give adequate oversight to the work of assistants have been experienced, but on the whole our helpers have done faithful and reasonably satisfactory work. In addition to Wen Hsien Sheng and Mrs. Chiao who were with us last year, He Ch'i Ying of Pangkiachwang assisted for several months last Fall and during the large Fair just closing, Kwan T'ing Ch'ing, one of Dr. Tucker's Nurses, has given willing and satisfactory service. Among the assistants mentioned in the foregoing statistics is not included, Ts'ao Hsien Sheng, for eighteen years, Dr. Porter's writer, who for four months has kept the records of the Dispensary.

Since the beginning of the School year we have had a student in the Union Medical College at Peking, two men from Lintsingchow are among those receiving Nurses' training at Pangkiachwang, fitting them for places of larger service in this or some other field.

RELIEF WORK.

The Church Committee for distributing relief for the poor appointed a sub-committee composed of three of the Medical staff who were empowered to grant aid to the needy and suffering among the

patients In connection with this part of our work many most distressing cases have been investigated, cases for which any relief we could give seemed hopelessely inadequate. What is the giving of free medical treatment and a few hundred Cash to a family that is facing starvation? As some of them said, "we can now live a few days longer". Yet this is not all - we hope that the love of Christ has been made a reality to each who was thus helped. The burden of the sufferings of this people has been a very real one to us all, and now as the rains are withheld and scorching winds burn the fields our hearts are filled with the petition that the promise given in the early days of man may be fulfilled at this time to this little part of the earth and that seed time and harvest may not cease.

Patients

The number of patients applying for treatment has doubtless been lessened by the fee of 30 cash (about 2/3 of a gold cent) though there has been no desire to ask even this of the very poor. Since the middle of November, when we began making this charge, about one third of the dispensary treatments have been free. Necessity imposed by the need of time for language study, and want of operating and hospital rooms has made us refuse all but the most simple operative cases except those of emergency. The social standing of the patients has covered almost the largest possible range and the diseases from which they have sought relief have been hardly less varied. Many of those who have come have been ones for whose ills little could be done and there have been others whose lives, humanly speaking, could not have been saved but for such help as we were able to give. It is with gratitude that we realize the friendliness of many among the hundreds treated this year. They have become friends not only of those who have met them personally but also friends of the Church and we trust that many have begun an acquaintance with Christ that will lead them to make Him their Friend.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Our Bible woman Mrs. Chou, and Chang Ch'eng Hsiang Hsien Sheng have done most of the evangelistic work, ~~teaching~~ instructing the waiting patients and their friends for about six hours each day. Their teaching regarding the relation of sin and sickness might be open to question

as also that effecting the relation between repentance and recovery, but they have been loving and faithful and have lived and taught much of Christian truth. The weekly Prayermeetings of the Dispensary staff have been helpful, giving an opportunity for prayer and conference regarding the problems of our work.

DEPUTATION VISIT.

The visit of the Deputation of the W. B. M. I. was a great pleasure and encouragement because of the sympathetic comprehension with which they entered into our problems and plans. In accordance with their previously expressee belief that the largest interests of the work at home and on the field are conserved by work and worker being supported by the same Board, they have recommended that a request be sent through the Mission to the W. B. M. P. asking that Board to provide for the Building of the Woman's Hospital in Lintsingchow and also to provide the support for the Medical work of the Station.

OUTLOOK.

A court containing eleven chien of building at the new compound has been fitted up with the intention of using it for dispensary purposes. It will provide amply for present needs. Another court of twenty-three chien we propose to repair for temporary hospital use. A special gift that came direct to the station is making these improvements possible and with them we hope next year to do much more effective work in all lines.

It has been a good year in spite of burdens and occasional discouragements, a year in which there has been much for which we thank the kind Father who has ruled and over-ruled, a year which we gratefully believe is the promise of a far better one just before us.

Respectfully submitted

on behalf of the Station,

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Susan B. Tallmon, M.D.

Report of Medical Work
Lintsing Station - 1908-1909.

Report of Linching, May 18th, 1903.

After the large fair in 1902, the writer returned to Pang Chuang in order to give any aid necessary, in view of the rebellion to the west. About the last of June, I went to Pei Tai Ho, to join my family, and also to see after the rebuilding of seaside cottages there. A large house had been built for the single ladies of the mission, Mr. Perkins and the writer having sold out their rights in land and ruins, for this purpose.

In Sept. the writer and family moved to Pang Chuang, where said family has lived during the year, while I have spent most of my time either in Linching or in touring.

As in other stations, the question of rebuilding has been to the front The compound remaining standing needed so many repairs, that it was deemed advisable to tear down the buildings on the street, and build anew. The buildings thus erected are a street chapel, much enlarged, a gateway, and a study for any family which may come hereafter to live there.

At the out-stations of Ch'ing P'ing and Tung Ch'ang, many repairs have been made; at the former place the entire roof having been removed and replaced at a small cost.

Our helper force during the year, has changed from time to time. At present there are nine men who may be regarded as preachers, though none of them have had the advantage of an education at Tung-cho, besides two men who serve as colporters. These men have labored mainly at the out-stations, of which there are now six, two men always living at Linching, two at Po P'ing, and the same number at Yu Fa'rh.

Besides these men, two others at Wang Chia Yueh Ho and Su Erh Chai, have given much time to instructing inquirers, or in trying to draw men to the gospel.

Before giving any account of their labors and results, a few words must be said as to the changes which are noticed as compared with four years ago.

New conditions bring with them new responsibilities, new opportunities and new difficulties. Of the last, the number might be described as legion. Never have we known such a number of people who were determined to use the church as a means to take vengeance, oppress the weak, or get influence with the powers that be. The sight of a missionary riding through the country with an escort seems to stir the envy and greed of every son of Han. Chapels worth hundreds of dollars have been offered as presents to be built in county seats, free occupancy of compounds, solid silver of several hundred taels in value-all have been offered for that mysterious influence which the foreigner possesses. Calls to help some poor Christian to secure his rights, have become a daily offence. But worst of all, numbers of these brethren have failed to see what and only what rights the treaties give them in the courts, and have engaged in lawsuits for others, under the shelter of the church. At some times it has seemed as if the church itself was threatened with this poison, a sure death from the love of gain and power.

There has seemed to be an itching on the part of a few helpers as well, to have as much to do with yamens as possible, a tendency only to be suppressed by most radical means.

Rumor, hundred-tongued, has also been busy. In one section, there is no question but the report that the boxers were to rise again, caused the going back of no small number of inquirers; a letter from an official in Peking, urging his family on no account to be come Christians, was reported widely through two counties, and practically stopped many who previously had shown much interest.

The sale of books and tracts marks a different era. Never were so few tracts and small books sold as during the past year; and yet it has been noted that never were there seen so great results from the few distributed. No man has bought from curiosity; only a sincere desire to know the truth as taught in the chapels, has brought them to purchase.

Yet there has been much excuse for the church members. We have been brought face to face with the question as to whether we can any longer be regarded as an essential portion of the same church represented by the Roman Catholics. The immense sums gathered by that denomination in indemnities, the numerous instances of oppression, blackmail and the like, carried on openly by members of that church, the occasional instances where armed with foreign rifles, bands have overawed officials, and forced them to give sanction to gross abuses, have disgusted the better portion of the Chinese in many places. One man well-known to us for many years, a man of influence, and expectant official, but who is giving up all thought of honor and emoument as a professed servant of Christ, assured the writer, he believed no one would look at a book in his region, where the term for God was the same as that of the Romanists. Numerous cases of oppression have come to our notice; though it must be also said that said sect cannot be held responsible for all or nearly all the crimes committed in its name. Thousands of men to the west of Linching, pose as Roman Catholics, who have never joined them; while still other thousands have been glad to purchase peace at the price of being regarded as well inclined to them.

But if there are these and many other difficulties to be faced, it is also apparent that there are many advantages. The western learning has t come-to stay. The men in charge of its introduction may themselves know nothing of the merits of geography or arithmetic, the fact remains, there are to be no degrees granted to those without some knowledge from the West. Reform may be only in the air, the Court may still be hostile to foregners, ~~the fact remains~~ it is still true that with a people who have for so many centuries regarded the Confucian books as the gateway to everything they desired, and who are now forced to ask of the once-despised foreigner, do not fail to note that said sciences are at least on a plain with Confucianism. The audiences that crowd our chapels, come therefore to hear-not to dispute. Respect has taken the place of contempt.

Officials who were once insolent are now obsequeious; men everywhere are to be found, ready to give ear to the truths of the gospel; frequently men are met who have been praying men for many years, or who have forsaken the gods of their fathers for decades. In Linching and the region about the city, there is little inquiry after the western sciences; but there is a readiness to listen to the truth,-not as formerly the truth about God, but to the truth as it is in Jesus.

Mention also should be made of the Post Office, which now being so universally introduced, makes it possible for men of means, to take some periodical and come into contact with the outside world.

Turning now to the different places, and first of all to Linching, we observe several changes. During the summer, the helpers in charge had frequent argument with the Mohammedans. The audiences in the outside chapel have trebled, and of those who come, perhaps regularly, many are Mohammedans. After my return in the fall, a tablet was presented to us, from some eighty firms of the city and vicinity, an expression of recognition of leniency in treating the city after our houses were destroyed. Whatever may be thought about such presentes, there is no doubt it did much good in placing us in a different attitude towards the people.

Yet it did not entirely do away with minor exhibitions of spite. This last brought out in relief the Chinese idea of "face" in all its glo ry.

During the missionary's absence at the Chinese new year, some soldiers from a small camp, perambulated the streets, as foreign missionaries. It was the Chinese time for amusement, and nothing could be more amusing than the foreigner preaching to the average native, unless it was a lady preacher, who was also represented. On my return, action was taken at once, knowing how easy it was for ourselves and our teachings to be brought into contempt. As a result much apology, an officer cashiered, and the offending soldiers sentenced to death. Let no one suppose that said soldiers were executed, -there was the

form of severity to be gone throügh, but he never stood in the slightest danger, it was the foreigner's face that was to be enlarged to its normal size-hence the sentence.

With the increased interest and larger audiences, one ~~has~~ helper has been totally inadequate for preaching, and two, sometimes three, have kept up the daily work in the outside chapel. The street chapel has also served as place of meeting on the sabbath, tho its proximity to the military yamen, and the frequent tooting on brass instruments or the firng of small cannon at a distcnce of ten feet, have not been helpful at times.

Still the audiences have been good, and the numbers at the prayer-meetings unusually large. Owing to an increase in the number of inquirers, a change was made in these meetings, by which one man gave instruction, and later, the inquirers were taught or questioned on the portion explained. Nor have the brethren been backward in their duties. They have become interested in the scavengers of the city, and of their own accord, have opened the chapel in the evening for the special purpose of ~~giving~~ teaching Chinese characters to these and giving instruction in the word.

At one time it was thought there might be a considerable turning of the Mohammedans toward Christianity. Ten were reckoned as desirng to be received; but when the time for decision came, their courage failed save that of one or two. Two have been baptized.

The Boy's School has been the only conspicuous failure of the year. At the last there were only five pupils, and the school closed

Mr Ch'i has been in charge of the church at Chin Ch'ing P'ing and the old out-station of Ts'ai Chia t'un. He suucceeded Mr. Tuan, who seemed likely to have no church members ~~of which~~ to shepherd. Mr. Ch'i has done better but it is very evident that he cannot lift them much higher than they are. He has been hindered by black sh eep in the fold, who like an individual mentioned frequently in scr ipture, has the power of making himself out as an angel of light. There has been only one earnest inquirer, and one person baptized at this out-station. Yet it is only fair to the man in charge to say, that the church has improved much since his coming there, and we trust it willl live.

At Po P'ing is Mr. Tuan, who has one excellent qualification-he believ in teaching the scriptures to all inquirers. We only succeeded last year in securing a chapel at this place. The audiences have been immense, and he has been helped not a little by Mr. Li, who has served as a co lporter.

At Tung Chang-fu is Mr. Tu. The city of Tung Ch'ang is a place entirely run down. For six years, we have worked there without any results which could be regarded as good. Nor have there been baptisms this year; but there are seven men taken on probation, besides others who are inquirers.

In this same field forty LI away, is Wang Chia Yueh Ho, where lives a young man by the name of Wang Ch'ing Yu. He is the same man mentioned in 1900 as having given up his thirst for vengeance at the persuasion of Dr. Smith of the London Mission in Tientsin. He is no scholar and is nearly blind; but through his efforts, we have an out-station in his village, and the 'church in his house' is almost wholly the result of his labors.

They number now a dozen or more, and additions are made to the little company at every large meeting.

In Yu Fa'rh is Mr. Yang, who has been assisted by Mr. Liu Fu-lu, who did not finish his college course at Tung cho. Mr. Liu possesses several excellent qualifications for the work in the region about Yu Fa'rh, where the church members have shown that they were received into the church before they understood what were their duties or privileges. Especially were they ignorant of the Bible, and not a sould among them could sing a note. Mr. Liu possesses a good ear and voice, and as a result of his labors aided by Mr. Yang who has been able to give more time than formerly, they show growth in ability to pray, sing and in knowledge of the Bible. There is much which we long to see changed, but they have made no small start in the right direction.

This spring a start was made toward opemning up work to the west in the county of Wei Hsien, Chih-li at Fang Chia ying. The chief reason for going

to this town was that the ~~chief~~ leading citizen there is a Christian man, and has given us the use of a place as chapel. There are a few inquirers.

To the north-west of Linching, 70 LI away are several villages belonging partly to Ch'iu hsien, and partly to Nan Kung. Last Fall several men began coming irregularly to the chapel at Linching. They desired to be taken on probation, but on examination, showed they knew far too little, to justify such action. This spring, there came from the village of these men, an invitation for the missionary to go and preach at their villages; and the invitation came in the name of the village elders who bore all expenses. We went, and found as expected that the ever-presnt "face" question was at the bottom of the invitation, though there were some who desired to hear Protestant teaching.

It seems that a short time before, a R.C. bishop had visited a small flock of his church members who lived at one of these villages, and the village elders came out and welcomed ~~in~~ him in style; but the reverend father sat in his cart, made a nod in response to salutations, and went on his way. Here was a case where the villagers had lost face in a large amonunt, and they felt it. How was said face to be restored; it had been lost through the haughtiness of one foreigner, it was manifest that only by the humility of another of the same breed, could "face" be restored. Hence the invitation to the writer, which was of course accepted.

At the present time, there are a dozen from those villages received on probation, and twice that number who are or seem to be, genuine inquirers. Among these are many women. In fact the writer gave ~~4~~ addresses to three different groups of women at the houses of as many would-be-church members, while a little class of 11 girls was taught some simple prayers by helper Liu Shu Lin, when on his last tour to that region.

Most interesting is the fact that many of the inquirers who are illiterate, have secured a teacher, and are reading with him, every day after their work is done.

Here we have met in its most violent form, the spirit of caste, ~~usually nebeg~~ usually regarded as unknown in this land; but a number of the literati who live there, ar4 greatly concerned because we welcome barbers, musicians and the like members of the undercrust of society; and I am assured that the number of followers of the new religion would be immensely increased if such pariahs were refused admission to the church.

It is with regret ~~that~~ we acknowledge no records of subscriptions have been kept. Of church members, 34 have been added during the past year on confession, and 2 by letter. 54 have taken on probation since the New Year.

Our last large meeting, held at the close of the great fair, was in many respects a success. The numbers would have been much greater but for the heavy rain, which prevented from coming. Perhaps it was as well, as the house was well-filled as it was.

Total number of church members, 138. Total number of days spent in touring, 2o4.

F.M.Chapin,

Linching, May 19, 19o3.

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1903.

1903

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Mrs. Chang, the only woman here who has been considered equal to the duties of a Bible woman, has been engaged a portion of the year in teaching at odd times a small class of eight girls. At other times she has been out to the regions of Yu Fang, to the north, also to the west and the south-west. Two trips were made to Yu Fang, the last quite recently: her visit last Autumn was well appreciated, the wives and daughters of church-members showing much eagerness to learn. Unfortunately during the Winter and Spring, she had several hemorrhages of the lungs, which threatened her life. To the north-west of Lin C'hing are the villages of Chiang T'ien and Pei T'sangChuang where there are more than 3o inquirers. Of these five are women, who have been received on probation, and who have all tried to do some-thing in learning to read. Recently when visiting in that region, Mr. Chapin was invited to give them addresses in the homes of three families, and of course complied. The women at Ch'ang T'ien showed considerable earnestness and genuine des ire for a better knowledge of the Truth. Both here and at the several out-stations, there is a great longing for a "foreign ku niang" to come and teach. At Ch'ing P'ing, Po P'ing, and Wang Chia Yueh Ho, five womenwere baptized. At Tung Ch'ang fu, Tung erh hsien, Hang Chuang, Su erh Chia, Lin Ch'ing Yu Fang, besides the places mentioned above, numbers of women are among the inquirers, and several have been received on probation. In the 9" moon, Miss Wyckoff made a visit to LinCh'ing, where she found a hearty welcome from all the women who have been waiting two years to see a foreign teacher. Besides the few days spent in the city, visits were made to Yu Fang, Pai P'o Hsin Chuang, and CH'ing P'ing. In the former village, three men in the Christian family, were killed by Boxers: though the hearts of mother and wife and children were sad, still they welcomed the missionary gladly and showed their purpose not to forsake the Truth for which they had suffered such bitter persecution. The circle of women church-members in LinCh'ing, about 2o, is a most interesting one: during the troubles of 19oo, nearly all were weak and recanted temporarily in some form: at one of the meetings held, all confessed with tears their denial of Christ in the time of danger, and sought earnestly forgiveness from God and the church. Since then they have been most faithful in attending Sab. services and have not neglected their weekly prayer-meetings, nor the study of their Bibles. One member less strong than the rest, had been unfortunate in having a daughter-in-law commit suicide, which gives the family a bad name. At the meeting she confessed several grievous sins, but we believe she is desirous to reform, and the reports of her at the New year were favorable. The little children in the Christian homes are fine material for a day school and

Woman's Work 1902-03
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Lin Ching Station Report 1903.

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Rec'd Sept. 1. 1903

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Rec'd July 1. 1903

Report of Linching Station for year ending May, 1904

Soon after returning from Mission Meeting to Pang Chuang, the writer was called away to the seaside by the sickness of Mrs. Chapin. In August I returned to Pang Chuang to oversee repairs on the Girls' School house amnd the erection of Annex; in October, the return of Dr. Tucker set me free for direct work in connection with the station.

Help has come to the station from different members of the Pang Chuang station during the year. Miss Grace Wyckoff visited the eastern part of the field, the stations of Ch'ing P'ing, Po P'ing, and Tung Ch'ang. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff spent several weeks at Linching and vicinity. It was unfortunate that at the time of her arrival there was an outbreak ~~of~~ between our inquirers and the Roman Catholics at Kung Chuang, in the Ch'iu hsien district, where her presence was longed for by many women. Dr. & Mrs Smith toured in the eastern part of our field the last part of April and the first week in May, visiting Tung Ch'ang, Ch'ing P'ing and Linching, besides several villages. For such help in the wide f ield of Linching, we cannot be too grateful, and know from the many expressions of pleasure from the Chinese Christians how such visits have been appreciated.

Mention must also be made with pleasure of Mr. Kung's visit on behalf of Educational work; the results of which will be mentioned ~~later on~~ the coming year.

In ~~spite of~~ leaving the help of these friends ~~who have helped~~, the actual number of days spent by foreign missionaries in the Linching field, does not equal half a year.'s time for one missionary.

But ~~In~~ in spite of ~~these~~ drawbacks, in spite of the lack of workers, we have to record larger results than in any previous year. And as we see how little from necessity has been accomplished by the foreign missionary, we are the more brought to realize how truly it is that God giveth the increase.

BUILDING.- At Ch'ing P'ing, the old chapel has ~~had~~ been re-roofed at a small expense. In Po P'ing, a new place for chapel was bought last January, and a new street chapel under the direction of Mr. Ch'i is being erected. At Tung Ch'ang-fu, a new place has been purchased. The old premises were quite suitable except that during the cold weather at just the time when the people had most leisure to listen, the chapel was too cold , and as a consequence many who who would have stayed to hear, went away. A place near by on the other side of the street, has been purchased, and is nearly ready for occupancy.

HELPERS.- As is well-known the helper force at this station may be described as of ~~the~~ second and third-rate men. There are now eight. One who was with us for two years, Mr. Tuan, was dismissed last January for several offeces, chief of which were lying, laziness and other sins of a kindred character. It has been impossible to find a man to fill his place, so Mr. Ch'i has added this to his ~~ai~~ other out-stations.

The principal event of the year has been the movement toward Protestant Christianity in the large region to the west, embracing one whole county and portions of seven others. In many respects doubtless this movement is very much like what has taken place in other stations; in other respects it may differ considerably.

This movement began in the fall of 1902, and showed itself first in the village of Ch'ang T'un and neighborhood, belonging to the district of Ch'iu hsien. It gradually spread, until at the present time it covers the territory mentioned above. How many inquirers there have been, we cannot say, as no record of men who simply called to enroll their names, was kept. There were over feive hundred, and might have been easily a thousand, if we had had the force with which to seize the opportunity.

Before giving in detail the results to date of this turning towards Christianity, it will be well, to ask, what were the ~~a~~ causes for such a movement? For the movement (we cannot call it a revival) was unlike anything which is known in Christian countries, and owed its existence and growth to other causes than the simple preaching of the gospel.

1. One of the most obvious reasons for such an uprising we should think, would be the demand for Western Learning; inasmuch as in many counties schools have been opened where said instruction is to be given. But after careful consideration, it is impossible to ~~ascribe~~ find even in the e remotest way

any connection between the two.
2. Another solution might be the attitude of the officials towards foreigners; but while there is a decided change, this also fails to account for such a movement especially for one so widespread.
3. The numerous native sects. These are many in number, and probably one-half, possibly two-thirds of the men, belong to some society or other. A large proportion of these societies, owe their beginning to Bhuddism. They show the sub-conscious longing of the people for something which they have not got; a desire after better things, particularly a desire for an insurance policy of some kind for the unknown future. To some small extent we may ascribe the interest which we see now in the region which has come under the influence of the gospel; but it is impossible to even guess at its extent.
4. Primarily we may say, this movement is to be acribed to the Roman Catholics. For unless they had prepared the way for us, we may well doubt whether there would have been any turining to the Protestant church at all; certainly in no such numbers as at present.

This is not the place for an extended history of that denominartion and their missionary work in western Shantung and the portion of Chih-li province lying adjacent, yet in order to understand our present problems and the main work of this station for the year, we must treat of such labors somewhat in extenso.

The Roman Catholics habe been laboring in this region for three centuries. For ecclesaiastical purposes the Franciscans have been apportioned Shantung as their field; the Jesuits have Chih-li. The former have their headquarters for our station at three centres, viz., at a village in Wu Ch'eng, at another village not far distant from Tung Ch'ang-fu, and in the Fu city. Years ago Linching was occupied by them as a bishopric, but for some reason, they have almost wholly failed in that city and vicinity in gaining converts. Of the church members under the priest who lives a day from Pang Chuang, and whose district includes 2000 villages, there are 2000. This is the fruit of three centuries of continuous labor. To assist the Spanish priest in his work, there are two native priests and a large number of unordained teachers. Father Hanez, the Spaniard whom I have met on three different occasions, is a young man, of good ability, a good linguist judging from his acquaintance with Chinese, and has a disposition to do fairly by those differing from him in faith and polity.

Of the Jesuits it is impossible to say much as I have met only one of their number.

Ever since Linching was opened as a station we have been on the pleasantest terms with the Franciscans. On one occasion several years since Dr. Wagner visited them by request as a priest was sick with fever; and later the latter called to pay his respects. So that when trouble arose with them to the north-west, we felt certain it could not be due to any plan on the part of the foreign priests.

For a quarter of a century or more, the reputation of the Catholics has been steadily growing worse until it culminated in the long-continued lawsuit over a temple and grounds in the village of Li Lien-t'un. The R.C. won, but it was at a fearful cost, for from that village went forth those who led the attacks upon their converts, and destroyed their homes. It has since been learned that the whole matter was probably due to the avarice of a native teacher who was paid the silver to buy out the villagers, but who kept the money. Later when visiting the magistrate at Ch'iu hsien, he attempted to pass himself off as one of the chief scholars of the empire, was asked for his certificate, and this not forthcoming, he lost his head in consequence.

The year after the Convulsion when the scattered native Christians returned, and found their homes destroyed, and perhaps numbers of their families missing, we may well believe they had the natural feeling of thirst for vengeance upon their foes. The officials had seen the foreigner triumphant and were ready to accede to the most preposterous demands. Sometimes

tho rarely, the Chinese turned when the Catholics demanded tremendous indemnities. But usually they complied even where entirely innocent rather than go to law, and not lo only their case, but the costs as well. Men blackmailed right and left. The worst element in the Catholic church came to the front, and its exactions grew as they were conceded. No one dared to resist. They went armed, and resistance meant not only wounds robbery but also in most cases the payment of large sums for having had the temerity to withstand these eccelesiastical robbers.

Meanwhile, the foreign priest was kept in surveillance; he was told of ex-boxers who were ready to slay and rob, who had at such and such times maligned the church, and who were even now planning to rise in another boxer whirlwind which would sweep the country. Father Hanez told the writer that they had numerous lawsuits, and all his precautions to prevent the miscreant teachers from using his card at the yamens, had proved useless. He had tried writing his name on only those cards which were to go to the magistrate, but the teachers were ready with cards which to the magistrate appeared perfectly genuine.

An armed tyrxanny thus existed over a large territory, in which ruled officials who dared not arrest a single Roman Catholic; while the latter freed from the hands of the officers men who had been arrested as highwaymen. Immunity from arrest produced its natural result. From one crime to another the teachers and their followers went on until it seemed to many of the well-to-do, as if the only way out of this intolerable persecution would be to join the criminals.. Then came the rebellion in the Kuang P'ing region which was suppressed by soldiers. It was caused solely by the demmand for large indemnities on the part of the Jesuits.

The suppression of this rebellion seemed to produce despair. Was there no relief from this oppression, men said. And the answer they got was there is still the Protestant church.

But before we narrate the story of its rise, there is still something to be said. During the past year for the first time, the writer has been brought face to face with the whole work of the Roman Church. One chief feature of their work, is that of the nuns. It is due to these in one village where we once had several Protestant Christians, who later went over to the Catholics, that the latter in turn have lost their entire hold upon that village.

According to the best Chinese sources, the nuns are chosen by the priests when under twenty for the sacred office. Their family set aside for their supposrt an equal share of lands or wealth with their brothers. Many Romanists regard the selection of a nun from their families as an honor and in any case as an advantage, as it brings them into daily acquaintance with the priests. A part of their service is act as servants for the latter. They serve as cooks, waitresses and chambermaids. Hence arises scandal of which we need not speak. To the incredulous Protestant who doubts the guilt of the priests, the answer is some apocraphal story about blue-eyed children, or of some priest put to death by his converts under circumstances which call forth the hearty approval of the French priests. Were the priests guilty of the sins charged by the natives to their account, it could be hardly worse for them, for the stories are everywhere current, and everywhere believed.

But the one thing which operates to bring to nought the best laid plans they may have for the uplifting of the Chinese, is their craving for temporal rank and authority. "if you have any complaint to make," said a Jesuit to some workmen, "come to me and I will see that you get justice. And one of those same laborers said to the writer, "Who are we that we a should have any conversation with the R.C. priest?" "Go tell your pastor that the great man has come," said an attendant of a priest who called upon the missionaries in Linching a few years ago. Living in seclusion, seeing only the same attendants day by day, prevented by fear of lowering his dignity should he go abroad and talk with the common herd, waited upon by men who must on no occasion sit down, even though they be teachers, receiving

And so this lawsuit was brought to a most satifactory conclusion. For everyone was well pleased. The plaintiff Chinese were happy that they had been recompensed in part at least for their losses, and they had hopes they would be allowed to live in peace and without fear of the church militant. Their backer, the Americ an Board missionary was happy that they had gained their case, and had not won too much; for he realized that in such a suit there was more danger from too great a victory than one which left the other party with considerable prestige. He also had a secret feeling of satisfaction that the Spanish priest had been brought to put his hand to a document which would take from his underlings a large share of their power for evil.

And no doubt the Spaniard felt happy that he had prevented prominent members of his flock from receiving due punishment which would have seriously impaired both the prestige and the reputation of the Mother Church.

And everyone was well pleased that the Court should pay the fines and all the costs of the lawsuit. Perhaps the mandarin himself thought he had got off cheap at the price, and did not begrudjge the feast which the Catholic and Protestant missionaries ate together.

the kotow from every church member, and engaged in the desire to build up a church founded upon morality, but thwatrted at every step by cunning men who for their selfish purposes, would have him see only just so much of the truth as will suit their nefarious schemes, the position of a foreign priest in China is no sinecure.

In the fall of last year came word from what is now the out-station of Kung Chuang, that the Roman Catholics to the number of thirty or more had looted in broad day three families who were inquirers of the Protestant church. This done, they proceeded to the end of the village, fired their pistols in bravado, and retired.Nominally we had nothing to do with this case. It was a case between Chinese only. In point of fact it was a test case, the object of the raid not being loot, but simply to show all residents there or in that region that ~~those~~ any who dared to become inquirers of the Jesus doctrine, ~~they~~ might know what to expect. All attempts at peace-making having failed, the writer told the men who had been robbed, to go ahead with their complaint and he would see that it reached the magist rate. The latter was in mortal terror. His superior sent down a friend to help him in the case.The magistrate issued warrants, as he saw he must, but with strict orders that they must not be served. At the same time he sent word to Father Hanez. The latter came with speed and the writer sat down and for two hours we discussed the situation. It was evident he desired the case should not be brought before the magistrate.For the evidence was overwhelming, and for his church members to have suffered the penalty of the law, would have been a disgrace.Just at this time, the agent sent by the magistrate came forward. Leaning over the chair of the writer, he whispered "The losses of your converts-that is all right.""Ah, " I remarked intelligently, as the light of this remark forced its way in-to my cranium, "but what about ~~an~~ the ~~apology in writing from the Catholics with promises that this shall not be repeated~~ by drawing up a document.?" Could not you and the priest arrange that," he said. Turning to the priest I explained the proposal. He welcomed it with avidity. "Then I will have my teacher draw up letters to the magistrate, each of the same tenor, which we will sign." This was done, and the agreement thus signed requested the magistrate to deal with all inquirers or church members who should persecute the members or inquirers of the other church without any reference to their ecclesiastical relations, but solely on their merits, as it was the purpose of said churches to retain as members only mem who were guiltless of crime or lawlessness.

No one thing done during the past year has had so great results. It cannot be said there have been no differences with the R.C. for there have, but not in that district of Ch'iu hsien. And what is equally worthy of notice, it has rewulted in suppressing a great deal of the tyranny of the R.C. teachers. One of these, the man who was the leader in the riot spoken of above, was soon after dismissed from employ, and there is now a warrant out against him. Other teachers have shown themselves quite well-disposed while one of the native priests, for his evil deeds, has been sent to another diocese.

At Su Ts'un, in the county of Wei hsien, Chih-li, occurred another demonstration of R.C. love and goodwill. The writer was nearing that village with a small escort which the magistrate had insisted upon his taking, when he noticed three small armies converging upon that village. They did not all enter the village, but only one. It was later found that the writer was the object of this attention, the commanders of these troops having been informed by the Catholics that I was about to make an attack upon the Catholics of that village with I forgot how many thous-and men. The crowd of men through which we passed on our way to the house prepared for us, was lined with Catholics everyone of whom it was afterwards ascertained carried some weapon hidden up his sleeve.

Of the numbers of cases which arose between the Catholics and our inquirers, there is no time to mention. Happily we had a friend in Fang Lao Yeh, who had a friend in the Catholic camp, and between them they brought peace to the would-be combatants.

It will be seen from the above, that few in all probability of these who claimed to be inquirers, would be regarded as such in any country but China. They embraced all sorts and conditions of men, from the very worst to the very best. They were mostly men who were influenced by fear-fear of the R.C. hier-archy. And the R.C. priests, know this. "The Protestants never could have got the hold they have here" said one priest to his congregation, "if it had not been for you. But for your evil deeds, they would not have come." And the men who have sought to enter the church, have as a whole been better off than the Catholics, among whom there are few rich, and many of the very poorest of the poor.

To use this opportunity aright became a matter of constant thought and effort. Three of our best helpers have since last October labored there almost exclusively. We would gladly have taken others away from their fields but this would have been to have left said fields neglected. Practically seven out-stations have been opened in this new region, where services are held every sabbath. One of these places is Fang Chia Ying, where lives Mr. Fang. The latter is the richest and most influential member of the L.C. church. He illustrates the good results of work done for the higher classes; and he shows very well how limited such influence must be. No better man than he to see through any matter of business, to help in bringing to a peaceful settlement some awkward difficulty which threatens the welfare of the church. In his earnest desire to see China become a great nation, her officials men of probity and honor, with a complete change in corrupt government, we see the reformer. In the simplicity of his prayers, his willingness to teach his wife to read, and in his readiness to give up everything for his mother we see the best fruitage both of Christian and Confucian teaching. So also in his generosity, opening soup kitchens for the relief of the starving or in his gifts to provide an education for the deserving, or his interest in the public welfare of his district,-these all show a character far too rare among his people. But when this has been said, we have said nearly all. He cannot by his position being so far removed from the common people, meet with them, and lead them to study Christianity as some far less educated men have done, and that during the past winter. For meeting and influencing his own class, there are few like him; but for training the multitude, for preaching on all occasions and in all places-there he fails.

Another place is Ch'iu hsien city, where were seventy inquirers, of whom only six were taken on probation on a recent tour. The lack of a good strong leader here is severely felt. Twenty li from there is Huai Ch'iao, where are seventeen men who seem in earnest, under the leadership of a man of excellent character, but who is himself illiterate. Connected with him are two earnest men, one the chief man in 32 villages; the other a warm hearted teacher of much influence.

At Su Ts'un, in the county of Wei hsien and 18 li from Fang Chia Ying we have the largest number of men who have given liberally of their time and energy to finding out for themselves just what is the way of salvation. They have met night after night, to learn to read. Here nearly fifty were received on probation recently. Not quite 18 li away from this centre is still another, not so large, but where they have diligently studied under the leadership of Helper Chang and others. At Kung Chuang we have a young man recognized as a man of probity, who has acted as treasurer for the many inquirers, who at first contemplated renting places for worship. They have subscribed in all something over thirty dollars for this purpose. This young man by the name of Kung has done much for those in the region around, and at his home, where the inquirers for many li gather every sabbath to worship.

TOURS.-

Two tours have been made into this western region. On each occasion the attempt was made by the villagers more or less successful, to make it a great event, the coming of the foreign missionary to their villages. On the last trip, I visited some fifteen villages, and was earnestly requested to go to others but had not time.

To the east, three tours were made. At no town or city was much time

help spent in giving aid by preaching in chapel or at fairs. The aim was to help the helper, to examine candidates for baptism, or those to be received on probation.

At Wang Chia Yueh Ho, there has been gradual, but slow growth. The leader is young Wang Ch'ing Yü, who gave up his thirst for vengeance a few years since, and whose former enemy, the man who nearly destroyed his eyesight, is now his warm friend.

In the city of Tung Ch'ang-fu, Mr. Tu has done excellent, faithful work, holding services every evening for the Christians, besides preaching daily in the outside chapel. He has won many friends, and the little church is both gaining in numbers and in spiritual power.

At Ssau Chuang, Tung Ch'ih hsien Chang Wan Ch'un of Hsia Chin, has been successful in finding many inquirers. Quite a number have joined the church, and the number of those who are studying is large.

At Po P'ing there is little to report, save that the street chapel audiences are good; the character of those whom Mr. Tuan received, has done the little church great injury, which can be repaired but slowly.

Ts'ai Chia T'un shows no change. But in Ch'ing P'ing are a few young men and one man along in years, who are full of enthusiasm, and who have attended services faithfully, and have tried to learn of the Way.

To the east of Linching forty li we have opened a street chapel. The name of the place is K'ang Chuang. A few inquirers are reported.

As in former years, we note with pleasure the change in those who come under the power of the gospel. This year a still larger number of men, and a few women, are to be reported as not only saved from idolatry; but as having forsaken other sins. Several are reformed opium users. Others, were gamblers. Still others were fort une tellers, and have given up this means of making a living. In Su Ts'un, the large company of learners pledged themselves to pay fines, in case of gambling at the Chinese New Year.

The company of believers includes nearly every variety of thought and creed to be found here in China. In addition to the ordinary Confucianist or Bud dhist, we have Mohammedans, one man who is an ex-Taoist priest, others who were members of the One Stick-Incense Socity, others once believers in the Golden Pill, and who might be called Celibates, as husband and wife no longer lived together. Still others were Tsai Li'rh ti, who as refusing to eat meat or eggs, might be called Vegetarians, but from their swearing off not to use spirits, opium or tobacco, might be known as The Abstainers. Still others were followers of the Doctrine of Sacred Virtue, once known as The White Lily Sect, and regarded as inimical to the Manchu Government. Not a few come from the Tui Kua Sect, who might be called boxers, except they did not actually take up arms in 1900. One man in seeking to become a follower of Christ, acknowledged himself to have been a highwayman four years ago. No warrant has been issued for his arrest, his fellow-villagers and two of the richest men in his neighborhood are his bondsmen that he will never again become a robber.

Nor have there been wanting those who have given no true signs of repentance, but who have sought to make of the Protestant church a means for gaining power or pelf. One such came to Pang Chuang and studied for several weeks; he was allowed to enter his name as on probation. He returned to his home, represented himself as a teacher of the Gospel, claimed that a robber who had been arrested, was a member of the church, secured the man's release, and bullied the bailiff into making recompence for his mistake! The writer has written the magistrates concerned, and it is to be hoped, he may be brought to book for his villany.

PERSECUTION.- There have been a few instances of this, in addition to the case at Kung Chuang. In Ts'ang Chuang, which is only a few li from that out-station, a petty village official has shown his spite against the church, and at one time several fled for fear of being arrested. The only cause seemed to be that the belief in Christianity, as it seemed to him, would lessen his receipts. The matter is not entirely adjusted.

Several instances of the exercise of marital authority are reported. A Mrs. Hsü who lives in a village not far from Linching, was repeatedly beaten by her husband, who hoped in this way to persuade her to give up attending worship. He evidently had had little acquaintance with the sex. She not only persevered in being a constant attendant, but she finally persuaded him, and he also has become a believer.

At Yueh Ho, a Mrs Wang, the wife of Number Eight, as he is familiarly known, lived in constant terror of her lord and master. He beat her for good reasons, and also for bad ones, and for no reasons at all. Finally he became interested in the truth. His wife learned of it, and declared if Christianity could cause him to leave off whipping her, she too would believe. The wholly unexpected miracle came to pass, and the family is now united-and there are no beatings.

An old man at Ch'ing P'ing had a most dutiful daughter, who thought her father was going to ruin, and brought in all the neighbors and as many more to induce her father to leave off attending the Jesus chapel. As a final, clinching argument she held up to him the prospect of another uprising of the boxers. "And what would you do then,?" she exclaimed triumphantly. To which he only replied, "Let them come, the sooner the better, and the sooner will I get to heaven."

A lad was obliged through fear of his mother, to come to the evening meetings only by stealth. But his mother has seen the changed life of the young man, and now urges him to attend.

A young man in the Ch'ing P'ing region has for many years been a thief catcher, regarded as about the lowest caste of society in this land. He has now given up this means of a livelihood, and rejoices exceedingly. "For do you not see, except it had been for this religion, I should have kept on in this life, my son would have taken to it as a means of existence, and for generations my family would have been slaves in reality. I rejoice because the Gospel has given me and mine our freedom."

A man who lives 70 li from Linching has for three months been coming regularly to church every sabbath, walking that distance and back every time. We venture to say there are few who would think it worth their while to walk 42 miles in order to attend church. ~~even~~ even in America where the sabbath and sabbath privileges are so much more highly prized than they are here.

In Linching we have had two large meetings during the year. The last were held on the 16th and 23rd of May. It was seen to be impossible to ask the members and inquirers to meet on the same day, as the chapel would be wholly inadequate to hold them; hence the scheme of holding large meetings for different sections of the field.

The Linching field covers 4000 square miles of territory, includes ten counties and large fragments of seven others; probably not less than 5000 villages. What the population is no one can say. We have members or inquirers in a hundred villages. The other 4900 villages remain untouched without even a single Christian as an example.

The one missionary who has been for two years attempting to care for the spiritual needs of this little parish, lives 45 miles away from the northern edge of his field. To reach the farthest boundary, he must go two days' journey farther south.

Visits to Linching from his home in Pang Chuang, labor under this misfortune that the people of the city never knoew when he is coming, hence little or nothing can be done for that city itself.

A large portion of one's time as things are now must be spent in travelling from one out-station to another. There are thirteen out-stations there are many villages in which inquirers reside who have not been visited because of lack of time. For those who do not desire the Gospel, there may be some excuse for not giving it to them, but how about those who come day after day, beseaching you to go to their homes and preach? Whose fault is it that no one has visited the thirty villages around Ch'iu hsien, in all of which live inquirers?

It may be said that the work goes on nearly the same as if the missionary were on the ground. This is not true. Last summer the little church ~~there~~ in the absence of the missionary took the opportunity to have a first class church quarrel, the results of which are still felt. Had I been there it could not have taken place.

A score or more of inquirers, able to read, have signified there desire to come to a station class. But the difference in the distance they would have to travel, and the necessity in the case of some that they be within a short distance of their homes prevented all but two from carrying out their intention. When we consider that the future growth of the churches so recently planted must depend upon just such men receiving instruction and taking the lead in their own veillages, it will be seen how terribly crippled we are by living so long a distance from our field. It is much like attempting to fill a pulpit in Portland, Me., while living in Buffalo, and undertaking to preach all through that undiscovered country known as "daon east" when not actually engaged in labors for the people of the city.

It would be laughable were it not so pitiful, the sight of one man living more than a day's travel away from the first corner of his parish, and attempting to evangelize a territory thickly populated and covering an area half the size of Massachusetts. To add to his difficulties, it is almost impossible to reach in any way the female portion of his parish, even where they are members of the families who have joined the church. For many years the needs of this station for a single lady to labor among the women has been recognized by this mission as taking precedence of every other need. Has this need grown less, because during the past year the church membership has increased 55%? Are we likely to need the assistance of lady missionaries ~~[illegible]~~ less when the increase in the last three months of those looking forward to be received into the church within the year, is now nearly the same as that of the church membership? For reaching the men there are eight helpers to aid the efforts of the missionary. For laboring among the women of this great region there is one weak Chinese woman.

At one village where the writer stopped for a few moments this spring one old woman told of her son who had heard for the first time the glad tidings only the autumn before. He had loved the truth she said, and had carried his book with him wherever he went, and had told to others, what he understood to be the gospel message. He was now dead, and this woman whose whole heart was in everything which had pleased her boy, forgot the foreigner, his clothes, his speach, and everything else(tho it was the first time her curiosity had been satisfied at the sight of a stranger from afar) and implored that she and the women she had brought with her, might also come to know the message her son had loved so well.

Multiply the case of this one woman by hundreds, and it falls far within the truth of expressing how many are the doors open to the bearer of joyful tidings.

Statistics:

Helpers, unordained,	8
Colporters,	2
~~Primary~~ ~~Schools~~, ~~Boy's~~,	~~1~~
Bible Women,	1
Out-stations, (regular preaching on the sabbath),	13
Members received during the year	82
Expelled,	3
Died,	3
Present Membership,	214

On behalf of the station,

F.M.Chapin

Ann. Report Kiu Kiang Station

Rec'd July 21-1904

Report of Woman's Work for Lin Ching Ending May Ist 1904.

In writing a brief report of woman's work for Lin Ching, it is a pleasure to incorporate in it an appeal for that work by Mrs. Smith, who has recently made a visit to that field. Her words will speak for the stations need.

In the early Fall, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff made a tour of a month in Lin Ching and its out-stations, visiting I4 villages. At Yu Fang, there is a chapel conveniently arranged for street preaching on market days, and for quiet services on the Sabbath. There are no church-members in this place, but from it the Gospel has sounded forth, and from over a dozen surrounding villages, on both sides of the river, inquirers have been gathered in, forming the nucleus of an interesting parish, for which teacher Liu Fu Lu was doing good faithful work. In 6 of these villages Miss Wyckoff received a warm welcome. Except in one or two of them, the women of Christian men's families were quite ignorant, because many have failed to give heed to the exhortations of their own relatives. For this reason the men were most eager to have the women taught, and they, in turn after becoming acquainted, showed their eagerness by asking repeatedly "When will you come again, this year ?" The answer had to be "No" with a sigh, for no promise of a visit could be made for many long months. Over 30 miles South of Lin Ching, in T'ang I, a small number of women were waiting to learn more of the Way. An old woman, mother of the young man the leader of the Christians, had but recently been baptized: she had longed to see the foreign missionary lady and had asked God to give her this joy. So when in a few days the lady came to dwell in her home for two nights, she could hardly believe it was true, but ascribed the glory to God, believing that He had answered her prayer. She said that her love for gambling had all been taken away and she had not the least taste for it, since the Truth had entered her heart and life. She knew little about prayer. She has died since: she was a "babe in Christ" indeed, the time of her belief in Him being brief, but we are sure she loved as well as she knew how, and is now with God, learning better to know Him. The one day in that place, with the constant stream of out-siders was far too short to aid those most hungry for the Gospel.

A visit to Fang Chia Ying in a family of some learning and rank, was most interesting. Mr. Fang Ju Mei, an earnest Christian, refuses official position because he thinks it would interfere with his Christianity. When at home, he teaches his young wife to read daily. He is very

strong on anti-foot binding, and his wife, whose feet must have been very small, has had them unbound for three years. In an uncle's family are seven daughters-in-law, all interesting young women, and they doubtless follow Mrs. Fung in learning to read, and in the reform in foot-binding as well. Mrs. Fung urged a longer stay, assuring me she should send her husband's card inviting me again.

Troubles between the Catholics and Christians in the West broke out just the day before that fixed to start on a ten day's to tht region. Thus an unexpected opportunity was given to the LinChing women for a short class. The time was just at the cotton picking season, so the daily attendance was some-what irregular. Owing to unfortunate circumstances in Mrs. Chang's family, and other troubles in the church, it was necessary to give much time to reproof and exhortation: God's Spirit was present in the meetings, and the church seemed to be helped to more of a spirit of Christian love and sympathy in burden-bering. Mrs. Chang's foundation of Bible Truth was laid deep and strong by the ladies of the Lin Ching station years ago: especially was she helped by Mrs. Wag ner to her thoroughness in character work, and orderly thought in preaching as well as in her spiritual life. It is a sad thing that the son's iniquities should seem to involve the mother and prevent her greatest usefulness. Last Summer, for a month, she had a little school for the Christian girls. It was a delight to hear them sing and pray. Even the littlest, 7 years old, waited for her turn, when she should be asked to led the five in prayer. Mrs. Chang also made visits to both the Yu Fang and Ch'ang T'un regions, where she won the hearts of all the women. While it does not now seem best to employ her in the city work, she has been for a few months in Su Ts'un where a number of women are being taught. In this place an old woman burned her god and then asked Mrs. Chang to pray for her. Invitations come to her from near villages. Over 40 men in this place, or near it, have just been received into the church on probtion: as yet the women must wait until they can be instructed. Last year in Ch'ang T'un there were 20 women inquirers, now the number is two, because no one was ready to follow them up and teach them. In Ts'ang Chung two women with a fairly good under-standing of the Truth have been baptized. About 20 miles from Tung Ch'ang Fu, much interest is reported by Mr. Chapin, and men are being received into the church, but as else-where, the women are not rea-dy for this step, because no work has been done among them.

In the general report for Lin Ch'ing, we learn that in 1902 there were 95 church-members and in 1904, -214: of these 41 only are women/

3

the men there are 8 helpers, not sufficient for the growing field and its demands. For the women there is one woman only, and what can she do among so many? How is the women's work to keep pace with the men's and how can the church be at its best, when the men only are reached? In closing, we give Mrs. Smith's account of her visit to the field.

"At Tung Ch'ang Fu we were very comfortably housed by a well-to-do family in business. Mrs. Chu, the hostess, had threatened to disown her son and grand-son, if they listened to any such heresy. But some of those who resist are just gradually thawed, one cannot tell how, until one is surprised to find the ice is gone and Spring-time has come in their heart. She was most friendly inviting Mrs. Smith to preach in her house, and asking her to dinner. The helpers said, "At first nearly every-body was down on us, but the atmosphere is better now." The city women came to listen and were remarkably quick to under-stand a different dialect and were very attractive. The Christian post-master, Mr. Niu, calls his couriers together and has prayers with them daily, before they start on their rounds. His wife sighs. She has a lovely daughter of 16, whom she would so like to have in school for the next three or four years, but there is no school in Lin Ch'ing, while P'ang Chuang shines with an alluring lustre, but all the same it is a fixed star 240 li, or 80 miles off.

Years ago from Ch'ing P'ing came apathetic letters saying, "We hear that other Christians have the Holy Spirit. We want the Holy Spirit." Prayer had gone up for them from that time. What a joy it was now to teach the 12 gathered there how to receive Him. We had a real welcome at Lin Ch'ing. I have never in any field seen in woman-kind more wistful listeners. Considering how long it is since they have been shepherded by any woman, one marvelled at the good training they must have had in the past, to appear so eager now. At each place we touched in the Lin Ch'ing field, they longed for more-MORE. Why did we go on so soon? Oh, for a longer stay. It is cruel, CRUEL to leave Lin Ch'ing so weak and straightened for leaders. The great storm has left the air clearer. There is more promise, more hopefulness than ever before. Hearts wait and long. Hope, too long tried and disappointed, defends herself against the long suffering by growing hard and callous, and withers away at last into indifference.

"Now is the accepted time". We lift up our eyes to the dear Woman's Boards from whence so many times has come our help. May God be good doubly, and twice over to Lin Ch'ing, as He was to P'ang Chuang. We cried to you for a single lady, and you sent us the Sisters. We wrestled for a doctor, and we received two. The Lin Ch'ing iron is still hot, Beloved. Oh, strike at once,

a nd with the best hammer you can find in America. May God Open your ... eyes to see her and her ears to hear your- our- God's call."

In be-half of the station.

E. G. Wyckoff.

REPORT of LINCHING STATION for YEAR ENDING MAY ~~16~~ 30th, 1905.

The Linching field covers nearly twenty counties, occupying a territory about the size of Connecticut, with a population nearly as large as that of Greater New York. Of villages there are more than five thousand.

Of laborers, Mr. Chapin is the only missionary, and he has continued to live at Pang Chaung, a day's journey from the northern edge of this parish, and more than three days distant from the southern limit. Pastor Chia, of Pang Chaung has given valuable aid, visiting each all the out-stations, several of them once or twice. Dr. & Mrs. Smith have also visited several out-stations, while Mr. Wang Shu T'ien held a station class at Kung Chuang for a month.

~~Mr.~~ Miss Gertrude Wyckoff has labored among the women the greater part of the year, but the fruit of her labors do not appear in this year's report as they will in next.

Besides these there has been a native force of ~~ten~~ eleven men who have aided in preaching (a large part of the year); but owing to ill health and other causes, this number is now reduced to eight.

Extensive repairs were made on the chapel at Tung Ch'ang-fu during the summer, while the chapel at Po P'ing was rebuilt. At Ch'iu hsien to the west of Linching 35 miles, a good place was purchased on the main east and west street, at a reasonable price. It will answer very well as street chapel and place for sabbath services; but owing to the dismissal of Mr. Tu for conduct unbecoming a Christian teacher, the chapel has not been opened this year.

During the summer and early fall, there was a recrudescence of boxerism in the Tung Ah and Yang Ku districts. One of the leading church members was thrown into prison and beaten, other members

were persecuted, and two incendiary tracts of the same tenor as those issued by the boxers in 1900, were secured. An appeal to Peking resulted in the arrest of the principal culprits, the sending of troops and commissioners, and a final settlement in which justice was done to the Christians, and the official who had taken the part of the would-be-Boxers, was removed from his post.

Persecution by the Roman Catholic (Christians) in the west, has continued throughout the year. In some instances a conference or letter has helped to secure justice. In others, the decision has been made by the magistrates in a way which showed fear of the Roman hierarchy. And still others remain unsettled.

A larger number of tracts, Bibles, and hymn books, have been sold than in any previous year. In fact it has been found difficult to keep in stock a sufficient number of the last two, to meet the growing demand.

Owing to the difficulty of getting up supplies from Tientsin, the Shantung stations have had many tracts, leaflets and calendars printed either at Tung Ch'ang-fu or Linching. The cost has proved to be nearly the same as for books printed on foreign presses, while the convenienc of obtaining what was wanted ~~has been~~ when it was wanted, has been highly appreciated.

The out-station of Sung An Ts'un, belonging to the London Mission, was by advice of the Conference held ~~there~~ at Hsiao Chang in November, turned over to Linching with all the church members belonging to that Mission in the district of Wei hsien. There is a good chapel and out-buildings at this place, said to belong to the native church. The L.M.S. expect from us something like $60.oo in return for expenses incurred by that Society for land and a few outer buildings.

On the south there ~~is~~ has been a similar attempt to delimit our

field. We have naturally taken the Yellow river as our boundary in that direction, and the Presbyterians of Chi Ning Chou and the Anglican Mission, have kindly accepted our suggestion to such division. The latter mission has already sent in a list of a dozen inquirers for our helper to look up and shepherd.

Ten of our men studied at Pang Chuang in the Station Class there while as manuy others studied with Mr. Wang Shu T'ien at Kung Chuang, where a class was held in the spring. Four boys from the Linching field are studying at the Pang Chuang Academy, while another graduates this summer from the College at Tung Chou.

Our only primary school has been kept up since last fall at Lin Ching. It has continued in a state of uncertainty whether to live or die. There have been ten pupils. All the expenses have been borne by the native church.

The Station has made greatest advance along three lines.

1st. In the building of chapels. One has been erected at Chu Ch'uan T'un, in the district of Hsia Chin, some 2 & 1/2 miles from Yu Fa'rh. The money for this compound comes from indemnity of 1901.

Another is in process of erection at T'ao Ch'eng P'u, on the north bank of the Yellow river. This is at the expense of a family by the name of Wei.

The third is being built on land given by Mr. Ssu Tien Chü, the man who suffered imprisonment for his outspoken words last fall in the region of his home at Ssu Chuang. He has given not only the land but time and money as well, though aided somewhat by many other members and inquirers.

2nd. It is to be noted there has been a large advance in contributions The gain is from $33.oo to more than $160.oo. At the large meeting in November it was determined to do something more than had been done towards meeting the growing needs of the church. Inasmuch as Pastor

Chia of Pang Chuang gives no small portion of his time to Linching, it was decided to assist in raising his salary by giving one-half. It was thought possible after making provision for the expenses of the large meetings in May and November, it might be possible to support two catechists. The returns from the different out-stations will hardly warrant this last, but one man is now giving his entire time and his whole support comes from the native church.

3rd. The gain in church membership is the largest in the history of the church . Last year we reported a gain of 55% and this seemed phenominal. This year the gain is 91%. A part of this gain is due to the transfer by letter of thirteen members from the L.M.S. But on the other hand, thirteen men who had been accepted by Pastor Chia as ready for baptism were prevented by the rain from attending our large meeting in May for baptism. Hence the actual gain is as reported.

Nor is there any decrease but the contrary, in the number of inquirers. Of these it is safe to say there are still more than a thousand; but it is doubtful if they hold on. The lack of men to visit and instruct them, the waiting and waiting for someone to give them the needed information, the illiteracy of the larger number, and their being scattered in so many villages, making it impossible for our present force to teach and train them aright, have been potent factors in their losing interest. As Mr. Chia well said, ten helpers in the western region would be none too many, and we have only three.

Of the higher growth, the deepening of spiritual life, there is little more to report than last year. How men who cannot read, and who are far from any place where there is someone to lead them into the higher life, to stimulate them to grow in grace, knowledge and true godliness, are to be fed, is a problem one knows not how to solve.

In spite of the labors of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and a few Chinese women, the proportion of church members who are men, is still large.

In fact the ratio has increased. Last year we reported four times as many men in the church as women; this year there are seven times as many. When one thinks what this means to the future church, where in hundreds of families, one part is Christian and the other heathen, one cannot fail to look forward with misgivings. We have only to glance at the present state of the oldest out-station connected with Linching to see what will be the probable condition of the 19 other out-stations a decade from now. Where the children are so much under a mother's care, where the surrounding atmosphere is so laden with that which will drag men down, it is inevitable that in hundreds of these homes that now are nominally Christian, the power of evil will prove the stronger, and they will fall away.

The present condition of the Linching station is such as to cause as much anxious foreboding as present rejoicing.

On Behalf of the Linching Station,

F. M. Chapin

STATISTICS:

Number of Missionaries,	1
,, Helpers,	8
,, Boy's Schools,	1
,, ,, ,, Pupils,	10
,, Girl's Schools,	1
,, ,, ,, Pupils,	9
Additions by Confession during year,	187
,, Letter ,, ,,	13
Number of Communicants,	409
Contributions,	$160.61

Lin Ching -

For year ending May 30. 1905
Rec'd Aug. 11. 1905

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,, Letter ,, ,,	13
Number of Communicants,	409
Contributions,	$160.61

Report of Woman's Work for Lin Ch'ing Station
1904-1905.

Owing to the most faithful work in the Lin Ch'ing field, on the part of Mr. Chapin, the missionary in charge, and because of the flocking into the Kingdom of scores and hundreds of men, it seemed as if we could not let another year pass without, some special effort for the women. IN order to make such an effort, it was necessary to give up some of the work in and around P'ang Chuang. It had been decided that Mrs. Smith should again work the field which was hers a year ago, and thus continue to help the larger churches: that which remained to Miss Gertrude Wyckoff were three or four churches, small in numbers, or composed of elderly women, and in one or two cases, either jealousy or some grievous sin had separated the Christians, so that it seemed fully as well to withdraw from such circles a long class, and give help as needed in shorter visits. These circumstances made it possible, without great hindrance to the home field, to take out four months preceeding the Chinese New Year, to visit the out-stations of Lin Ch'ing to the North, South and West. A month before the wheat harvest, twenty days more were spent first in visiting Yu Fang, then attending the general Spring meeting, in Lin Ch'ing city, and lastly going to the South to a new region, Tung A hsien, ~~which had not been visited~~ before. This completed the circuit of the out-lying field.

In the Fall and Winter months, 3 classes were held, one at Yu Fang with 12 in attendance, one of 10 days at Ch'ing P'ing with 8 pupils, and one in Lin Ch'ing itself, where 25 women siezed the opportunity to study, and to learn more of the Truth with great avidity. It was a great pleasure to help in class work these fifty or more women, who had been without instruction so long. In one class three generations of the Chia family showed great devotion to the Truth, spending 15 days studying. During the troubles of 1900, three of this family had been cruelly killed, leaving mother, wives and children terribly desolate and alone. But the women still cling to the church and find their comfort in trust in God.

Young Mrs. Chao was compelled by her father-in-law to attend the Lin Ch'ing class. Once there she found herself among friends: she was most happy, read faithfully, worked dilligently, entered into the lessons given her in prayer and instruction and at the end of the class, she had completed the Primer, prepared by Mr. Chapin, and four chapters of the Catechism, two or three hymns and could join in prayer in the class. It was not surprising that she did not wish to return home. Since then we hear she has been tested by severe persecution from her mother's family. She has been firm and is most eager to continue her reading. She studies with her husband and younger brother, and now her father-in-law, who has been an ignorant church member for ten years, is just beginning to learn, and studies with her. He is delighted beyond measure that such results should have been obtained from her first class. She seems to prize highly her new possession, a knowledge of the Gospel. As she lives about four miles from the city, and is rather young, she cannot attend church regularly, but we trust she may be taught the more by the Spirit of God.

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One stupid old woman, whose ability to preach, to read, to sing and to pray is much limited, began one eve. totell me what she had receivd by coming into the church. "The first good", she said is that you don't revile: the second, -"What-ever you do, you must first ask your-self, if I do certain things, can I expect to be forgiven, you must think of God before you act". The third, "You can give up smoking. I used to go to every market and even if I got half a pound less of grain, I had to have my tobacco: now I never think of it." Here our talk was interrupted, but I know her heart was full of other and still greater good she had received. Her response to the truths which pertain to Christ as her Saviour, forgiveness of sin and hope of the life to come, showsin whom she has placed her trust. It was necessary to exhort her to patience and love for her fellow-sisters, for she acknowledged that she got very angry when they refused to listen to the Gospel.

Before the Boxer troubles, four of the Lin Ch'ing women, had already given the P'ang Chuang church a good example, in unbinding their feet. But alas, 1900 was too much for them, and they rebound in those days of terror. For this reason it was all the more important to aggitate this subject of reform, especially among the older Church -members. Nor was it in vain. At the present time, there are 30 who have natural sized feet. They live in nine different villages: two are in the P'ang Chuang school, four are little girls in Christian homes, and the remainder young women and women of middle-age. It was most interesting to watch one and another as she yielded to the dictates of conscience and duty, in spite of prejudice and custom.

Impressions of the field and work in the newer districts to the West and South/ Although Mr. Chapin's reports had told of the wonderful awakening among the men, it was still a fresh surprise when, after the teacher announced that some inquirers and Christians wished to see and, pay their respects to the lady teacher, -to have them swarm into the yard by tens, up to a hundred or more. This happened at several different villages and each time, like a great wave, rolling over that sea of faces came the thought of THE FEARFUL NEED OF THE WOMEN, represented by those men, and OUR UTTER INABILITY TO REACH THEM. When would the heralder of the glad tidings of the Gospel of peace go in and out among them, and make it possible for them to know and under-stand? Mr. Liu said that there were probably 70 villages which would be glad to be visited, but time was short and to only a few could we go. Then, too, it being the first visit of a foreign lady in that region, comparatively little impression of the Truth could be made, because of the great curiosity of all. In each place, a few women were found, who had learned a very little with the men, but with large crowds to preach to, one could not do more than to recognize them and exchange a few words concerning the little they knew.

A very sad impression of Su Ts'un and Kung Chuang, refuses to be blotted out of mind, namely, -THE UTTER INDIFFERENCE OF THE WOMEN, those whose husbands and sons had tried to teach them and were longing to have them manifest some desire for the Doctrine. They seemed immovable. This may be explained first by the lack of opportunity they have had to hear, and fail-

ilure to comprehend the importance of the Message.Then too they are fill with constant fear lest the hatred of the Catholics be turned against em and their peaceful and quiet days be changed into terror and confusion,and so the deliberately choose to let every religion alone.

THE ABSENCE OF THE WOMEN FROM THE SABBATH SERVICES was very noticeable.This is due to the newness of the work,and to the scarcity of omen who believe.In nearly every place the Sab.seemed to be for the men ly:either the building was too small and inconveniently arranged for oth men and womento meet together, or else the two or three women felt t inappropriate to for them to meet with 30 or 50 men,and in some cases he meeting place was so far distant that they could not attend.In one ity,the few women interested have to walk a mile and a half or more,over tone roads,and through the crowded business streets,a most unpleasant hing for a Chinese woman to do:only a strong desire to learn more of the ruth and to keep God's commands,would make her willing to attend church egularly under such conditions.

After working for a good many years with women in whose hearts he seeds of Truth have been growing,who are able to read some and know ome -thing about prayer,it was pittifully interesting to see the STRUGGLE O LEARN A FEW SENTENCES OR CHARACTERS.The men had taught them ,but here were wrong characters,indistinctly heard,mixed up ideas,sentences of rayers queerly put together,with little idea of the meaning,except it as a prayer.Still this was what they could do and showed an eager desire n their part,which made one long to give them more help at once.One woman ho suffers some persecution at home,came two afternoons.On the second, he spent over an hour on the seven characters of the verse "God is love" t was her first attempt to learn the verse in this way.

Among those who are now in the church ,one more thing is noticeable,the women do not yet understand the meaning of "THE COMMUNION OF AINTS".They feel little responsibility for any-one beside themselves,and do not realize the help they should be to each other.Nor have they begun o reach out after others yet.More instruction and the time element will hange these conditions above mentioned,and make the church now so new nd weak,strong and efficient.

In the short tour made this Spring,a second visit to Ch'ing P'ing and Tung Ch'ang Fu,showed some gratifying results in the church here.In the latter place Mrs. Wang,an inquirer last Fall,had learned several hymns,a portion of the primer,and how to pray.Her husband is in emloy in the magistrates office,but is an earnest Christian;One day his wife interrupted my meeting,by saying,"Let me recite for you some-thing y husband taught me."He had taken advantage of a rainy day,when there was thunder storm,to teach her about the coming of the Son of Man.She recited perfectly and almost without hesitation,a dozen verses from the Gospel f Math.recording that event.This shows her own as well as her husband's nterest in the Bible.Several of the Christian men in this place ,brought heir wives,introducing them to me and desirous that I should help them. heathen women ,living opposite the chapel,appeared interested and could

recite the simple prayers:upon inquiry ,she s aid that the little of one of our Christians taught her.He is a sober little judge,only ars old,but he sings the Doxology and recites his lessons with great ght to himself as well as to others.Another heathen woman listened attentivly one Sun A.M. and assured me that she did believe,but at ent she could not let it be known in her home ,where her parents were some sect.She too joined in the service of prayer."Where did she learn" sked?With some heathen child",she replied.So it is heathen and Chris-n children unconsciously fulfill the Word of Scripture,"A little child ll lead them."In Ching P'ing the sons of Mrs.Kuo were first inquirers t Fall the mother came to see for herself just what there was to the trine,and learned a little.She promised to put away all her gods and d so.At that time the daughters-in-law,refused to come to,the chapel, til the last night.They were very bashful and inclined to make sport of e singing. The little daughter of one of them,having learned to read cely,the mother also became interested,and this time came voluntarily d joined timidly in the service of song and prayer.

.Niu,the Christian post -master,who starts his couriers on their route ith prayer,has a most interesting family.They all came on Sun.and enjoy-the meeting.Before going home they asked for wooden shoe soles,and romised to unbind their feet.Mother,two daughters,and the daughter -in-aw,all want to do so.Two or three others in Tung Ch'ang Fu have the same esire. In Tung A hsien,there are five or six women ,still rather ignorant, ut having a sweet simple faith in God.The mother of Mr.Ssufien Chu,now eventy years old,is of one heart and mind with her son,in the work in which he is now engaged,namely, Building a chapel.When it is Completed, together with the land,which he gives,and money as well,more than half the expense will be his.He is glad to build this house to the Lord,in recogni-tion of the goodness of God in saving him from persecution and death.

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Mrs.Chang ,the only Bible woman in regular employ,has been in Su Ts'un,but has found the conditions mentioned above,very hard and discouraging.She is winning and able to help,if only the women were aware of the good she wants to do them.A handful of girls,and one or two women are all who seek and gladly respond to her efforts to teach.Being an old church-member,and a woman of sixty,she is able to help and encour-age the men not a little.She has visited a few near villages,and will do more of that work we hope this Summer. Mrs.Ting helped very efficientl in the touring and classes,and gives promise of usefulness to the church in some of these needy places.Her daughter,now in the P'ang Chuang school went on one tour in the Fall and was very helpful.Another church-member, with the young school teacher,went to two or three villages,near Lin Ch'g and received a most hearty welcome and eager requests for frequent visits

The Christians in Lin Ch'ing asked for,a school for their little girls.This request was granted,a place being given for it in the yard of one of the Christian s,Mr.Li.The teacher provided was a P'ang Chuang school girl,who has finished the work in that school,but is not able to master the Pekingcourse.She has executive ability,and though a

novice, she started the school, and carried it on to its close, without supervision. As the 4" moon festival could but interrupt the term, closed at that time, having lasted 80 days. There were six regular pupils, and a few irregular ones. The former passed a most satisfactory examination in the Catechism, a few chapters in Math., the Chinese Trimetrical Classic, and the first half of the life of Christ. They showed discipline and good training, and did honor to their teacher. In little quarrels, some differing and other troublesome cases, she seems to have met and conquered difficulties, and we hope lasting good may come to these children through such lessons. It is hoped she may render similar services next year.

The Fourth moon festival, which lasts for a month, is a splendid opportunity for preaching the Truth. "Doers of good works" come from far and near about the middle of the month, and spend a few days, having a good time. They go to the temples, burn incense, offer gifts, attend to any business they have on hand, and then seeking a convenient place, they pass their spare time in card playing and gambling. They wander into the "Jesus Church" place, and hear the helpers and Christians preach for several days. Three of the women in the Church, were in that open court, spread with mats, from morning till night, meeting crowd after crowd, telling them of the Doctrine. Many leaflets were distributed, and the women report this as the best year and feel that many responded sincerely to the Truth as they heard it. May God's mighty Spirit cause them to turn from the false to serve the True and Living God.

It rejoices our hearts that in the plan for the coming year, Mrs. Chapin, a former resident of Lin Ch'ing, and Mrs. Ellis (loaned by P'ang Chuang for one year only) are to be in that station to help in the coming Winter. Twice glad are we, that of the new single ladies under appointment, at least one, asked for repeatedly these many years, may be on the field in the Fall: we hope that still another may be found to fill the pressing need. Ten years ago, yes four years ago, had the request been granted, the Lin Ch'ing station would have had a better showing in woman's work than it now reports. It must not be one-handed, one-sided any longer. Thank God, the time seems to be drawing near. Statistics from Mr. Chapin's report speak of this great misfortune, the lack of women. At the last general meeting, of 98 probationers, but 2 were women: of 70 received on profession, one was a woman. Of over 30 received in the out-stations by Pastor Chi, 4 were women. The whole female church member-ship of Lin Ch'ing and its out-stations, is only about 50 or 60, the rest of the 400 members being men. After the tours of last Fall, in which 33 different places were visited there were about 50 women, who with the necessary instructions given, ought to be looking forward to Christian fellow-ship in the Future.

Such is the field to which, "WHOMSOEVER THE LORD SHALL CALL", is invited. A large place, abundant opportunity, a great need--hungry souls to be fed. To give to these the "Bread of Life", to offer to those in distress, though they know it not, th "Water of Life" This is the work God holds in readiness for the lady or ladies who are willing to give themselves to it.

In behalf of the station.

Gertrude Wyckoff.

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1904-1905

Report of Linching Station for Year Ending May 15th, 1906 271.

PERSONAL.-

Mr. Chapin and family have continued to reside at Pang Chuang. While he has had the general oversight of the work of the helpers and many lawsuits or cases of persecution which have been brought to his attention, most of his time and strength has been given the older station.

In Nov. Mrs. Smith, the Doctors Tucker, Mr. & Mrs. Ellis, all took up their residence in Linching for the remainder of the mission year.

Mrs. Smith has been indefatigable in her labors both for men and women. Mr. Ellis acted as treasurer for the station, and aided considerably in other ways. The Doctors who had come to study, found also time to do many things such as building Chinese houses, and the like, besides attending quite a number of patients helpers and their families.

NATIVE FORCE.-One man has been dropped from the helper roll during the year. Three men have been added from the Pang Chuang field besides three others who have labored temporarily this spring. Ting Wan Ch'eng whose regular work has been teaching Mr. & Mrs. Ellis the Chinese language, has been of great use in preaching in the outside chapel, and in leading the sabbath services. The same may be said in a less degree of Ma Shih Chen, who was a personal teacher of the doctors.

Pastor Chia has continued to serve both stations throughout the year as pastor, making the rounds of the different out-stations just before the large meetings, and receiving to the church by baptism or on probation those who were fitted .

BUILDINGS, LAND &c. Mr. Ellis this spring purchased a small piece of land with a few small buildings which was offered for sale to

adjoining our old hospital premises on the south. Here Dr. Tucker has erected a building which served as recitation room and living room for the station class this spring. The place though small adds greatly to the value of these premises as, should the station be reopened, the missionary houses are certain to be built here.

In the winter through the efforts of Dr. Tucker and others, an outside chapel in the heart of the city was rented. This place had formerly been an opium den, but transformed into a Christian chapel, has been a large factor during the year, as a place where the gospel has been preached.

Extensive repairs have been made on the chapel at Ch'iu Hsien, making that chapel of far more use than it could have been otherwise.

EDUCATION.-The primary school which was in session when the report closed last year, died from lack of interest both on the part of teacher and patrons. This year a ~~graduate~~ pupil in the Pang Chuang Academy who would have graduated this coming July, has been engaged as teacher, and seems to be doing good work. He has 11 pupils, all but two of whom are the sons of Christians.

At Sung An Ts'un a school has been started, with six pupils, all from Christian homes.

Besides these somewhat secular schools, there have been five station classes, of which three were held at Linching, ~~the other two~~, one at Sung An Ts'un and the other at Ch'ing P'ing. The last class at Linching was for twenty days, and there were from 20 to 30 in attendance. That at Sung An Ts'un, over twenty. ~~And~~ At Ch'ing P'ing there were ten or more.

EVANGELISTIC.-

It is just twenty years since this station was opened for preaching the gospel, and only eighteen since missionaries

moved there to live. Since then it has had a chequered career. Through the preaching in the outside chapels, at the hospital, while that was standing, on tours, and especially at the time of the large fair in May, the gospel has been made known to many thousands of men in the great region on all sides of that city. Since the spring of 1902 Mr. Chapin has been the only ordained missionary connected with the station. For two years previous to that the church members went unshephered. It has enjoyed the great advantage of lying close to Pang Chuang, from which station it has received great aid both from missionaries and native helpers.

As compared with Pang Chuang, the station is far less well organized. Where organized at all, it has been done along the same lines as in the older station.

In number the native force of the two stations is about the same. But in quality there is a marked difference. For in Linching there is not a single helper above the second rate, and most of the men are what would be called third-rate.

The field naturally divides itself into two parts, that east of the Grand Canal, or the river which makes so much of that stream, and that which lies to the west. These two portions differ very materially. That which is east of the Canal, is fairly well-organized. The territory is all delimited, and with one exception all the street chapels are located in county towns.

To the west, all is different. Ch'iu Hsien is the only county town where there is a street chapel, while the territory which each helper tries to cover, like the political boundaries of the counties, is somewhat chaotic. Much of this lack of organization is due to the fact of the manner in which the great uprising against Catholicism came about. There was great uncertainty in

what direction and to what dimensions this movement would grow and prudence counselled that we should go slow in organization, lest it be found that the foundation was rotten, and the whole work have to be done anew.

In extent and probably in population, the Linching field is twice the size of that of Pang Chuang. There are fourteen counties besides portions of six others under this one station. We have church members scattered in seventeen counties. There are 5000 villages and some seventeen out-stations

LINCHING CHOU.- For a large part of the year through the summer and fall, Mr. Wang Feng Ao was the only helper here. The outside chapel was opened occasionally, but as he is rarely well, it is hardly necessary to state that little progress was made.

With the coming of the missionaries in the fall there was a change. As stated above another out-side chapel was rented; several of the teachers agreed to be responsible for opening the chapel and preaching there certain nights during the week. Chief of these was Ting Wan Ch'eng who has been very faithful, and shows ability as a preacher. The chapel was frequently kept open until 11 P.M. and even then the people who had become greatly interested had to be ordered out as flesh and blood could not endure to talk more than four hours on a stretch, though the capacity for a Chinese to listen longer than that time is well known.

On the sabbaths the attendance improved. Several members went out on the sabbath and held services elsewhere in places near by where there ~~was~~ are Christians, but the time is not yet ripe for large numbers turning to Christianity.

CH'ING P'ING.- At this out-station Lu Ke'i Hung from P'ang Chuang has taken the place filled by Helper Ch'i who was drafted off to open the new chapel at Ch'iu Hsien.

The attendance on the sabbath at Ch'ing P'ing has been fairly good; and the station class led by Kuan Wan Hsuan and later by Wang Shu T'ien, gave the members a start in knowledge of divine truth. Both here and at K'ang Chuang there is little perceptible growth, though there ~~have been~~ are inquirers. The K'ang Chuang chapel continues to welcome large audiences, but that at Ch'ing P'ing itself is of little use. If we are to carry on street preaching, it will be necessary to rent or buy a place nearer the centre of business.

The out-station of Ts'ai Chia T'urh is nearly dead. Mr. Lu proposes to go every sabbath and hold services there in the afternoon, but even thus it is doubtful if it can be brought to life. He also seeks for someone to ~~be~~ aid him in his duties. And these are arduous, for he is the only preacher in a whole county, and with one or two helpers as assistants there is much promise of fruitage.

PO P'ING.-Old Chang Wan Ch'un was dismissed for trying to combine business with preaching . In other words he tried to make money by selling pills(Chinese make)at the fairs he attended. It may also be said that he lacked both in ability and knowledge. Nevertheless, there has been a slight gain during the year; several have been baptized and others taken on probation. At Po P'ing there is the best audience to be had every time there is a market of any place in the Linching field. And the people listen well; only the larger number of inquirers elsewhere has prevented sending to this needy parish some helper who could do more for these thirsty ones.

This year, owing to the presence of a regular helper at Ch'ih P'ing and the fact that both fields were under one missionary these two parishes have united their forces, and who wished ~~to be received~~ into the church by baptism or on probation were so nu-

aid is given in preaching on market days.

TUNG CH'ANG-FU.- Liu Fu Lu has been the helper here throughout the year. He bears witeness to the stimulus which was given by Mrs. Smith's visit. The church members at least several of them, are jealous for the honor of the church, keenly ~~are~~ alive to anything which would injure its good name. ~~An~~ One Mohammedan has been received to full membership. Some six or seven men from the north suburb are inquirers, making with others about twenty at the present time. The station has had a steady growth since it was reopened in 1902

Connected with this place is the out-station of Wang Chia Yueh Ho. Here there has been esceptional progress. The nearly blind leader Mr. Wang, rejoices over ~~nearly twenty~~ thirty men and women who are coming to inquire for the truth. He receives no pay, giving much time to the concerns of the church both in his village and in the region round about.

At the last visit of Pastor Chia the company was ~~a~~ altogether too large for the little room, so the audience adjourned to the open air, leaving the women inside. He wants very much to build a chapel, and we think he may.

TUNG AH & YANG KU.- There are no places for preaching in either of these h county seats. In Tung Ah, the only chapel is at Ssu C Chuang the home of Ssu Tien Chü, whom it will be remembered was persecuted two years since. He finished the chapel that was being built on land he had given, the whole cost being in the neighborhood of $200. gold. Mr. Ssu was allowed to go to Peking to enter the Theo. Sem. in the fall, hence the region about his home has received less instruction than usual. Pastor Chia baptized a few at this village on his visit this spring, but there were some forty others who wished ~~to be received~~ enter the church by baptism or on probation who were so igno-

norant they could not be received.

In the early summer word came that some of the Christians were abusing their position as members of the church, and two of these were called up to Linching to give account of themselves. Then they were sent to their homes with a solemn warning that if any more reports of that nature came to the ears of the missionary they would be severely dealt with. Since then no charges have been brought in, and the report of the helper makes it probable these practices have ceased.

At T'ao Ch'eng P'u it may be recalled to mind there was a chapel built without help of church or missionary. The circumstances were suspicious, but nothing could be done ~~except~~ save accept the statements made that this house was for the worship of Jehovah.

So far as known it has not been used for anything else. But it is certain the two men most active in getting the compound built are now both users of opium, and although attempts have been made to reach the converts in that section, they have not been successful.

Ah Ch'eng in the easternmost part of the large county of Yang Ku, said to govern 1500 villages, was a source of much perplexity to the missionary and native pastor. Here were men very active in gaining converts to the Protestant church. Here were more than a hundred, possibly two hundred inquirers. And then the two men most prominent in this movement were baptized. They immediately celebrated this event in their lives as something everyone ought to know about, something of which they were not ashamed, and securing drum and fife, banners and attendants, proceeded to go in procession about the town, so as to publish abroad as much as possible the fact that NOW they were members of the church without any shadow of a doubt. Report of this strange procedure was had in

May last, and the offenders were sharply brought to account. They professed only good intentions and ignorance; but later it was manifest that they were not so much sheep of the flock as wolves, or would-be-wolves.

The circumstances connected with the reports of blackmailing by members of the church which kept coming to the ears of the missionary , and the fact that young Chang Wan Ch'un, the helper, had failed to catch on and stop these malpractices, determined Mr. Chapin to take another course and open permanently a street chapel in Ah Ch'eng where liv these unworthy members. The reputation of the church had suffered considerably already, but it was certain to suffer yet more unless something was done speedily. Accordingly Wen Chih Hsing was sent to Ah Ch'eng with full powers and instructions to rent a street chapel ~~at once~~. He did so. Hardly had he become well-settled in his new parish, than he learned of a gross case of blackmailing in which these church members had been actively engaged. Several others had combined with them to blackmail a rather stupid citizen, with the result that he was bled to the amount of a regualr helper's annual salary. Needless to say, action was taken ~~at once~~. But this which would have been easy could the missionary have gone there at once, was extremely difficult when he lived three days ride distant. But success crowned our efforts, and the men paid up all that had been given them. Moreover so much stir was made about the affair ~~that~~ it was soon blazed abroad that the Protestant church was putting down such rascalities, and as a consequence the men who have been inquirers since have been of a different stamp.

The sending of the helper's mother to do work for women, made it necessary to get other premises, and a new compound was rented.

at the small price of $7.00 per annum. One of the rooms is used as a chapel for sabbath services. The attendance is from fifty to sixty each sabbath.

Ah Ch'eng is an important place on the Grand Canal, with four markets every ten days. Consequently there is ample opportunity to preach, and the audiences are excellent. The inquirers at this town, of whom those who attend on the sabbath are counted, differ from all other places either in the P'ang Chuang or Linching field in that all the men are able to read, and all are well-to-do.

By an arrangement made with the Presbyterians last fall, the Yellow River is considered as the boundary n between their field and ours. Several of their conve?ts baptized or received on probation have been a passed over to us in consequence.

Ch'i Chi is a large town second only in size and importance to Ah Ch'eng on the Canal north of the latter town. In this vicinity and in the town itself, are quite a number of inquirers, and at every market which the helpers have attended, they have been listened to with great attention. They strongly urge that a chapel be opened here , so that one man may come on the sabbath to hold services with these and other converts. We may say this is the next thing to be done in this campaign for a million men.

Chang Wan Ch'un, the Younger, has given aid in this interesting region since the beginning of the Chinese New Year; and thus far seems to have reformed some of his faults. The immense need for those who can labor and understand the truths of Christianity is no where more apparent than here.

YU PA'RH.- This out-station on the Canal 12 miles north of Linching has had a varying history during the past four years. It has had many helpers sent to it, men of greater or lesser strength

but no one has remained for any length of time,-all due to various causes. But one man whose home is a little over a mile away, has had the interests of the church at heart, and no matter who preached in the street chapel, he was the real leader of the people. This is Yang Chi Hsiang, who for two years has been engaged in business, though he was once a helper. Due to him the troubles which arise in every Chinese parish have been smoothed over, and through him the official of the district, has made known his approval or dissent to the actions of the Christians.

During the year there has sprung up in a large village to the west of Yu Fa'rh a movement in some respects like that farther west in another county. The number of inquirers were set down as an hundred or more. Mr. Yang investigated this mass of shouters for the gospel, and soon was able to say, that the number of genuine men was very small. Besides, some of the more unwary proclaimed themselves as actual members of the Jesus' Church and by their actions, domineering lawlessness, showed that even the law was an unknown quantity in their faith, let alone the gospel. Through Mr. Yang's efforts these wild converts were brought to reason and a different demeanor.

Yet there have been inquirers of a different stamp. At Chu Ch'uan T'un, quite a large number of inquirers and candidates for baptism have come forward, many of them belonging to families in which one or more were Christians.

On Pastor Chia's last visit this May, he examined over twenty of these, and rejected them all as failing to have sufficient understanding of the Bible teaching. The helper here who might be best described as of the fourth grade, has been dismissed.

CH'IU HSIEN.- This city lies 35 miles west, south-west, of Linching

The territory which it governs lies almost wholly to the north-east. Here in the fall of 1904 we bought a compound on the street, capable of being used for street chapel, for sabbath services, and residence of a helper. As remarked in last year's report owing to bad conduct on the part of a helper, he was dismissed, and after that the chapel was closed. But as everyone knows, to absolutely close such a place is impossible. There are men in China who seize with avidity on just such compounds, especially when the owner is far away. And it is most desirable for the nefarious schemes of such men, that the owner of such place should be one whom even the official would not dare to molest.

It was so in this case. Word came to the missionary that if he did not use the chapel for God's work, the devil was sure to for his, and that several of his children who proclaimed themselves members of the Protestant church were now in possession. As in the Ah Ch'eng case, it was necessary to reopen the place and locate a helper there in order to preserve the church from acquiring a name which would prevent any Christian effort from being fruitful for years to come. Mr. Ch'i was chosen for the work, and his parish has since been cared for by Lu Ke'i Hung of the P'ang Chuang corps of helpers.

It is now nearly three years since there was any apparent interest in this city and region, any turning toward Protestant Christianity. That movement has pretty nearly or wholly died out. The helper has on the sabbath a small congregation of 18 or 20. To the north-west is the out-station of Huai Ch'iao, which has been left to die these two years or more, and has nearly succeeded.

The helper has been obliged to give much or most of his time this spring to overseeing repairs on the front part of the chapel

He found time to put in eight days at Ssu T'eu, 10 miles to the south of the city, where there are a large number of inquirers, and where 15 are diligently studying in order both to know what is taught and also to qualify for examination for church membership. Owing to a slight illness this spring, Pastor Chia was unable to visit this interesting region. It is now nearly two years since any missionary or native pastor has even deigned to show himself in this out-station.

We now come to what has been mentioned as the portion of the Linching field which is not organized. This year has seen one man leave the field for Peking to enter the Theo. Sem. there. His absence has been a serious loss, for tho not a man of power as a speaker he has great influence in his own district and over a large region beyond, because of his probity and excellent character.

This western region, which we may conveniently term the "Western Reserve", extends from north to south some forty miles, and from east to west some twenty-five. We have added to the native force here in the person of Wang Hsiao Chieh, who has been located at Sung An Ts'un, where is a chapel taken over from the London Mission.

The region he attempts to cover, is about fifteen miles in length by ten in breadth. The sabbath audiences increased rapidly from sabbath to sabbath until now they are about sixty. Another Ch'i Chi a few miles away has frequent markets; this and several other smaller fairs he visits regularly. At Ch'i Chi there are a few Christians and a larger number of inquirers. Permission has been given Mr. Wang to rent a chapel there, in order to have a place for street preaching.

A school has been started this year with six pupils all sons of Christians. A station class of twenty days was taught by Chang Ke'i Chien this spring. There were more than twenty in attendance.

Mr. Wang and Mr. Ma who was here for six weeks in the fall, both bear enthusiastic testimony to the readiness with which the people listen to their preaching. In fact they have difficulty at times in getting to or from their places of preaching because of those by the wayside who insist upon their stopping to tell them the "old, old story."

The rest of the "Western Reserve" is under the care of two helpers, Chang Ch'eng Hsiang and Liu Shu Lin. Neither of these men is strong physically. It would not be surprising were the former to pass away before the summer is over, because of his hemorrhages and general debility. The boundaries of their parishes has been defined, but they share in common one important section, each caring for it for six months at a time.

Speaking only of those places regarded as out-stations or promising to become such, we note

1. Su Ts'un. This which two years since was the leading out-statin in the Linching field, has gained much during the year, being not a little helped by Ho Tien Chin, whom through the kindness of Mrs. Smith has been supported here for several months.

This out-station has been blessed this year in that the former troubles with the Catholics have not been revived. Last year there was frequent cause of irritation and strife because of some unworthy members in that church(and quite as likely in our own), who girdled their fruit trees and committed other offences for which it was impossible to secure punishment or prevention.

Services have been kept up but with much irregularity thoughout the year at the out-stations of Fang Chia Ying, Hung T'ao Yuan, Li Chia Ch'en Ts'un and Nan Li Ts'un. At Fang Chia Ying, the former leader, Mr. Fang Ju Mei, has fallen away and no doubt will have to be expelled from the church. His disafection began with the failure of his bank in the winter of '04 & '05. The losses which he then sustained, drove him crazy, so that for several months he was not seen by anyone outside of his own household. Since then the stories in the Chinese papers of the way in which his countrymen have been treated by Americans in San Francisco, has turned him against everything and everyone who is American. He has taken the lies published in the papers to be gospel truth however extravagant or impossible. In general he may be said to be a good ~~//~~ type of the Young China which is coming to the front these days; intensely patriotic, intensely sore because of the evident superiority of Western Lands, and ready to strike down anyone who is not willing to follow ~~them~~ in any hare-brained plan for the reformation of China, which shall show its superiority to other nations and kingdoms.

Fortunately the disaffection of Mr. Fang has not communicated itself to the mass of Christians and inquirers. Most of them still hold on, though because of lack of shepherding, they do not show the same zeal and love which was manifest at first.

At Hung K'e, a ~~woman~~ Mrs. Ting has opened her house for worship on the sabbath. Four families, of whom most of the members have ~~are~~ either been baptized ~~members of the church~~ or are inquirers, live at this village. Mrs. Ting and others ~~has~~ have endured minor persecution from a nun and other Catholics during the year.

At Hsiao Chi Tzu there is a large gathering on the sabbath.

The number of those interested is larger than at possibly any other out-station.

At Ts'ao Ying the helpers report from hearsay that the life is dying out of this out-station due to lack of culture

At Ch'eng Chuang is Yang T'ai Lai, the head of the village, at whose house the brethren have met for worship on the sabbath. But it is doubtful if his house can long be the gathering place of the many who would attend. This large village is the centre of many villages in all of which live Christians or inquirers, and there has been considerable gain of these during the year.

At Kung Chuang the services have been kept up, the church has grown both ~~in those added to the church~~ [by additions to full membership] and ~~in~~ inquirers. In the outer villages, Pei Ts'ang Chuang is to be mentioned as where ~~thee~~ there has been a renewal of interest and growth.

Three other out-stations all new, remain to be mentioned. One of these is Ho Chia Ts'un, a small market town with a number of ~~baptized Christians~~ [members] and inquirers. At Shao Ku, a large town about ten miles from Linching a new work has sprung up, led by an old man who last year and this was a member of the Station class at Linching.

I Chia Ts'un is the home of one of our helpers, Chang Ch'eng Hsiang. In his own village there are now reckoned 20 or more inquirers, besides more than that number in the villages around who meet there for worship on the sabbath. These men under the leadership of Helper Chang are seeking to raise funds for a chapel, having already raised the equivalent of $25. gold for this purpose. They are going ahead and building, realizing that the chapel is a necessity.

The visit of Mrs. Smith to nearly all these out-stations in the "Western Reserve" has been especially stimulating. The church mem-

bers have gained in knowledge and in power to pray, using their own thoughts and words.

PERSECUTION.-One genuine instance of persecution has come to us, which was appealed to the magistrates and finally settled in accordance with justice.

A Mrs. An, a widow, became interested in the truth, and invited the Bible woman to her house which later she opened for sabbath worship, had a relative by the same name who is head of the village. This man is likewise at the head of a small sect in that region and finding this widow was bringing disgrace upon the family name by joining the despised Christians, forbade her to harbor the teachers or believe in their doctrines. But Mrs. An was not made of the stuff which yields easily, and she continued to listen to the gospel. Next, he told her that she no longer belonged to the family, and came one day and carried off a considerable portion of her furniture. Naturally under these circumstances, she appealed to the helpers, who in turn came to the missionary. A representation ofthe facts to the magistrate brought no returns, but a polite answer that he had investigated and discovered that the missionary had been entirely misinformed, and this on the authority of the Ti Fang, who like Geo. Washington of old could never tell a lie.

Later, ~~finding as this correspondence revealed the state of mind of~~ Knowing the magistrate to be anti-foreign, and Mr. An that ~~he~~ was sustained ~~in his course~~ by him, his relatives proceeded to interfere with the meetings on the sabbath by creating such a ~~commotion outside~~ disturbance as absolutely broke them up. Then followed another statement to the magistrate with results whose sum total was nil. How many letters Mr. Chapin had ~~written~~ his teacher write to the official, he does not ~~now~~ remember.

But it must have been several, for he distinctly recalls debating whether to take the next step or not, hesitating because he wished to exhaust every effort to have the affair amicably settled before resorting to extremities. But there was no show of justice on the part of the official, in fact all the information with regard to him, showed that he was bitterly opposed to foreigners of every race and nation. Accordingly a letter was written to the prefect, who replied at once that "your order shall be obeyed," said order being the modest request for him to send a commissioner to investigate the matter, and do justice in the case. This he promptly did, or at least as promptly as due consideration for the fact that it was the time of the Chinese New Year, would allow. Result, a feast to all concerned by the petty tyrant of the village, the restoration of the furniture and a kotow to the woman whom he had abused as unfit to bear the same name as himself, with promise not in any way to interfere with the planting of the widow's land, which he had threatened to take away for his own use. The document clearly stating these promises, to which is appended the names of many bondsmen, has been deposited with the clerk of the Linching station for future reference should it be needed.

There have been several instances of the hostility of the officials during the year. The man at Hsia Chin has shown something of this feeling, though he has not been openly hostile, and another magistrate at Wei Hsien has not been at all cordial.

The example of the Catholics has been very injurious, the expectation of all inquirers being that the missionary would take up their lawsuits and put them through for them. Consequently there has been great disappointment on finding the missionary determined

to have nothing to do with any case which was not one of genuine persecution because the individual was a Christian.

NEEDS .-These are many and various. One of the first are some chapels in a few central places in the Western Reserve. Compounds which open on the ground where the markets are held and sufficiently large for Domestic chapel, Boys and Girls Schools, and station classes. These would not be so expenisve as might be inferred. Probably $200.00 would be sufficient for each one.

2. A large addition to the helper force. We ought to have chapels in every county seat, and two men at each chapel. We need at least fifteen more men to help in the fields already open, to teach the new converts and lead the sabbath services.

3. We need at least ten more outside chapels, to be the centres of work in the different counties.

4. We need a strong increase in the number of lady workers. The field is immense, and even Mrs. Smith with her immense strenuousness has not been able to cover it so as to visit all the places, to say nothing of training the women in station classes or through the establishment of Girls' Schools.

We trust we are properly grateful for the two ladies who have come to Shantung this year. They are fine samples of the kind wanted. But as it is now twenty years since the station was opened, and we know not when the four or five now greatly needed on the field may be sent out, pardon us for saying we hope ~~it will not be~~ another twenty years will not have gone by before the next recruits may ~~be sent out~~ reach this field. We cannot say we wish these ladies had been sent us twenty years ago, for though they would have found the acquisition of the language at that time an easier task, we doubt if they would have been ~~fitted~~, as well fitted as they are to-day for their labors. What we do regret is that their aunts ~~of~~ or great aunts had not received this appeal at that time, before

the need was so very great, there seems now no way of meeting it. Finally we need to have the station reopened. If it cannot be done [redacted] this year then it cannot be done within the next four years. There are on the ground to-day as many missionaries who will be fitted to engage in labor at that station four years from now, as there will be then. The crisis [redacted] in the history of the Linching station has come. It may be best for the mission to advise giving over the station to one or two other missions, we do not know and are not prepared to say whether that course would be the best, But it must be remembered that we owe much to the inquirers and Christians who are [redacted] connected with that station. Four years since there were only 108 church members in the entire Linching field; to-day there are 350. This growth is phenominal. And the promise of growth for the next few years is also great. During the past year the only missionary connected with this station, did not make a single tour in this great field. Pastor Chia went throughout its length and breadth only twice, and stopped so short a time in each out-station as to be able to do little for the members, save examine the inquirers for baptism or probation, and receive to the church or refuse, as t each case seemed to demand.

If the mission at the pr esent session cannot meet the offer of the Prudential Committee to open the station by sending two men to this great [redacted] parish, it is the advice of the three men at Pang Chuang who have the best knowledge of the conditions in that station, that it be turned over to some other mission for them to evangelize.

[redacted]

Two things more are suggested by the conditiensin this station.

1. The immense territory to be cobvered will require that there be more than two preaching missionaries to superintend and lead in all Christian enterprises. Where there is so much work loaded on one or two, the result is that the loss to the church is not seen immediately, but is manifest in the years to come. The need of instruction, of training in giving, of helping wisely in the building of chapels, the daily constant grind of going over with varying patience the reaons for things, unless these necessary portions of a pastor's duties are attended to, the church becomes cold, the out-stations run down, and the lives of the individual Christians lack spiritual life abd character.

2. The present and prospective number of out-stations will for many years dem and and ever increasing force of native workers. These must be of two kinds, an educated laity, and an active, able ministry.

Educated men such as graduate from our seminary at Peking at Tung Chou are sorely needed. But to wait for these, is simply impossible. The next student force from this station who in the ordinary course of events may be expected to graduate from these two institutions, will not be ready for labor under eight years. The American Board may be willing to wait this number of years, or be compelled to do so. It is safe to say that of the present baptized Christians and inquirers waiting baptism, not a third of them will deserve the name of Christian if they must wait for such a ministry.

The only method by which these many are to be trained is by station classes, which a shall serve as feeders to a central Station Class, to be in session throughout the larger part of the year.

But this is to establish a seminary at Linching. Call it what you will, it is for the purpose of educating men in the truth and for the great end of evangelizing the masses of Chinese in this region as soon as possible.

But it will cost a great deal. It will cost for twenty men for six months less than $250.

But this work can be done much better and at a great saving of time either at Peking or at Tung Chou. As to cost, the expense will be but little more than half what it would be at either of those places, because of travelling expenses, and the higher salaries and greater cost of living at those cities. But more important by educating these men under the eye of the missionary, he is able to learn their character, and also to observe what is their spirit and attitude towards their fellow-men. Six men went up to Peking this last year, who have just returned to Shantung. Not one of these men will be seen at their fields of labor by any missionary while they are taking their vacation. Years ago there went up to the short course in Tung Chou many men from Pang Chuang. Almost every one of those men has drifted away and is no longer if ever, engaged in labor for their own people.

No missionary is to blame for this. But we must realize that we cannot run Chinese through a mill, and expect them to come out the same as they would have done had they been Americans or been blessed with a Christian heritage.

The plan advocated here enables the missionary on the ground to associate with the men who are to preach. He is enabled to chose from their number those who show themselves best fitted for work. Those who are earnest and faithful in seeking to win souls are those to be asked to give their whole time to helper work.

And there are yet others. Of such a class as suggested, we should not expect to ever have in employ ,ore than half of them. But the seed sown in the ~~others~~ hearts of the others would not be lost. We need more men to form an earnest Christian laity, than we do men to preach from chapel to chapel. Each of these men returning to his home would carry something which would stimulate his little church. He would be the natural leader, and in some village where ~~a seldom~~ a helper seldem came, he would keep alive the fire in Christian hearts which would otherwise go out.

On behalf of the Station,

F. M. Chapin

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Report of Linching Station 1905-1906

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

REPORT OF THE LIN CHING STATION
of the North China Mission
A.B.C.F.M.
June first 1906 to April first 1907.

PERSONELLE.

By action of the last annual meeting of the North China Mission Mr. and Mrs. Emery W.Ellis and Dr. Susan B.Tallmon were assigned to Lin Ching. Following mission meeting , Dr. Tallmon at Pei Tai Ho and the Ellises at Tung Chou enjoyed a couple of months of much -needed study. September first found Rev. F.M.Chapin and family and the above named, all enroute for Shantung. Unfortunately , however, for the re-opening of Lin Ching, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin felt that the demands of their family necessitated their return to the United States. The Chapins packed their household goods in two weeks and returned down thex Grand Canal, sailing from Tientsin , September twenty-six. After the departure of the Chapins, the Ellises used ten days to complete the packing of their effects, and reached Lin Ching, September twenty-eighth. Dr. Tallmon's arrival the day before Thanksgiving gave two days of thanksgiving together.

To us, personally, the leaving of the home land to come to China was a smaller sacrifice than thex leaving of Pang Chuang. But duty, " stern daughter of the voice of #### God", in view of all the facts seemed to call. When the canal boat containings the goods of the three young people was loaded at Pang Chuang's river port, and the missionary embarked, it was with mingled emotions of joy and fear:- joy at being counted worthy of the trust committed to his charge, and fear at the perils of the situation.

NATIVE AGENCY.

The two Shantung stations share in the loss sustained by the death of Pastor Chia. For the two years preceding his death, he acted as pastor for Lin Ching, dividing his time and effort between these two great fields. Previous to the semi-annual large meetings, Pastor Chia made extensive tours, visiting the outstations and receiving into church membership those whom he felt were fitted for that step. The memory of his labors is a rich heritage to the Lin Ching field. ### His zeal and earnest#### ####ness have borne fruitage in the lives of many whom he received into the church militant.

After being in Lin Ching a month, we were rejoiced to welcome Pastor Kung, whom the Tung Chou friends had generously permitted ### to come to Lin Ching to help for a year. It has been a cause of thanksgiving that he could give aid at this critical time . After the pastor had been in Lin Ching some weeks, he developed new symptoms of tuberculo### sis of the lungs, but he heroically continued his work. Before the

Chinese New Year, however, he went to Pang Chuang, and we were rejoiced to learn that the examination of the doctors there pronounced Pastor Kung's lungs ninety-five percent sound.

Lin Ch'ing has eleven teachers in the regular evangelistic work. Including the teacher of the Boys' Primary School, the native pastor loaned by Tung Chou, and those who have labored for a part of the year only, the list is sixteen. If the seven gatekeepers and the student in the Theological Seminary are added the list becomes twenty-four who during the year have been in the paid service of the church.

VISITORS

During the year, Rev. Mr. Verity of the American M.E.Mission of Tai An Fu, passed through Lin Ching on his way to the railroad, and upon his return from Peking spent a Sabbath with us with was full of spiritual uplift. His conveyance was an American "buckboard" which we very much envied. Rev. MR. Keyte, ENg. Baptist, enroute to HSI An Fu, stopped his bicycle long enough to have a meal. Karl Gordon of the South Chihli Mission, accompanied by his mother and sister, going down the river to Tientsin, made a still shorter stop. Dr. F.F.Tucker of P'ang Chuang, on horseback for Shanhsi, spent the Sabbath in our home. MRS. A.H.Smith, upon her return from the south, spent four days in Lin Ching before going on th Pang Chuang. At the Chinese New Year, Miss Grace Wyckoff and Miss Lucia Lyons, for six days were with us and gave much of help. Rev. C.A.Stanley, JR. brought brightness and good cheer by two visits, the second one to welcome Dr. Barton. Mr. Stanley's sermon and translations of DR. Barton's messages made it an occasion, long to be remembered.

WE all, natives and foreigners alike, welcomed with great joy the long awaited deputation from America and received much of pleasure and profit. The visit was full of helpfulness and it was a time never to be forgotten when Dr. Barton lead our Sabbath evening worship from the text," When thou passeth through the rivers, I will be with thee; and through the waters that they shall not overflow thee".

FIELD and MEMBERSHIP.

Our field is an entensive region lying to the North and North-west of the Yellow River. The ordinary estimate of population puts it at three and a half millions. The Grand Canal divides the field into the eastern and western regions. From the station to the southern boundary is two hundred "li"(seventy miles), to the southwestern boundary is three hundred "li" on the west (one hundred miles). With the exception of the South Chihli Mission, our field is delimited.
The membership of the church is about five hundred and seventy five.

PROBLEMS.

Among these, is that of maintaining the interest of the hundreds who have announced themselves as inquirers. Lack of shephearding and

mixed motives, on the part of the inquirers has seemed to check the movement towards Protestantism in the Tung Ah and Yang Ku regions. But we trust that those who still annouce themselves as inquiring after the Way of Life shall be men who sincerely desire the things for which the church stands.

The difficulty of securing faithful preaching of the Word is a problemn which demands our best thought and effort. The helper is constantly being asked to stop his public preacing to meet and converse with individuals. That this has disadvantages is plain, for the cases of poverty and distress are always present. But, on the other hand, it has in it elements which are essential. The problemns of individual lives and the pastoral care of those who should be trained for service are matters which cannot be neglected. Connected with this problem is the one of itinerating. The tendency of many of our helpers is to stay in one place, "preaching to all that come in" but not to " go into the next towns that they may preach the gospel there also". It is true that a helper in a governmental city has the opportunity of speaking to thousands, But there are the tens and hundreds of thousands, who will never hear the gospel message if its bearer does not go to them. To travel entails expense, and therefore it has been our custom to add one hundred cash a day (three cents) to cover the additional expense for food when the helper is away from his regular place of labor. Some means of transportation seems helpful when the helper is frail in body or when ,perchance, the Christians in half a hundred villages, are to be cared for by a single teacher. We have provided donkeys for five of our helpers and believe that they are a legitimate charge against the expense of touring.

The matter of instruction of the members of the church and the inquirers is a difficult one. The distances are great, the people ~~and~~ are very poor and very ignorant for the most part. At the large meeting last fall when half a hundred wanted to join the church, either by Baptism or on Probation , they were told that it had been decided that, except in special cases, no member would be received into the church who had not studied some in a station class. During the month between the large meeting and Christmas, Pastor Kung held a station class at the central station. Following this classes were at Sung An Ts'un, Ch'ing Ping Hsien and Chu Ch'uen T'un, and although all available time was used, yet only four places received the help which forty ~~had~~ ought to have received.

When Mr. Chapin returned to the homeland, he told the helpers that they were not to ask the missionary to interfere in any lawsuits. While this was good advice in the shutting out of many minor cases, yet it would seem hard to rigidly apply. The helpers have found

it almost impossible to avoid telling of the difficulties so vitally connected with the life of the church. Trouble in at least two cases is reported to have ensued because Christians refused to pay the assessments for the repair of heathen temples. In the one case still unsettled, not a little violence is reported. The intolerance and even criminal action of Catholics is reported. A Christian wedding was broken up by and least outsiders and at least one church member beaten. A meeting to raise money for a chapel brought a law suit because the pig that was butchered had not received his death wounds at the hands of the official butcher. The quarrel over church contributions brought two inquirers to blows. Now in the missionaries' possession is a good sized package which consists of the torn remnants of Bible, Christian calendar, tracts and gospels. That this should not attract the missionary's attention and secure some action has been a cause of great grief and surprise to the Christians whose sacred literature was so ruthlessly destroyed by enemies. Stolen catechisms and gospels as well as other things have seemed to the robbed occasion for the missionary's influence to be exerted.

At Ch'eng Chuar in Nan Kung a case of sufficient seriousness occured to seem to warrent the writing of a letter to the official. In this place a wealthy man had a long standing grudge against the leading church member. He reviled the church and its members. Placads were posted slandering the foreigners and their followers. Announce that the foreigners' adherents should be killed was made. After some delay the man was imprisoned and then another period of receiving and sending of deputations to arrange for his release. After some months, in connection with Rev. J.D.Liddell, of the London Mission, a settlement was effected. At Tao Ch'eng Pu the place erected supposedly for worship has had a strange hastory, in which it is feared that blackmailing in the name of the church has had a part. It seemed best to get title to the property, so that we could control it. This has been done and it is hoped that the student from the theological seminary in connection with the local helper can soon straighten out matters a little.

The rented chapel at K'ang Chuar was used for other purposes than that of worship and was given up because no helper was available to direct the spiritual interests of the community.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

During the year we can record many things which are signs of progress. At I Chia Ts'un a grant in aid last year of ten dollars has made possible the erection of a place of worship costing three times that sum. This year a start has been made towards the needed furniture. At Chu Ch'uen T'un the gift of thirteen dollars together with fifteen dollars raised locally will add a two "chien" Room to the chapel there. At Ch'ing P'ing Hsien the work seems to have

made real progress. At a large meeting held there following the station class the missionary was glad to use the communion set prepared by the local church members and to be helped by the earnest spirit of the thirty who that Sabbath gathered there for worship. At this place and at Ch'iu Hsien during the year the use of about fifty dollars has prepared fairly comfortable rooms for the helpers stationed there. In this respect the places are in marked contrast with some of the out stations. The station last mentioned is one hundred ten "li" (35 miles) to the west of Lin Ching and on the line of travel between Tai Ming Fu and Wei Hsien. These last named are stations of the South Chihli Mission.

At Wang Chia Yueh Ho, where earnest Wang Ch'ing Yu" lives, nearly a score had promised to attend a station class, but the coming of the Deputation has interfered with the plan. There the helper is greeted with a full house, when his coming has been previously announced. We hope that fund started by Mrs. Arthur H.Smith, will ere long secure a chapel in that region.

Ch'ih P'ing has long been Pang Chuang's southernmost outstation. Since it is sixty miles from Pang Chuang and only forty miles from Lin Ching and since it is twenty-three miles from the nearest Pang Chuang outstation and only eight miles from our Poa P'ing work, it has accordingly been turned over to our charge and united with Poa P'ing under a single helper. One hundred and twenty "li"(40 miles) to the north west of Lin Ching is Sung An Ts'un. Here on the border of a river of sand, nearly twenty years ago, good soil was found for the sowing of the gospel seed. The place was then cared for by the Methodist missionaries from Tientsin. After the establishment of the London Mission at Hsiao Chang, it became one of their outstations. Upon the delimitation of boundaries with the London Mission two years ago, this place came under our care. Years ago when it was desired to erect a place of worship there a leading church member mortgaged his own land in order to provide a site for the chapel. He was one of the martyrs of 1900. This year we have paid the heirs the forty-seven dollars, long since due them. Last year for a few months a Christian primary school was maintained here, which was aided to the extent of three and a third dollars. This outstation has the best equipment of any in the western field and is the only one that has anything approaching a history of twenty years.

At Lin Ching itself, we have two outside chapels. The one in our own compound has been opened irregularly during the year. We have hoped that the transformed opium shop to the south of the great Market , which was secured last year, might been opened by the voluntary services of the teachers and church members. It this we have been

only partially sucessful. The poor health of the old teacher and many duties upon the young teacher has partly accounted for the failure to secure as much outside preaching as last year.

As an item of concern to the working of the Lin Ching field is the fact that our helpers are not as well paid as those of adjoining fields to the north and south. This is a situation which calls for grace and perhaps for a reconstruction of our scale of wages. The attraction of attending some school which will increase their wage-earning capacity is before one or two of the younger men. Older men tell of salaries not sufficient to support their families. At Tung Ch'ang Fu, the postmaster gives valued assistance to the local church. He formerly was a helper for the Presbyterians. The same is ture of the ex-Lin Ching helper who is now postmaster at Yiu Fang. At the last large meeting the helper at Poa P'ing resigned from the direct work of the church and is now postmaster at Wu Ch'eng.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE FIELD.

It the matter of native contributions, about one hundred dollars was raised. In the past the special urging was for contributions which should support the native pastor. At the present time the leaders of the native church feel that a Boys' Boarding School ought to be provided at Lin Ching. To their minds this need is above all others in importance. It is, therefore, likely that the native contributions will go for educational rather than for evangelistic work. When we were discussing the matter of raising money for a Boys' primary school at Lin Ching, one of the most consecrated of the helpers, a man who has not had the opportunity of study save for the two years of theology in Tung Chou's old "short cut" course, said that he would give up his salary as a helper in order that the means might be provided for a teacher of a Boys' school. This willingness to make this most real sacrifice was not a small factor in arousing the Christians of central station to make an earnest effort for their primary school. About thirty dollars was pledged. This is about half the amount needed. During the past year ~~twelve~~ fourteen boys have entered the Primary school of whom eight are still enrolled. At Pang Chuang there are now two boys from the Lin Ching field, the same number having dropped out during the year. Our representation in the Theological Seminary at Peking has also been diminished in the failure of Kung Pao Chen to return for his second year's work.

Forecast for the FUTURE.

As to the future, we are trusting that the call of the Lord shall be to "Arise and go forward"-- go forward to more earnest spirit-

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ual life on behalf of us all, native and foreigner alike- go forward to give the gospel to the multitudes who have never heard it- go forward to establish a boarding school for the Christian training of the sons of our Christians- go forward to rebuild the walls so ruthlessly laid low by Boxer fury-go forward to erect the temple of the Lord- ~~the home~~s homes for his priests- the dispensary for the healing, we trust, of both bodies and souls. Seven years have passed and as we look over the ruined compound, we are tempted to cry out," How long, O Lord, how long?" Seven years is, we trust, the perfect number of years which in God's Providence han been allotted for the desolation of Lin Ching, and now at its end, may the command of the Lord come," Arise and build the waste places".

Respectfully submitted,
On behalf of the Station,
Emery W. Ellis

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On behalf of the Station,
Emery W. Ellis

Boston. 1906-7

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LIN CHING MEDICAL REPORT.

The medical report of the Lin Ching station covers only the three and a half months between Dec. 1 '06 and Mar. 15 '07.

The health of the members of the station has, for the most part been good. For several weeks Mrs. Ellis was not well, but her illness proved, less serious than we had reason to fear it might be. The rest of us have suffered from nothing of more consequence than colds and sore throats. The physician of no other station could have had less reason for anxiety because of broken laws of health, for the attempt at rational living has been very conscientious and very successful.

According to the emphatic advice of all who gave advice, we have made a united effort to do as much studying and as little medical work as possible. I say "we", for aside from the fact that Mr. or Mrs. Ellis has always acted as interpreter when necessary, the medical work, like all the various activities of the station, has been of almost equal interest to each. That there has been no hospital, dispensary or medical out-fit has doutless helped in safeguarding the time that belonged to language study. Even a newly-arrived woman physician, however, is regarded by the helpers and church members as bearing a paternal relation to them and is called upon for special attention to individual needs. From these and also from those not in any way connected with the church, many have come asking for medical help. For some nothing could be done, others were refered to the drugstore where foreign medicines could be bought and told what to buy, still others have been urged to go to the hospital at Pang Chuang where they could receive the needed medical or surgical treatment, and some have been given the care they required, in so far as our limited resources could provide it. It is surprising what riches of bandage and dressing material a rag-bag may furnish when other supplies are inadequate, and what good results may be obtained from the free use of soap and hot water with vasaline as a final application even in cases for which another ointment might have been preferred.

Three rules, made upon our arrival at Lin Ching, have been adhered to with almost no exceptions: to send no medicine to patients who have not been

amined, to make no outside calls and to allow no medical work to interfere with study hours.

During the three and a half months forty-two different individuals have been treated. These were suffering from thirty-one different ills, a large proportion of which belonged to the relm of minor surgery: boils, abscesses, ulcers, burns and other injuries. Eye cases of various kinds were common. Of medical cases pulmonary tuberculosis stands at the head of the list. In all two hundred and eight treatments have been given. Had there been any assistant, even one of ~~even~~ partial training, not more than a third of these would have required a physician's attention. Two little children from families of our servants, have at different times been seriously ill with bronchitis. Upon these occasions our dining-room ~~has been~~ was turned into a hospital. Though we agree with many older and wiser than ourselves, ~~that~~ that precidents are easily established and that great care must be taken by new-comers, yet ~~we~~ circumstances seemed quite to justify bringing these little people into our house. We believe that but for the care thus made possible one of the little lives would have gone out.

The patients treated range in social standing from the military official referred to us by Dr. Tucker, to the very poor, who asked that they might come for treatment early in the morning, and so still be able to take their places among the large number who daily received free food at the place of public distribution. Each has been interesting, not only as a patient but also as an individual, and each has usually brought with him a number of others who also were not lacking in interest. Those who have been treated have always gone away with expressions of gratitude and friendliness, but we have longed for the time when their spiritual as well as their physical sicknesses might receive the care they need.

Of the patients treated nearly half have been men, women and children making up the rest. Since most of these men were from among our teachers and helpers, this proportion does not represent what may be expected in future practise, but it does suggest the question as to whether any attempt should be made to

e made to limit medical work here to that for women and children only.
he answer to this question may have some bearing on another, that is continually being presented in one form or another: should the Lin Ching station have a young man studying in the Union Medical School in Peking?

Another question of perhaps more immediate importance, is regarding fees. Shall fees be charged those receiving treatment? On this point there can be little difference of opinion. How large should this fee be? Should it be collected impartially of those having no connection with the church and from the church-member of many years' standing, who remembers and longingly mentions the good old days when everything was free?

In connection with the financial phase of the work, in how far is it wise for the physician in charge of a medical missionary work to attend the rich and official, as there will doubtless be many opportunities of doing in Lin Ching, and attempt by their fees and gifts to support the work for the very poor?

Since Lin Ching is a city of considerable size, its medical work will naturally have a proportunately large dispensary branch, as compared with the hospital proper. Considered from the point of view of opportunities for evangelistic work this is unfortunate, and will necessitate the greater care that those in charge of the dispensary teaching and preaching shall be especially effieient.

The fact that the time for re-building hospital and dispensary is probably still several years in the future does not cause us any impatience, though it is hard to see the large numbers of sick and neglected for whom a hospital might do so much. Yet we know that this time must be given very largely to study, and we realize too that as yet we are in no position to fully appreciate the special needs of the future work for which these buildings must be adapted. The $100.00 appropriated by the W.B.M.I. for our Lin Ching medical work will make possible the purchase of a few of those things most necessary for what may be done these coming months. Two special gifts will be used to buy instruments. The appropriation and gifts have been most welcome.

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The questions already suggested and many others demand present consideration, though time and experiance will be necessary elements in their solution. During these months that must be so largely given to language study, we feel it a great advantage to be living at the station where our future work is to be, and rejoice that by gradually becoming acquainted with the various needs and difficulties of the field, we may become fitted to build up the different departments of the station work. It is our great hope that the medical shall have its right relation to the other phases of the station work, and even from its begining be used in showing the Father's love for the world, and that because of it, many shall be lead to know Christ as their Savior.

In behalf of the station
Susan B. Tallmon, M.D.

Report of the Work for Women at Lin Ch'ing. 1906-'7

During the summer while we were all away we have reason to believe that the women were not very regular in their attendance of the week-day services even in the central station, but there was a little faithful circle who met each week. Each Sabbath they report too, that two or three of them went to the south chapel. Some women came but more men, and in the fall during the busy season no women came, so that shortly after we went to Lin Ch'ing it seemed best that these volunteer workers should turn their efforts in other directions. Mrs. Chang, the leading Bible woman, was out all summer, but she was ill much of the time.

Last year when Mrs. Smith was at Lin Ch'ing, with her indomitable zeal, she carried on work in all lines. But this year we went to Lin Ch'ing with Miss Porter's words "Your first duty is to study" ringing in our ears. There was the added fact that the appropriation for 1906 were used up in the first half of the year. Mrs. Smith told us however, that whatever expense there was in anything that we wanted to undertake, she would bear. Two years ago when Miss Gertrude Wyckoff was in Lin Ch'ing for the winter, she had a little girls' school and again last winter, under Mrs. Smith's direction, the same school was carried on. So it seemed this third year that this was one of the things that ought to be kept up. We borrowed one of the P'ang Chuang schoolgirls, Chang Shu Lan, one whom it had not seemed best to send on to Peking, but a girl who has much ability and independence. She was put into the only building that we could spare for the little school, dark and dirty and with little or no furniture. The whole compound was in a state of disorder, so that little could be done for her immediately but she went ahead with no complaints, cleared out the room with the aid of the gatekeeper and made her wants known very

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When we went to Lin Ch'ing with all the new things we had to learn and problems to meet, we were so thankful to find there in the city itself a group of women who had already received much instruction. They were accustomed to foreigners and foreign things. They had an idea of how church members ought to behave in church. They had read more or less, though no one but Mrs.Chang had read the Bible through. There were only two others who had read beyond the gospels, and in fact, most of them would say when questioned, "I did read in Matthew once but I've forgotten it all now." However they had made a start. One could see that much time had been expended on them. You know better than we the tours Mrs.Smith and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff have made during these last three or four years. They know the field and it should be said at the start that the two women of this station have been to none of the out stations, for obvious reasons. The helpers in making their reports always say when asked about the status of the women, that they are very irregular in their attendance. They tell of men growing cold because of the persecution of the women in their families. The ratio of women to men is about one to eight, so it follows that many of the men have heathen wives and mothers.

During the summer while we were all away we have reason to believe that the women were not very regular in thier attendance on the weekly services even in the central station, but there was a little faithful circle who met each week. Each Sabbath they report too, that two or three of them went to the south chapel. Some women came but more men, and in the fall during the busy season no women came, so that shortly after we went to Lin Ch'ing it seemed best that these volunteer workers should turn their efforts in other directions. Mrs.Chang, The leading Bible woman, was out all summer, but she was ill much of the time.

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modestly. Such helpfulness made it possible to put up with characteristics that developed later which were not so pleasant.

One of our problems was to find a companion for our schoolteacher. The first one was an old woman who in her home has three daughters-in-law, a grand daughter-in-law, and a granddaughter to wait on her, and she expected Miss Chang to take their place. Just about this time Mrs.Chang, the old Bible woman came in from the field, and so we invited Mrs.Chou to go home. After a few weeks because of illhealth, Mrs.Chang had to go home. Next the cook's mother-in-law came and stayed nights, but that was not a very satisfactory arrangement. After the New Year we took on a new woman who is to do visiting in the city and villages near by, and who is to live in the yard with Miss Chang.

Dr.Tallmon has had charge of the little girls' school, going out daily to hear their lessons. The schoolroom is a room that was meant for a storeroom, but by putting glass in the windows and plastering the walls and adding a few pieces of furniture a fairly comfortable place has been arranged. The building is walled off from the rest of the yard, making our diminutive back court still smaller. Seven little girls have been enrolled this year. We feared we would lose one because of her maternal grandmother's attempt to bind her feet. The child's father found out the scheme, brought the little girl home, and after a few storms, she came back to school with the explanation that they had not intended to bind her feet, only to keep them from becoming too broad. Miss Chang has tried to follow the P'ang Chuang curriculum, giving the little girls the small books first and then a gospel to memorize. They have had a little number work, have done something in the catechism on the life of Christ, and this term take up the beginning classics. Miss Grace Wyckoff and Miss Lyons came down before the Cinese New Year and examined the little girls. The women of the church were invited that afternoon to meet the ladies and to hear the children recite , and they seemed pleased with what the children had done. The little girls have bought their own books and paid a small tuition.

We have four girls at P'ang Chuang in the school there and one who has just this year gone to Peking. We are looking forward with great eagerness to the building up of the boarding school we hope to start next year with the gift the Michigan ladies have promised us.

We have carried on the regular work for the women on Sundays and Thursdays in the city. Dr.Tallmon has had the little girls on Sunday teaching them hymns and Bible verses. Each Sunday too, she would ask one of them to lead in prayer. Nearly all of them can pray even to little Shu T'ien whose relatives have just become interested. When asked to pray she did so even though she had to swallow hard several times and in her embarrassment prayed for the foreigners twice. Mrs.Ellis examined the women

on the sermon, a task whose difficulty increased in ratio to the number of ouside women present. In the afternoon Miss Chang had the women in the Sunday School lessons. One thing we have been striving for is slowly coming about- the women are bringing their books on Sundays and using the moments they did spend in gossiping in studying characters. We hope to keep the idea of progress in the minds of the churchmembers, and to prepare the inquirers for entering the church. On Thursday afternoon is the woman's prayermeeting. The Sunday School lesson is reviewed, a special thought given for the week, and often a bit of news from the other stations or a part of a letter from Mrs.Wagner or Miss Gertrude Wyckoff. The attendance at both this meeting and Sunday School is small.

The women often speak of those who used to be at Lin Ch'ing and one of our small crosses has been to hear them say reproachfully, "Mrs. Wagner didn't do that way", or "Mrs.Perkins did so and so", and then add with a sigh, "Times have changed."

A station class was held for the Lin Ch'ing women just after the Chinese New Year. Twenty women came and they were very industrious, and seemed to be so pleased to be at their books again. There were some who ought to have come but we will try to win them some other time. Miss Chang had the class in charge and one of the P'ang Chuang schoolgirls whose home is in Lin Ch'ing helped. One of the Chinese teachers talked to them each day. Three of this class went on to another class at P'ang Chuang and were joined later by a fourth woman from Tung Ch'ang Fu. We hope to use this material in station class work next year.

When the station class was finished, Miss Chang and Mrs.Ting, the Bible woman taken on at Chinese New Year, went out for a twelve days tour in two places. They reported much interest, the women bringing their own food and staying three or four days, or walking back and forth daily. They brought word too of little girls who want to come to school.

Another word should be added about the Bible woman Mrs.Chang. She was trained by Mrs.Wagner and has been the only Bible woman in regular employ for years. Last year she had the little girls' day school. She has not been strong for some time and a severe hemorrhage last fall caused Dr. Tallmon to advise her to go home for awhile. She died in January leaving us with no woman we feel we can call upon to lead a meeting or send out by herself.

The news of ~~xxx~~ Mr. Perkin's accident was a great shock to the Christian at Lin Ch'ing. We will never forget the Sunday they heard the news. They could talk of nothing else and their prayers that she might be spared physical pain were most touching. They mourned over her affliction and rejoiced in her bravery, showing how true a hold a loving heart can gain in the hearts of these people.

In the work that we are trying to do in Lin Ch'ing, as in other places it is not a question of hunting opportunities but of selection. Dr. Smith tells the story of a little boy who, on being asked how he liked to sort potatoes, replied, "All right, only it's mighty hard on the judgment." Especially do we need consecrated judgment in these days when the work for women is in the hands of a woman doctor and a missionary's wife. We are not begrudging P'ang Chuang the loan of Miss Lyons but we feel that when she does come to us she will need some one to help her and that some one ought to be in training now. In the meantime we who are on the field pray that we may know how to sort our opportunities and make the best use of them to His glory!

On behalf of the station

Minnie Case Ellis

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In the work that we are trying to do in Lin Ch'ing, as in other places it is not a question of hunting opportunities but of selection. Dr. Smith tells the story of a little boy who, on being asked how he liked to sort potatoes, replied, "All right, only it's mighty hard on the judgment." Especially do we need consecrated judgment in these days when the work for women is in the hands of a woman doctor and a missionary's wife. We are not begrudging P'ang Chuang the loan of Miss Lyons but we feel that when she does come to us she will need some to help her and that some one ought to be in training now. In the meantime we who are on the fielh pray that we may know how to sort our opportunities and make the best use of them to His glory!

On behalf of the station

A station class was held for the Lin Ch'ing women just after the Chinese New Year. Twenty women came and were very industrious and seemed to be so pleased to be at their books again. There were some who ought to have come but we will try to win them some other time. Miss Chang had the class in charge and one of the P'ang Chuang schoolgirls whose home is in Lin Ch'ing helped. One of the Chinese teachers talked to them each day. Three of this class went on to another class at P'ang Chuang and were joined later by a fourth woman from Tung Ch'ang Fu. We hope to use this material in station class work next year.

When the station class was finished, Miss Chang and Mrs.Ting, the Bible woman taken on at Chinese New Year, went out for a twelve days tour in two places. They reported much interest, the women bringing their own food and staying three or four days, or walking back and for th daily. They brought word too of little girls who want to come to school.

Another word should be added about the Bible woman Mrs.Chang. She was trained by Mrs.Wagner and has been the only Bible woman in regular employ for years. Last year she had the little girls' day school. She has not been strong for some time and a severe hemorrhage last fall caused Dr. Tallmon to advise her to go home for awhile. She died in January leaving us with no woman we feel we can call upon to lead a meeting or send out by herself.

c'd AUG 11 1908

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LINTSINGCHOW STATION. GENERAL REPORT.

April 1, 1907 to May 31, 1908.

It was eight years ago last month that Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Perkins and children looked for the last time upon the missionary buildings of Lintsing. It will be eight years ago next month(July) that the mounted troops of Governor Yuan Shih K'ai came to Lintsing and presented the letter from His Excellency telling Mr. Perkins that he must accept military escort to the coast. Only a few days intervened and the storm burst which destroyed all the property of the American Board at the southernmost station of the North China Mission, save the small compound opposite the military Yamen and a portion of the wall of the large compound.

After two years the reconstruction began, although but little has been accomplished in the way of rebuilding save in the compound where we now reside and the erection of a few native buildings for the use of the girls' school. Repeatedly the mission has asked for the reopening of Lintsing, but not until this year has there come the long waited word from the Prudential Committee expressing its willingness to reopen Lintsing and authorizing the recruits which are considered necessary to the reopening. Many factors under God have led to this result, and we who have the privilege of laboring in Lintsing desire to thank the friends whose "pains and prayers" have accomplished this result.

Personelle.

To the foreign force during the year there has been neither addition nor substraction. To no one of the station has perfect health been granted but we thank God that physical strength has been enjoyed by us in large measure. Seven weeks were taken by Mr.Ellis for a slight attack of typhoid fever. Dr.Tallmon has labored nearly to the limit of her strength in the combined tasks of consistent language study and, since January, in heavy dispensary practice.

Following mission meeting last year, Dr. Tallmon went to Pao Ting Fu to help Mrs.Perkins. During the month spent there, she learned better why the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins is so fondly cherished in this field to which they gave so many years of loving service.

Dr.Greene's Visit.

The Ellises returned to Lintsing dirctly after mission meeting. They had not been long at the station when a letter came from Dr. Samuel Greene saying that he was attending the Shanghai Conference and that he planned to visit North China including Lintsing. The man missionary said "How little our friends know of conditions here! How can I go to meet him and how can he come here!" But the "better half" counseled more wisely and a letter was writen telling him the various ways of reaching this inland station. Thoughtful Mrs.Perkins with that self sacrifice which has always characterized her, urged Dr.Tallmon to return with Dr. Greene. The man missionary did find it possible to get away and on a never-to-be-forgotten afternoon, welcomed the representative of Plymouth Church, Seattle. After an hour with the friends at the railway point of Shuntefu, we were enroute. The springtime was at its best and the yellow of the ripening wheat stood out in bright contrast to the green of the other crops. One evening, we with uninvited guests, shared an inn, and one afternoon the wind blew clouds of dust but, on the whole, the journey was not a trying one. Along the latter half of the journey we met the pilgrims returning by the hundreds from attendance upon the fourth month religious festival at Lintsing. Dr. Greene was with us for three days and upon his return to the railroad he was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis. At the railway station he was given our "God speeds" but we are glad to know that although Dr.Greene could not stay long with us in person yet in interest and sympathy, he with the strong church which he represented have been with us. The Lintsing missionaries had left the annual meeting last year feeling saddened by the knowledge that the long-hoped-for reopening of this station was still being delayed. But the letters which came from friends told us that not a few were remembering the field committed to our care, and before many months had passed practical results assured us that prayers on our behalf were being answered.

Visits and Visitors.

The three foreigners of the station went to Pangchuang early in June. During the first week in July, Mr. and Mrs.Ellis returned to Lintsing in order that they might be present during the month of station class. To this class both the helpers and the leading Christians of the outstations were invited. It was Providential that Dr.A.H.Smith could be present and lecture to the class during its closing week. Returning to

Pangchuang in August, the Ellises went in September to the Shantung Federation Conference at Tsinanfu. Here they enjoyed the fellowship of the leaders of the Christian work in the province, and received new inspiration for the future. The autumn large meeting of the Lintsing church was held following the ordination of Pastor Wang of Pangchuang, in order that delegates at the ordination could be present. It was our joy that Mrs.A.H.Smith of Pangchuang, Mr.Wilder and Deacon Li of Tungchou, and Mr.Aiken and Pastor Meng of Paotingfu could be present to help at that meeting.

In January Dr.Tallmon went with the Lintsing school girls to Pangchuang. Dr.Francis Tucker escorted her back bringing brightness and good cheer. Bringing the same priceless gifts, came Miss Grace Wyckoff in April enroute to the homeland. During Chinese New Year's time, Mr.and Mrs.Ellis spent a Sunday in Taimingfu. Since that time Mr.Troxel, Miss Moberg, and Miss Ritter of that Mission have aided by their presence and helpful teaching. This year is unique in that two trips were made down the Grand Canal. The first trip was the ordinary yearly one to attend the annual meeting. The second was made by us to welcome Miss Mabel Ellis whom the W.B.M.I. has sent to join this mission.

General Condition of Field.

Last year there was a marked shortage of crops in the region which forms the Lintsing field. As a result prices are very high. Great numbers are out of employment and doubtless much of the thieving so prevalent in the region to the southwest, is due to the fact that multitudes have no honest means of livelihood. The year upon which we are so soon to enter we believe will be remembered as the year of rebuilding. There has been in the past work preparatory to this. The force of native helpers is an item for which we are very thankful. The love and labor bestowed upon this station in the past will, we believe, produce a rich harvest. We trust that the special work of rebuilding shall not cause too much neglect of the broad field. In the preparations already made, we have been brought to face the problem of withdrawing helpers from the outstations to meet the needs of the central station. One helper was called in from the western region to be the dispensary preacher. This left many churchmembers to mourn the loss of their teacher. When another helper was invited to teach the boys' school, the two outstations for which he cared were deprived of their spiritual leader. Since his presence in

the central station, the shepherdless flock has been much stirred by lawsuits and the physical injuries inflicted upon one of the oldest churchmembers. The supposed murder of a church member causes much of concern to the churchmembers between Tung Ch'angfu and the Yellow River. The previous withdrawal of the helper from this region to become Dr. Tallmon's dispensary assistant, resulted in making it difficult for his successor to meet the strange conditions of this new field. Helper Wu has gone to Kiangpeh to preach to the recipients of the famine relief distributed there last year and the year before. So there have been to the north, south, east, and west changes, as well as the double change in the helper force at the central station. Helper Wang Feng Ao felt that with increasing age and feeble health he would better retire from the active work of the church, so since the new year he has lived at his home in Wucheng. It is a matter of keen regret that Pastor Kung is not with us again this year. At the end of the Chinese year he returned to his home at Tungchou. It was our hope that he might return, but we were disappointed to receive word saying that he desired rest and further study. For the help which he granted to us during the fifteen months that he was with us, we are sincerely grateful, and his labors in Lintsing will long be remembered. If from the more favored stations of our Mission, some one with the pastoral instinct and theological training could be secured, it would mean very much to this field.

Station Classes. Station classes were held by Pastor Kung at Chu Ch'uan T'un and Ah Ch'eng besides three at the central station. At two places local helpers have held short classes. At the central station, the outside preaching chapel has been opened intermittently. The south chapel has been opened during the station classes and some of the time during the absence of the foreigners.

With the opening of the new year, Chang Ch'eng Hsiang was invited to come in from his field to the west to preach in the dispensary. After a few weeks he took to himself a wife and we yielded to his desire to labor in his old field, which now becomes his home field. Wang Hsiao Chieh was then called in and has been quite efficient in keeping order and zealous in preaching.

Boys' School. The teacher of the Boys' School mentioned last year was a crippled young man. He was asked by the school committee to resign because of his poor health. Reference has already been made to the calling in of Chang Wan Ch'un to teach the past term of school. The ten

boys enrolled did well and showed the results of faithful efforts.

Outstations. Twenty "li" to the east of Sung An Ts'un there are quite a large number of inquirers. Here unsigned documents have been posted which threaten danger to the Christians. These have been referred to the official. The three counties of Pòa P'ing, Tsing P'ing and Chih P'ing are important centers where for a number of years helpers have been located. One man has had to take charge of all three places because of the shortage of helpers in our field. At Tsing P'ing where there are both outside and domestic chapels, and at Chih P'ing where the helper resides, a number of faithful women attend church services with regularity in which respect, we are sorry to report, they are in contrast to the ordinary outstation of this field.

In a small village in Wei Hsien to the north west of Lintsing, out of fifteen families who compose it, twelve are interested in the gospel. About twenty six dollars has been raised by them for a place of worship and with the gift of an equal sum from the Board a place of worship will be provided. At Wang Chia Yueh He the services are led by Wang Ch'ing Yü. His eyes enable him to see only when the characters are large and the light is good. Permission was obtained for him to enter the school for the blind in Peking but so far his poverty has prevented his going. A special gift will, we trust make possible the farther training of Mr.Wang and his employment during his vacations.

Of the two colporteurs of the American Bible Society in our field, one has been sick for some time and the sales of both have been small. During the summer vacation two of the Pangchuang men of last year's senior class in the North China Union College gave help in the Lintsing field. The work of touring has fallen largely to the native agency. One important tour of two weeks to the outstations to the south and east was made by Dr.Tallmon and Mrs.Ellis. The region to the southwest of Lintsing has no organized Christian work and only two or three Christians. A great, neglected region like this should spur us on to greater endeavor.

Discipline. At the meeting of the helpers last year it was decided that any member, who without sufficient excuse, absents himself from the church meetings for three months shall be dropped from the roll of church-members. In no previous year has the number of dismissals from the church been so large as in the year just past.

We are sorry to report that this year has not been marked by any

special religious awakening save the two days of large meeting which preceded our leaving for the mission meeting. The number of inquirers is large although some have fallen away.

Return of African Laborers. The return of African laborers has been productive of results, both good and bad. Some have been favorably impressed with the foreigners with whom they had dealings abroad and show an interest in the church. One such has become a probationer. Another in a village near him, has returned from Africa, and, with an air of superior wisdom, announces that he will have nothing to do with Christianity.

Lawsuits. In the matter of lawsuits, we believe that good has been accomplished, but it leaves much to be desired. One of the hard questions is that of knowing when to appeal to the officials. A churchmember living a few miles to the east of Lintsing was murdered last summer. The case dragged on and although doubtless local enemies took his life, yet nothing has been done about it. Reference has been made to the supposed murder of another member living between Tung Changfu and the Yellow River. The fact that she was a woman with unbound feet, made the Christians especially anxious that the matter should be reported to the official. After much of investigation and correspondence, the helper in connection with Pastor Kung made a settlemeant of the case. How to avoid being involved in these cases is a question, yet the interference with the real work of the church is evident. On one occasion, it happened that Helper Wang was preaching in a village street and he spoke of the duty of filial piety and of subordination to elders. The owner of the land where he stood was one who was noted for his disregard of the virtues which the preacher had commended. This man was not present at the preaching, but when he heard of it, he engaged in a fight with his uncle, who has been an inquirer. The latter was beaten and the church reviled. The matter was taken to the official and the preacher felt that he ought to add his testimony to the part which, apparently, the preaching of the Gospel had had in the affair. After some days the matter of the fight between the relatives was adjusted by a feast and an apology, but no public recognition of the injury to the good name of the church having been made, a number of churchmembers and inquirers, armed with various kinds of weapons, went over to restore the good name of the church, and to secure a promise that in the future, there should be no persecution of the church. The Captian of police was informed of the gathering and attempted to settle the matter. Nothing special was accomplished: the

church members feel that the foreign Pastor has neglected the interests of the church and that they have been mistreated by the pastor's rebuke.

On one sabbath the head of the Lintsing beggars with his wife and son (the latter armed with a club) awaited the close of the afternoon Sunday School to frighten or injure one of the church members. The threatened assault was stopped by an appeal to the military official. The city magistrate was notified and the man was called to account.

In last year's report, we mentioned the I Family Village. This village has been the center of much interest in the church and a place of worship has been erected. Last summer there came a letter from the elders of the village, offering all the temples in the village to the Jesus church. In reply it was announced plainly that if the temples were to become the property of the church, all the gods should first be removed from them. This met with the response that if the church did not want all the temples, it might have the temple at the east end of the village. It developes that the real object, or at least, one object in offering the temples to the protestant church, was the desire to save the temple trees from being cut down to provide for school expenses. In this time of change the officials are resorting to new forms of taxation to establish schools. The Temperance Sect made a contribution of ten dollars; the trees were saved and in gratitude for the aid of this sect a public memorial to them was erected. Subsequently at a celebration of the Sect, a Christian was beaten and in the lawsuit that followed the village elders announced that the Jesus church had attempted to gain possession of the temples of the village by force. The document offering the temples to the church being sent to the official, one hundred fifty blows were inflicted upon one of those who stood at the head of village affairs.

Hope For The Future. We trust that the time has come to move forward. If we may secure from the China indemnity sums sufficient for the rebuilding of the church, the missionary homes and dispensary it will be a matter of great joy. The time to plan for our enlarging work has come. A fund for the purchase of adjacent tracts of land would, we believe, be a wise provision for the future.

As we look back upon the work of the year we can but say, "We are unprofitable servants" but we pray that God in His mercy and grace shall "revive His work in the midst of the years". "Establish Thou the work of our hands, yea, the work of hands, establish Thou it."

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the station,

EMERY W. ELLIS.

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Hope For The Future. We trust that the time has come to move forwards. If we may secure from the Boxer indemnity sums sufficient for the rebuilding of the church, the missionary homes and dispensary it will be a matter of great joy. The time to plan for our enlarging work has come. A fund for the purchase of adjacent tracts of land would, we believe, be a wise provision for the future.

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Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the station,

Henry W. Luce.

AUG 11 1908

REPORT OF MEDICAL WORK OF LINTSINGCHOW STATION,

April 1, 1907 to May 31, 1908,

Health. In November Mr.Ellis had an attack of typhoid fever. During the year Mrs. Ellis has suffered from minor illnesses. With these exceptions the health of the foreign force of the station has been good. Pastor Kung who came to us from Tung Chou, already a victim of tuberculosis, returned to his home after fifteen month in this field in quite as good or better health than when he came. Helper Wang Feng Ao, the oldest member of our native force, resigned at the time of Chinese New Year on account of age and feeble health. The only break in our ranks caused by death was when our loved and trusted Bible-woman, Mrs. Ting was called home in March. According to the recommendation of the Mission at its last meeting, the children of the boarding school have been examined with special reference to tuberculosis. All have been found to be in good condition, and by careful attention to diet and physical training it is hoped to keep them so.

Time on the field. Since the last mission meeting a month spent with Mrs. Perkins at Pao Ting Fu, four months at Pang Chung, and six weeks in a trip to Tientsin—a trip lengthened because of Mr. Ellis' illness—left little more than seven of the intervening fourteen months in which to do any medical work on the field.

Touring. One short tour of fifteen days was made with Mrs. Ellis and Helper Wen in December. Nine outstations in the eastern and southeastern part of our field were visited. About two hundred treatments were given and a few minor operations were preformed. This trip gave opportunity for judging what might be the advantages of medical touring under more favorable circumstances. Every city visited or passed though and every town of any considerable size was found liberally decorated with brilliant cigarette advertisements. Upon our return to Lintsing, one of the teachers prepared for us an anti-cigarette poster, copies of which were sent to be put up in the meeting-place of all our outstations. This poster was issued in the name of the three physicians of our Shan Tung field and copies were supplied for use in the Pang Chuang as well as in the Lintsingchow district.

Assistants. Last July Mr. Wen was called in from an important region near the Yellow River to become medical assistant at the central

station. He had spent some eight years previous to 1900 with the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Honan, and had received not a little empirical medical training. By the the kindness of Dr.Tucker he was allowed to spend three months at Pang Chuang in the Williams hospital, in the hope and expectation that the principles of antisepsis, asepsis and others which he might have forgotten since his Honan days might be reimpressed upon his mind. During the tour mentioned he assisted greatly in what medical work was done, and he also preached most helpfully. Since the beginning of dispensary work late in December, a young woman, Mrs. Chiao, has been in training for future usefulness. She has shown herself quick in learning and willing to be taught.

Dispensary. Only after the first of January was it possible to have a room given wholly to the use of the dispensary. This room which has a floor-space of about sixteen feet and is divided by bamboo partitions, opens off the gateway. It is poorly lighted and more poorly ventilated. From the time we began using this room patients were treated between the hours of three and six each afternoon. The order of seeing patients was women first, children second, and men last. Even in the coldest part of the winter many would come as early as ten in the forenoon and sit patiently on the chapel porch waiting for the dispensary room to be opened at three. During the first four months of the year we received 3688 dispensary calls from 980 different individuals. About forty minor operations were preformed, but only three requiring a general anaestheic. Some sixty patients in need of surgical treatment were urged to go to the Williams hospital at Pang Chuang fifty miles distant, but so far as we know only two patients were able to do so. And perhaps it is just as well that they did not go, since that hospial this year has had to refuse admittance to such a large number of those who have applied. Of the 980 patients treated during four months at the Lintsing dispensary 409 were men, 344 women, and 227 children up to and including those fifteen years of age. This large proportion of men may have been owing to the fact that Mr. Wen is fairly well known in the city as well as to the greater relative freedom accorded the men of China, but it does not seem to indicate any large prejudice against a woman physician. In January the average daily attendance at the dispensary was less than eight, while in April it was more than fifty-five. During this latter month there were many days when numbers of patients who had waited through the entire dispensary period in hope of receiving treatment had to be turned away, it being evident that the strenth of physician and assistants would be quite unequal to the

demands made upon it unless the time limit of dispensary hours was observed.

Fees. When the opening of the dispensary was under discussion our helpers and teachers were a unit in discouraging charging any fees, and this in spite of the almost universal practice of mission hospitals in this land. The first reason they gave for their advice was that the charging of a fee would imply the fully reopening of medical work, and the second reason was that a larger financial support could reasonably be expected from voluntary gifts than from fees. Their first point seemed to be well taken. Since our funds are not such as to allow a large medical work and since language study must still occupy most of the physician's time, it would be wholly undesirable to advertise the dispensary as open and to invite the public to come for treatment. The second reason given by the teachers seems to have much less weight. It was because of their former argument that their advice was taken. Only four of all the patients treated in these months have made any contribution to the dispensary. Two of these gave money, one eggs and the other pears. The intrinsic value of the gifts was a little more than a dollar, gold. The question of charging fees and asking contributions is not a small one, and must be decided only with reference to the largest physical and spiritual interests of those for whom we work. It is now planned with the opening of the dispensary in the fall to begin charging a small fee of all patients who are able to pay.

Patients. Our patients might be divided into two classes: those who are church-members and those who are not. The former class is much the smaller, and yet the one that seemed to require and receive more attention. We found a prevailing idea which we were inclined to share, that those belonging to the church family should be given special privileges. For the sake of all concerned an earnest attempt has been made this year to impress our Christians with the fact that medical work is conducted not so much for the sake of relieving their own bodily ills as for the treatment of outsiders. The dispensary exists only as a part of that great work—their work—of bringing others to Christ, and should have their largest possible help, financially and in every way. Considerable advance in the right direction has been made when church-members await their turns for treatments just as others must. Among our patients have been those of the teacher and official classes, also the much more numerous class of those who are in very humble circumstances, or who are actually destitute. The conditions that brought them cover a large range. There was the

girl who hoped to have her freckles removed and in great contrast that group of patients who were brought to us carried by their friends in baskets. Grown and men old women as well as children came to us in this way: an opium suicide case, the paralytic, the cancer poisonned, and those exhausted by tuberculosis—such a sad company, for whose bodies nothing or almost nothing could be done. But time forbids our mentioning even the most interesting of these hundreds of interesting cases. The readiness with which the sick were brought for treatment and the friendliness of the people speak of the work done by Dr. Wagner and Mrs. Perkins in the days before 1900.

Religious Activities. The evangelistic work done in connection with the dispensary has by no means reached our ideal for such work. For several weeks before her death Mrs. Ting helped in the dispensary room and often took occasion to explain the Chinese Bible pictures on the wall or to speak about some Christian teaching. The same could be said to a less degree of Mr. Wen. It was, however, not until the weather moderated sufficiently to allow the patients to sit in the unheated chapel that any regular teaching was given. Helpers Chang Ch'eng Hsiang and Wang Hsiao Chieh and Teacher Shih Fu Tang have each helped in this part of the work. The number who sat quietly listening to the preaching was often a hundred or more. For some time before the dispensary closed members of the woman's station class came daily to teach the women. With the re-opening of the dispensary in the fall we hope to have this as all departments of our work better planned and to have our teaching done with more loving earnestness.

Appropriations. One hundred twenty-five dollars was given by the W. B. M. I. for the use of our medical department this year, and one hundred by the W. B. M. P. toward medical outfit which had not yet been provided. Secretary Barton in a letter written some months ago said that the time had come for Dr. Tallmon to ask her board, though the mission, for funds for the erection of a woman's hospital at Lintsing. Is "her board" the W. B. M. P. which sent her out and provides her salary, or is it the W. B. M. I. which has always supported the woman's work of the Lintsing station though that board has never had a permanent worker there? A gift of four hundred fifty dollars has been offered the American Board for the erection of rooms that would serve for the present for dispensary purposes at Lintsing. Since this medical work is supported by a woman's board, the gift, when last we heard, had not been accepted for that purpose. Last year and this Dr. Tucker has kindly permitted drugs and supplies to

be purchased from the Williams hospital at cost, thus giving the Lintsing dispensary the benefit of wholesale rates even when small quantities were bought. For this and many other kindnesses special thanks are due the Pang Chuang physicians.

Medical Student. Special gifts have been received that will make possible the sending of a young man to medical school to be in preparation for future work in the Lintsing field. We hope with the begining of the school year to place such a student in the Shan Tung union medical school.

Outlook. Since the visit of Dr. Greene a year ago the outlook for the Lintsing work in all its departments has been much brightened. Not only has the Plymouth Church of Seattle provided the support for another ordained man for this field, as soon as such a man can be found, but the American Board has also been told of their hope, with the help of other Washington churches, to do large things for our medical department. Just when these large hopes will be realized cannot be forseen, but we do believe that in the not far distant future something better in the way of equipment may be provided. If the four hundred fifty dollars offered the American Board should find its way into the treasury of one of the woman's boards we may have within the year three fairly-suitable rooms in which to do the work now done with so much of inconvenience in one room. All who are acquainted with conditions in our mission fields unite in the testimony that the largest physical and spiritual results cannot be reached either by medical touring or by dispensary work, valuable though both these methods are. It is the patients in hospitals, under constant inspection and treatment, who receive most help for their bodies and whose hearts are most ready to attend to the Master's message and to give themselves to him. No one who pities the sufferings of men and women and little children and loves their souls can be content to look forward to using only the less approved methods for their relief and uplift We can not but hope that it will not be many years before the hospital asked for can be granted. We speak of our need for better material equipment, we desire also a larger degree of efficiency on the part of both physician and assistants in their distinctivly medical work, but much more do we long for more of love and patience and a deeper realization of the Father's plan for each detail of our great work. Only as His presence makes it live can it be other than a body without a soul.

Respectfully submitted on bebalf of the station,

Susan B. Tallmon, M. D.

Report of Medical Work
Lintchingchow - China
1907 - 1908

AUG 11 1908

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK OF THE LINTSINGCHOW STATION,

April 1, 1907 to May 31, 1908.

There is nothing quite so cheering as the actual, visible manifestations of growth of the work one is doing. What has been done in the past and what is to be done in the future gives us inspiration and courage, but it is the outward sign of growth of the present moment that puts a song on our lips, and a lightness in our hearts. At Lintsing this year, we have been able to see things grow, and it is with thankfulness that we report this progress.

The period which this report covers divides itself into two parts, what was done before the Chinese New Year, and what has been done since.

During the first months, the regular Sunday and Thursday meetings were carried on, the attendance slowly increasing. The women were encouraged to read on the two days when they came to church, and have also taken turns in leading the Thursday meetings. When they do not do well, it is a consolation to think that they would not even dare to try if they had not had these years of training. Last year while we were at Mission Meeting, two women went out each Sunday to villages near by. Nothing but a cart seemed suitable to them for a conveyance, and as that is expensive, we discontinued the plan on our return. We were influenced, too, by our inability to follow up the work with the supervision that ought to be given to such work as our untrained women can give. Nominally, the Lintsing station spent the summer at P'ang Chuang, but in reality, two of the members spent part of the time at Lintsing. While there the plan was tried of holding a meeting Saturday just about sunset in the home of one of the churchmembers, to invite women to church services on the next day. The foreigner proved an attraction and there were always thirty to fifty present. Many of these were children, and the Bible woman, Mrs. Ting, often used " When he cometh " and the story of Jesus blessing the children. In one region where the children had been annoying with their cries of "Foreign devil" and their following of us, we thought that we could see a difference in the attitude of the youngsters, after the meeting had been held there. Such gatherings gave some a chance to hear and see us who would never come near the chapel. We discontinued these

efforts because cold weather came on, and because of the inability to do more than a certain number of things. One disadvantage of this plan is the seeming credit given to the family in whose home the meeting is held. We have been so troubled by a woman from the country who wanted help in her law suit. One of her great arguments is, "Was not my husband an old churchmember?", and her next one, "do I not entertain all the helpers when they come to my village, and did not the Teacher-Mother spend a night in my home?"

The day school for little girls was held last spring and continued in the fall. The attendance was small, the regular pupils numbering five. Four of these, however, are girls from whom we expect much ten or twenty years from now, and it was worth while. They read their Bibles and classics and felt that they were pupils and looked forward to greater things. Miss Chang was their teacher again. As was reported last year, Mrs.Ting was called in to take Mrs.Chang's place. She proved to be a most helpful worker, a woman who never worried others about her own burdens, large or small, and one who was willing to think and plan for anything that worried us. She did not know as many characters as Mrs.Chang but she had the shepherd instinct. Unfortunately, our Lintsing women even, have except in two or three cases, not read beyond one gospel, so she was able to help them. She was especially good at "exhorting" the women, whether they had been quarrelling, or had not been coming to church, or had some other fault, She took the work and us so into her heart that she seemed an essential part of the order of things. We do not understand yet why the Lord wanted her in heaven when we need her so much here. When she was gone, we looked about to find some one to take her place, but there was no one. Seventy year old Mrs.Chou was free, knows a few characters, and was willing to try to do what she could, so for two months she has done the visiting, and feels herself responsible for meeting and looking after the women on Sundays.

The four women who went to P'ang Chuang to the two months' station class last fall seemed to make progress. Mrs.Chou's grand daughter was one, and Mrs.Chou says she has been so much more womanly since she returned. She says, though, that she would rather die than unbind her feet and so we are hesitating either to help her further or to ask her to help us. Mrs. Chiao began her training with Dr.Tallmon who hopes some day to see her develop into a more or less capable medical assistant. Mrs. Liang went to her home in Tung Ch'ang Fu where we hope she is helping

the few women there, while she waits for a few more years to give freedom in leaving home, and while we wait for the single lady who will make use of the women we are training. Mrs.Wang is in her home in Lintsing, the only Christian woman in her neighorhood, but still fairly regular in her church attendance, never ashamed of her unbound feed, and just at present very much interested in having her husband's second wife learn to read and attend church.

When the fall time came, we sent one young woman to the Bible Training School in Peking, two to the Bridgman Academy, one to the P'ang Chuang station class, and three to the P'ang Chuang girls school. One of the girls who went to Peking has returned home on account of poor health and an unregenerate heart. No hope in this life or in the life to come seems to be able to move her to do anything that she does not feel inclined to do. She takes medicine, exercise and food at her own caprice, and we stand by and can do nothing.

Dr.Tallmon and Mrs.Ellis made a trip of two weeks to the south and east just before Christmas that was full of interest and encouragement. Nine outstations were visited. Some dispensing of medcine was done but it seemed most unsatisfactory. So many diseases of long standing were brought for which "Go to P'ang Chuang" was the only remedy given. In every place there was a group of quiet, respectful men churchmembers, but the women were noticeable for their absence or their presence merely as visitors. Dr.Tallmon had decided that her last box of dolls and scrapbooks should be given to the children in the outstations rather than to those in Lintsing itself, because the latter have had such treats more than once in the past. Seventy or eighty happy little folk in the outstations probably think of Dr. Tallmon much as we used to of Santa Claus. One of the objects of the trip was to find what women and little girls would be ready to enter school after New Year. It was very encouraging to find how many parents were planning for their little girls to enter school, and planning in the very definite way of unbinding of feet, or, better still, of not binding them at all. One father did no small amount of work himself on the shoes of his daughter. We found that we would have no trouble in making unbound feet a condition for entering school.

Mrs. Ting and Miss Chang made a trip of six weeks just before Mrs. Ting's last illness. They went to the west, visiting among the church members, holding meetings, comforting the persecuted, explaining the conditions for entering the school and station class, and helping the women

with their reading. They brought back a list of names of women and little girls; and after comparison with our list, and consultation with them, and consideration of the court we are to have for school purposes, we sent invitations to six women and ten little girls to come to school.

We thought that we had been busy before the New Year, but, to say the least, we were busier after that date. Each one of the three of us took up new duties, and, as was to be expected, with them came new troubles and new joys. As a prelude, a station class was held for the Lintsing women for two weeks, just as last year, and a number of women showed that they had made advance under Mrs.Ting's care. One young woman who sews for us and has two children had read from Luke to Revelation. Dr.Tallmon's personal teacher married a heathen girl of fourteen a little over a year ago who has become very eager to read and learn. One little school girl had helped her grandmother through several chapters of the catechism. There was also an interesting group of little boys that came each day, perhaps for the hot bread given each of the pupils at noon, but at any rate, they earned it.

The girls' school and the station class for women from the outstations opened on the twenty-fifth of February. The first week was confusion confounded. As you know, we are new at this business of opening up boarding schools, and in spite of well meant efforts, and the intention to be forethoughted, there was much to be done that first week. The kitchen stove smoked. It was relaid and those who had come ate when they could and what they could while it was being repaired. The "k'angs" would not draw. That had to be endured for every one says that Lintsing masons do not know how to build "k'angs." The carpenter did not have all the furniture ready. Some things could be bought to advantage at the third month fair, so we got along without those articles until that time arrived, but out of it all we came slowly into something like a school.

Then there were other troubles. The women of the station class had not expected to help with the daily work and were rebellious about that. Then the matron and the head teacher had trouble. Miss Chang had not been satsfied in the work in Lintsing and had made herself disagreeable, so when she demanded a cart to take her home, it was provided. Perhaps it would have been better if the matron had gone too, but she has many good qualities,and you can understand how hard it seemed to us to make two such radical changes. The younger of the two teachers was put in as head teacher and has carried herself with dignity and won the approval of all.

She is only twenty one but has done very satisfactory work. Mrs. Wang who went to the station class at P'ang Chuang last fall took up the work for women, and, in spite of her diffidence, did nicely.

Our plan is to fit the girls to enter the third class at P'ang Chuang. Since the teacher is from that school, and the most we know about girls' schools was learned there, it is needless to say that it is our model. The girls who entered this spring had their classics and Bible work with Miss Tsu, though another yeai we hope to get a teacher for the classics. Something of arithmetic and a little of geography had been taught to some of them. The little girls have had physical exercises every day, given them by Dr.Tallmon, and in spite of the small court in which they lived only one child was ill, and she for only two or three days. The women have studied their Bibles, the catechism on the life of Christ, and old Testament stories, the latter to prepare them for the catechism on the old Testament which they will take up when they return next fall.

The work of the term has been good as far as their lessons were concerned, and, now that they are past history, the matters of discipline seem to have caused us more concern than they should, considering how small they look. We found them all so ignorant of the many things that strengthen us. It was very touching during Passion Week to watch their eager interest in the details of those days. Beyond the bare facts that Christ was crucified on the cross and that he rose again, they knew nothing. "Do you remember about the man who carried Jesus' cross for him?" "No, tell us about it," was the quick response. Their tears and confessions of sin led us to believe that they had been touched, and to offer up fervent prayers that their hearts indeed might be changed.

One of the difficulties this year has been that the school was too crowded. Next year we will have more room, and then the little girls will be by themselves and the women by themselves. We expect to add a few more girls and two or three more women, inviting back most of those who have been in school this year.

With the opening of the dispensary, the attendance of women on Sunday increased very much. They were very orderly and often stayed to both church and Sunday School. For lack of room, nothing could be done in a special way for the women at Sunday School. The women and little girls of the school were taken back to the schoolroom, which is perhaps a third of mile from the court where the chapel is, and were taught the Sunday School lesson by themselves, but the other women simply listened

to the explanation that was given to the men. These dispensary women patients also came on other days and it soon became evident that there must be some woman or women to look after them, both for the sake of keeping them in order and in the hope of teaching them something. This need was met by sending the women of the station class daily to the chapel for the period that they were needed. With the increase of dispensary patients more of this work must be done. With the closing of the dispensary the first of May at the beginning of the fourth month fair, the attend- of women on Sunday decreased at once.

The Thursday woman's meeting has been held with the school this year, the faithful ones who used to come taking the extra steps in order to share the blessings of the meetings. Sometimes we have been compelled to leave the leadership of these meetings to the women themselves without one of us present, because of the pressure of other duties.

Among other results of the station classes held by the ladies of P'ang Chuang in the Lintsing field has been the creating of an appetite for just that sort of thing. Many of the helpers, too, know of the beautiful work done there for women, and so churchmembers and helpers alike, improve every oportunity to tell what they want along that line. One of the unfortunate circumstances has been that only at two or three of our chapels is there a woman living. At the other outstations the women do not attend church. Mr.Ellis is urging the helpers to take their wives with them to their fields and in one case has succeeded. One of the former P'ang Chuang helpers has charge of the work at Ah Ch'eng. His wife has gone there to be with him and we hope that his daughter who is in the highest class at P'ang Chuang will also be there this summer and that the two of them with the help of Mrs. Chou will be able to do something for that neglected region. In one or two other places, the gatekeepers have their wives with them, so there is some one to meet the women. Of course we expect the women who have been in the station class this spring to go back to their homes and help their neighbors, but there can be no organized work until there is some one to look after it. While we hope for more of touring and station class work in the outstations another year, we feel that the stationclass that we have held in the central station this year has been a very important one. We shall hope to send out Bible women as fast as we train them. Even the native helpers are awakened to the serious condition of the work for women in our field. They spent an evening discussing what they called the greatest need of our district. They referred to the

fact that there has never been a single lady to do work in the Lintsing field, that we have no trained Bible women, to the small proportion of women in the church, and then discussed ways of remedying the situation. They finally decided to organize a "Woman's Missionary Society." This organization has a committee which is to collect funds, and send out women where they may decide. We infer from the fact that the foreigners have not been consulted at all that it is to be a native organization pure and simple.

As usual at the fourth month fair the front court of the compound where we live was covered and the women who came to the fair were invited in to rest and hear the Doctrine. The first week of the fair Misses Moberg and Ritter of the South Chihli Mission were with us. Very few women came to the fair and so these ladies gave much time to the women of the station class, giving us help for which we are very grateful. The next week when the crowds did come the women of the station class came down and were most enthusiastic and faithful in their efforts to preach. The attendance of women as well as of men was smaller at our semi-annual meeting than ordinary, but even if there were only a few it is hard to remember that nothing special was done for them in the way of meetings. They were simply left to get what they could from the general exercises. May this be changed another year when we have more room and more wisdom and more of His love! We are praying for two single ladies to carry on the work in the school and the outstations of Lintsing.

On behalf of the Station,

MINNIE CASE ELLIS.

Report of Woman's Work
Lintsingchou- China-
1907-1908.

COPY, ~~PLEASE RETURN~~

Emery W. Ellis.
臨清州 LINTSINGCHOW,

276

History of the Lintsingchow Station
A.B.C.F.M. 1909

This city which governs three counties, situated on the Wei river, (sometimes called the Grand Canal) is at the ~~old~~ junction of the real canal between Tungchangfu and connecting with Hangchow and the river. But the part ~~####~~ ~~of~~ the Yellow River has not been used since 1900. This city is located half way between Tsinanfu and Shuntehfu and while the southern ~~####~~ canal traffic has been interrupted, new lines of traffic are opening. Lintsingchow was practically destroyed during the troubles which followed the T'ai-p'ing rebellion, with great loss of life. It is an important city for the trade of an extensive and thickly populated district. In the summer of 1885, the North China Mission of the American Board decided to send out a Committee consisting of Dr. D.Z.Sheffield, Rev. F.M.Chapin and Dr. A.P.Peck to explore in western Shantung and southern Chihli and to report upon the most desirable location for another mission station. The report of the Committee fixing upon Lintsingchow was adopted by the Mission and the Board. That a city of the second rank (governmentally) should have been chosen in preference to one of the first rank, tells that Lintsingchow at that time was considered "no mean city". With the stoppage of the tribute rice boats many lines of business suffered heavily but still the city ~~may said~~ is ~~to be~~ a prosperous business center.

It was opened as a station in 1886 by the appointment to Lintsingchow of Rev. F.M. Chapin and wife who had made their home for two years in P'angkiachwang. The efforts to open work in the city of Lintsingchow was a difficult task. It was a time when missionaries were opposed in their attempts to secure property and build homes. Throught the efforts of a banker who was one of the gentry and who thought that he could do as he pleased, a small compound was bought opposite the military Yamen of the District, in 1887. Then came the task of making it habitable. Carpenters were ~~taken there~~ brought from Pangkiachwang and work begun. Materials seemed abundant, and laborers not a few. But suddenly the work stopped and it was ascertained that the proposal was on foot, to loot the premises and drive the "foreign devil" from the city. Seeing that the city magistrate refused to protect the missionary's employ-

JUL 26 1909

WORK FOR WOMEN, LINTSINGCHOW STATION,

for the year ending May 31,1909.

PERSONELLE.

The foreign ladies connected with the work this year have been, Dr. Susan B.Tallmon, Miss Mabel A. Ellis, Mrs. E.W.Ellis, Mrs. J.H.McCann, Mrs. W.B.Taylor, Mrs. C.W.Troxel. Mrs. McCann did not come unto us until March although we had felt her help and interest all the year. She has had charge of the women's weekly prayer meeting and has helped at the girls' School, cheering and calming us all by her presence. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Troxel moved into Lintsing this spring and proved at once their willingness to help in any way. Mrs. Taylor was hindered from doing what she would have liked to have done by her family cares. Mrs. Troxel has helped in speaking to the outside women on Sundays, has had charge of prayers at the girls' school in Mrs. Ellis' absence and helped in the Dispensary in Dr. Tallmon's absence. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff came to Lintsing to meet the Deputation and spent almost a week with us. Of course she talked to the women on Sunday and those who saw her at the Sunday school hour, seated on the ground with the listening group of Chinese women around her will not forget the sight even when we have the new church with room for all. We are sure that it was a memorable day to us that brought the W.B.M.I. Deputation to Lintsing. How much their coming meant to us we cannot tell, it surely meant a glimpse into loving faces, real cheer for the discouragements that come, and keen hope for the future.

Girls' Schools.

In making our plans for the boarding school it seemed best to limit the number to twenty-five. To be sure three new rooms had been built for dormitories, But we thought that seven in a room was sufficient. Even that number suggested confusion when we remembered that there would be only one mirror and one comb furnished for each room. Twenty eight came but three were sent home. Some of the girls had walked long distances. One child with bound feet had come forty miles and had walked all the way. The pupils are required to bring their own clothes and bedding and a tiao in money. We want them to enter at ten or twelve and finish the four year's course here and then we hope to send the more promising ones to

Pangohwang and still later some of these to the North China Union Woman's College in Peking. Parents promise to consult the foreigner in charge before bethothing their daughters who have been in school. We have two or three #p## stupid ones whom we are willing to have married at any time but we hope that many may on to college first. The usual studies required of elementary schools are taught. Dr. Tallmon gives them daily practice in calisthenics and they have weekly sewing lessons. A former Pangchwang school girl has general oversight of the studies. We would like to tell of them individually. There is a little girl of thirteen who is the only Christian in the family. Another child , on account of her dislocated arm is neglected by her mother and home people. We hope that her mind and not her arm will make her of use to her people. Then there is Ch'un Jung who is offered to us foreigners if we will care for her. She is bright and lovable but her parents are too poor to want the burden of a daughter. Then there is Lien Hwei who had fits and had to be excused many misdomeaner on this account, but her infirmity was cured by the threat of the teacher to whip her if she had another one.

The health of the girls could hardly be pronounced good this year. Erisypelas, diphtheria and scarlet fever as well as minor diseases hindered our school work. The room used as isolation ward opened on the dinning room. At first we isolated the diphtheria patient and the scarlet fever patient on the "k'ang", one at the head and one at the foot. After Dr. Tallmon's visit, however, and her suspicion as to the nature of the dis eases she cleared out the dining room and removed #h one of the girls# to its further end. The dining room tables were placed just outside the kitchen door. Then two other girls developed symptoms which made us fear small pox. We open a store room in the front court for another isolation ward, called in a woman as nurse, # moved the ### school kitchen to the wood shed in the back court and closed up the small front court, with its patients and a ~~woman who had been called in as~~ nurse, while the school went on much as usual in the back court and the yard served as dining room for many days. The small pox suspects were first back in school, the diphtheria patient progressed " beautifully" and even the scarlet fever patient recovered enough to be sent home in a few weeks. The other # children caught none of the diseases, and we are so grateful

that were able to send them all home in good health. When the school girls heard that the scarlet fever patient had given the disease to her sister at home in spite of Dr. Tallmon's warnings and carbolized vaseline, one said " Just see what would have happened to us, if we hadn't minded the Doctor."

We have had five day pupils attending our boarding school this year. Two day schools have been arranged for this summer, one at Lintsing and one at Ch'ing P'ing which two of the Peking school girls as teachers.

Four of our school girls have gone on to Pangchwang and one to Peking.

CITY WORK.

On account of the increase of attendance at the Chinese New Year's time, we found it necessary to divide the congregation. The meetings for women have been held in the girls' school building. The audiance ranging from one hundred fifty to two hundred was made up largely from outsiders. If them that could crowd in sat on the floor or stood at the back. Those that had to remain on the outside, filled doors and windows. At the sundayschool hour, we divided them into ten classes. YOu can imagine the trouble that we had to find room for these classes. The four dormitory rooms, the kitchen, bath room, dining room, fuel shed and gatekeepers room provided for nine classes. The tenth had to be held out of doors. The teachers were harder to find than the rooms. But the young wives of several of our teachers, the wife of our cook, the older school girls as well as the school teacher, were very willing to do their best. That their best was hardly up to standard seems due to lack of opportunity and oversight rather than to lack of ability on their part. Mrs. Chou in connection with her work in the Dispensary has helped several children to learn to read. Mrs. Shih Fu T'ang has taken three little girls half way through the "San Tsi Ching". This work has been entirely voluntary. The ladies of the station read three nights a week with Chinese women of the yard until Febr. The books read were the New Responsive Readings, Teedy's Button, and part of Pilgrim's Progress. Some of our Christians have little cottage prayermeetings with their neighbors. One woman lately has come with the names of four names of women whom she wanted to enter

the church. Weare sorry that we able to do so little calling during the past year. But there seeme d to be no one fitted to do the work who could be spared for this form of service. We still mourn the loss of Mrs. Ting.

Bible Women.

We have counted three regular Bible women this year. Bible women cannot be picked up ready made. Two of the older women trained before 1900 have died. We find ourselves short of workers. Mrs. Chow is the oldest of the three. She is seventy but well preserved. She feet are unbound as are those of the other Bible women, and with the aid of her staff, she makes the half mile between her home and the Dispensary, very easily, she says. Her work has been that of talking to the women waiting for treatment. Some who have come daily have learned some of the ten commandments, or verses from slips that she gives them. Mrs. Li is counted as one although she has the place of matron at the school. This she fills very well indeed, too well, we think, sometimes, when she exceeds the authority given her. She helps with the outside women on Sundays. Occasionally leads prayers at school, goes out on short tours during vacation time and helps with the local station class. Mrs. Yü, the third Bible woman, began regular work after two terms in our training class. She is quick of temper and active as to her tongue, and poor. She has begun work in her own village, and seems to be doing well. Church members within a radius of five miles are looked after and by the hiring of a donkey, even those ten miles away are visited. There are other women who have helped locally, or have gone out on single tours as voluntary workers. We have been much pleased with the work of the wife of our Seminary student.

STATION CLASSES.

In the fall of 1908 as in the spring, it was decided to invite a few women into the central station to study. Because of quarrelling and worse among those of the spring class. Only one was invited back, Mrs. Yü who is now a Bible woman. Of the others one was very stupid, one young and timid, one a semi invalid, and one too old. The young woman invited to help them with their character reading, is one of some promise but we believe that in spite of the fact that the class was so unpromising that good was done. We have learned since that the stupid

one has been trying to teach four of her neighbors, the few characters that she herself knows.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff gave us permission to send some women to her station class at Pangchwang this year. We had hoped so much to send some older women who could be sent into the field this fall, but at the last minute it was only young women who could go. Four were sent and did creditable work, Miss Wyckoff says, in spite of the fact that they gave her no small amount of trouble. We do not expect much from these young women now but no doubt we will be glad in the future that they had this opportunity.

Only one class was held in an outstation. The women at Ch'ih P'ing were anxious for a class. This outstation was turned over to us from Pangchwang and the women there remember the good old days when Mrs. Smith and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff went to them twice each year. They prevailed upon the helper in charge to ask for a class. He agreed to be responsible for the class and as he has a daughter-in-law who reads well it was arranged. Mrs. Ellis went there at the close of the class and examined the thirteen who had read and found that some had made progress, while some had simply reviewed what they had read at previous times. We had thought that this class might show us the way out of our difficulty in regard to station classes. We would ask the helper at each outstation to be responsible. But our hopes were dashed to the ground. For old Helper Ch'i shook his gray head and said he never, no never would try to run another woman's station class. It was too much for him. The women did not hear him say this and those who really had tried to study sent in such a wistful plea for a class this fall. The Lintsing outstation work is not a barren work, it is a starved work. It is not that there are no women. There are a few tens in the church. It is not that no station classes have been held, for Miss Porter and Miss Grace and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, and Mrs. Smith have all been out in the field. Some of the poor old women walked walked from twenty to forty miles to attend the spring large meeting that they might join the church and then went home to wait for more food, but they are starving.

The most encouraging feature of the work of the year was the local station class at Lintsing itself. The three years that we have

been here have seen the number trebled that of the first class. This year there was an enrollment of over fifty with an average of thirty six for fifteen days. Another year we shall have to hold two classes, one for children and one for the older women. There were no regular teachers, those who knew more, helped those who knew less and they were examined daily on what they had learned. The women seemed to take a real pride in diligent, earnest study and regular attendance. It was good too to see some of them grasping some of the meaning of some of the verses that they read.

TOURING.

About thirty days have been spend in the field by Mrs. Ellis including a monthy visit to Chu Ch'wan T'un. Miss Ellis spent a week in the northwestern part of the field, looking for possible canidates for the girls' school and getting her first glimpse of country work. A trip was made to the south for the same purpose of seeing girls who wanted to come to school and also to bring Mrs. Chou back to Lintsing after her summer in one of the outstations. Another tour was made to Chih P'ing to examine the station class at the same time visiting the outstations at Ch'ing P'ing and Poa P'ing. Ch'ing p'ing and Chu Ch'wan T'un are respectively twenty five and fifteen miles away and have each been visited three times and the hope is that they may be visited at least every other month after this. The city work is so heavy that it is hard to leave. The teaching done on these trips is very little. But we hope that the churchmembers received a little encouragement to hold on until that good day comes when we shall have some one to go out to them and stay with them until they know more about Him whom they profess to follow.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the station,

Minnie Case Ellis

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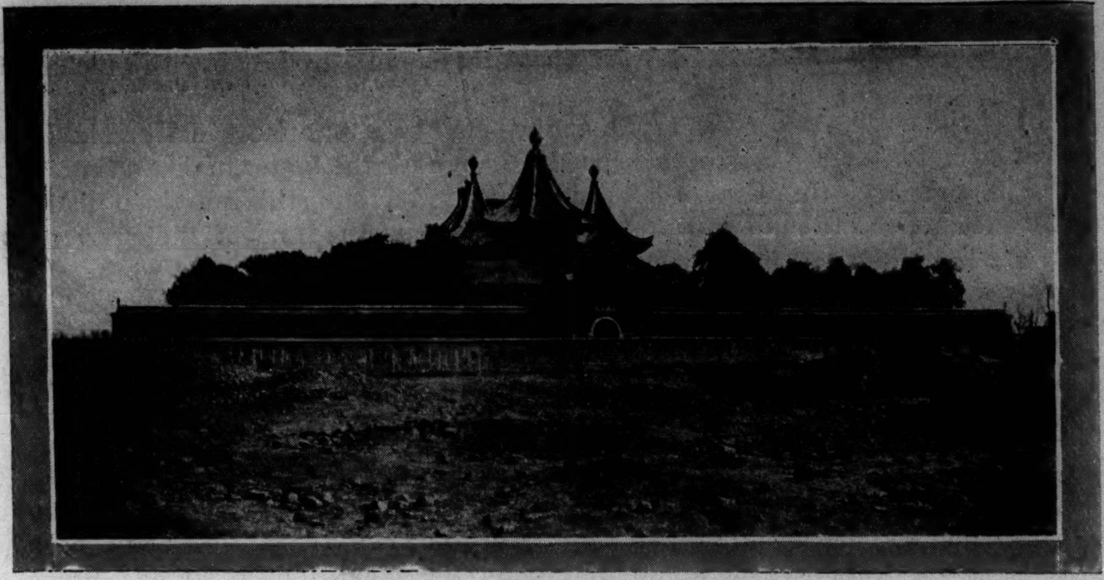
Report of Woman's Work
Lintsing Station 1908-1909

Rec'd APR 20 1909



Mohammedan Mosque at Lintsingchow.

Lintsingchow, China. Feb. 25, 1909.

Dear Friends,

One summer during college vacation, there was a Missionary Conference of the Gospel Union which some of us attended. Stirring appeals were made and a glowing picture drawn of the happiness of the man who goes out to the foreign field with all his earthly possessions done up in a red bandanna handkerchief, preaching the gospel to all whom he meets. There have been pioneer missionaries who have been thus free from the "tyranny of things" and who were not troubled with organizations or systems, and who did not stay long enough in any one place to learn what a "fetish" precedent may be. The work here in Lintsing has not been followed on the "red bandanna" line. The need has been felt from the first for schools and chapels and for organized work. It had already begun before the Boxer year, and since then with the growth of the church, the need seems even more pressing.

Most of you have followed the advance this station has made since Boxer days, the work of Mr. Chapin during the first years, the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis and Dr. Susan B. Tallmon two years ago, and this year that of Miss Mabel Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman, and Mr. J. H. McCann to help with the building. (Mr. and Mrs. Eastman are in Tientsin this winter and Mrs. McCann and the children are at P'ang Chwang because of the lack of house room here.) New helpers have been added to the native force. Boys' and Girls' boarding schools have been started. The churchmembership has increased sixfold. The dispensary has been reopened, and Bible colporters are at work in the field again. This year indeed marks a new stage in the life of the station, the culminating of the hopes and efforts of other years, and yet but the opening stage to what we hope and believe will be the larger and more fruitful efforts for Him whom We love and serve.

Part of our plans for rebuilding have been accomplished. Instead of adding to the old property adjoining land that was held high because **the foreigner had to have it,** we purchased about a half mile further north property nearly large enough to include our whole plant and all this for the appropriation that was made to purchase pieces adjacent to our old property. In effecting this purchase we are under an unspeakable debt of gratitude to Mr. Yun of Techow, a Christian Banker and man of business, whose old home is here in Lintsing. He came at our invitation, giving over two weeks of his time and effort, the value of which to a Chinese business man at this New Year season, we have no means of estimating. To us no doubt, it was the saving of hundreds of dollars. No one that we know could have accomplished the deal as he did, partly through his own ability and partly through the aid of friends of influence and experience in the community.

Having acquired the land, the next step is to erect the necessary buildings in which to carry on our work. This year we are planning for two foreign residences and a domestic chapel for the use of our schools and dispensary. The latter building we propose to erect so that it will be available not only for the Sabbath services, but every day as well, for prayermeetings, for station classes, for lectures, for readingroom — if the need for such should open up as in other cities. A dispensary is also in this year's plan if possible. Chinese houses on the property just bought can be used as teachers' residences and temporarily for schools, and even for hospital purposes. Beyond these there are our future needs, the work which will have to go over to another year. We will need buildings for boys' and for girls' boarding schools, hospital building for Dr. Tallmon's work, a men's hospital to supplement her work. We will need a house for the ladies, and, when the other doctor comes, a house for him. With such a plant we could hope to accomplish more of the work that is waiting to be done in this great field.

Report of Women's Work ... Station Feb. 25-1909.

A Dispensary Patient.

She is only one of a large number of patients and no more needy than many. They brought her in a basket, paid for her ticket, and waited patiently for her turn to be treated. Mrs. Chow, the Bible woman, could awaken no interest when she tried to explain a simple Bible verse. The woman was too ill to listen. Her husband said that her trouble had begun three months before with a slight injury to her foot and that, in spite of many kinds of treatment, the foot had grown worse instead of better, until the patient had become too ill to sit alone. When we unwrapped her foot, the odor that filled the room was foul indeed. The toes were found to be gangrenous and the skin from a large part of the sole was gone, the result of tight binding, a slight accident, and uncleanliness. They were told that, not only must the dressing be done daily, but that the patient must have medicine and must be given nourishing food.

The former, a tonic, we furnished, and the next day they brought five hundred cash with which to buy a can of condensed milk.

The improvement of the patient's foot was rapid, and we could see an almost daily gain in strength, a thing for which we were most thankful, for often a lack of this speedy change for the better makes a patient become discouraged and stop coming to the dispensary. In spite of her gain physically, she still remained listless and unresponsive. One day, when only Mrs. Chiao, the woman assistant, was with them, the story of their poverty and want was told. The husband by trade is a horse shoe-er, but now, because of the hard times, is out of work. Having no relative who could help him bring his wife to the dispensary, he had to hire a man. That took eighty cash a day, and the dispensary ticket was thirty cash more. This more than exhausted their resources. The milk, if another can was bought would be five hundred cash. While this, at the present rate of exchange, would amount only to about ten cents, it is more than an average working man would earn in two days. They had pawned their bedding for money to buy the first can of milk, and there was left only the old comfort used to cover her in the basket. Their little daughter had been sent to her maternal grandmother because at home they could not give her enough to eat. It is not surprising that the husband had said they could no longer afford to come to the dispensary. The wife knew what he said was true, and the night before, she had started to crawl to the river to drown herself. She had been stopped just outside the gate. Mr. Wen, the assistant, went to the home and found the conditions as stated. Since then, no dispensary charges have been made, as we have no wish to ask even the usual three-fifths of a cent of the really poor. A little part of the Christmas offering of the local church found its way to them, and also a can of milk, paid for by money given by the Berkeley Juniors.

Today at the service, held at the opening of the dispensary, Mrs. Chow closed her prayer with the little rhyme prayer that she had been teaching to the patients and their friends in which all were asked to join. It might be translated something like this:

I thank Thee, Father, for Thy grace,
For love the same each day and place.
I humbly now beseech of Thee,
Forgive my sins and set me free.
Make my least deeds to prove my love,
Take me at death to Heaven above.
For all my friends, I ask the same,
Making my prayer in Jesus' name.

No sound came from the woman in the basket, but her husband repeated nearly every word. How much did he understand? We do not know. Did he think it a necessary part of the treatment, and his part? Perhaps so. For each heart that comes to know Christ, there must be a beginning, and we trust that into these hearts some truth has found its way, and that the truth will grow. We are thankful that thus opportunities are given to us to tell God's love for the world to those who have never known.

Girls' School.

In making our plans for the school, it seemed best to limit the number to twenty. To be sure three new rooms had been built for dormitories but we thought that seven in one room was sufficient for the long brick k'ang (bed). Even that number suggested confusion when we remembered that there was to be only one comb and one small mirror for each room. Sixteen girls came as boarders, and three as day pupils. Some of the little girls came long distances and had walked all the way. One child with bound feet had walked thirty miles. Same came on wheelbarrows, some on donkeys, and some by boat. But they were all here on time and happy. The bound feet were soon unbound in accordance with the requirements of the school, and clothed in the big shoes and stockings, one pair of which is furnished by the school. The pupils bring their own clothes and bedding, and one thousand cash, about twenty cents, for tuition. We want them to enter at ten or eleven and finish the three years' course here, and then we hope to send the more promising ones to P'ang Chwang for three years more of training, then to the Union Woman's College at Peking. Parents promise to consult the foreigners in charge before they betroth their daughters who have been in school. We have two or three stupid ones whom we are willing to have married at any time but we hope that many may go on through college first.

In teaching we give prominence to the Bible and teach also arithmetic, geography and the classics. An aged Confucian scholar explains the classics for an hour each day. Dr. Tallmon gives them daily practice in calisthenics. Mrs. Ellis has the more advanced arithmetic and geography, and Miss Ellis the beginning classes in arithmetic. A former P'ang Chwang school girl has general oversight of the little girls' work. The matron is an elderly woman who received her three months' salary this fall only to turn it over to the work. She has been a real help to us all. Every Saturday afternoon we have sewing classes for all our girls ought to be learning this art at which Chinese women are so skillful. Miss Ellis with a seamstress to help, superintends the work, while she sits cross-legged on the k'ang with the girls, praising their work and trying to answer their questions about America. Those who made neatly a handkerchief from old cloth, were then furnished with new cloth to make another. They made a small quilt of patchwork for their teacher and one for the matron, and they did some sewing for us to earn their Christmas money. In the fall we wondered if the little girls ever would learn to sing, but by Christmas time we had no doubt as to their ability. In the fall we wondered if they ever would learn to courtesy without giving the impression that they were in physical agony, but when they trooped in by two and threes to say their goodbyes, it was very evident that the awkward little girls had been exchanged for real little ladies. It is ever delightful to watch childern grow and the development that we have seen in these girls has filled us with pride and joy.

We would like to tell you of them individually, of the little girl of thirteen who is the only Christian in her family, of the child with the dislocated arm whose mother does not love her even with the love commonly given to Chinese girls

"Why, how ever can we get her married?" the mother thinks in alarm at the future prospect of having to support her. But we are having great hopes of Shu Lin because of a gift that has come from a friend in the homeland that will keep her in school. We trust her mind and not her arm will make her useful to her people. Then there is Ch'un Jung too, who is offered to us foreigners if we will care for her. She is bright and lovable, but her folk are so poor that they feel they have too many girls in the family. But these children's stories must wait until another letter. There are other girls who want to come to school and we hope that next year our funds and rooms will be sufficient so that twenty need not be the limit.

Woman's Station Class.

None of us foreign women could go out into the field this year, but we could invite a few of the women to come to us. Last spring we had a class of seven about which we wrote to you, and this fall we had a class of five with a young woman to help with their reading whom we invited as much for her own training as for her help. She is the secondary wife of one of our churchmembers, brought into the home, of course, before he came into the church. She is young and capable, and her husband has promised that she shall help the church whenever we want her. Another one of the class was an old woman of seventy, the mother of one of our native preachers. We were inveigled into allowing her to come because of her son's assurance that she would do anything that we told her to. She was the only one of the family who had any interest in coming to the station class, and so we let her come, hoping that she would be better able to in influence the younger women of her household. She is a dear old soul but being the head of a family whose members were all supposed to obey her words, the life of the school did not suit her, For one thing, each one is supposed to help with the work. She smilingly said that she was too old, and that her granddaughter who is in the girls' school could do double duty. We let that pass, but she is deaf too, and misunderstands and misconstrues things said. One day one of the little girls pointed to the picture of "Christ, the Good Shepherd" saying, "we are all Jesus' little lambs—you and I and Mrs. Si—" "What," cried the old lady, "do you call me a lamb?"—and it was some time before her anger was appeased. When some one remarked that she had said that she had come for the sake of the food, we began to think of sending her home. When she began to bother the matron with requests to take her to see the sights of Lintsing, we set a tentative date for her going, and at last when she had a quarrel with the teacher because she wanted to read rapidly rather then thoroughly, we sent her home, and off she went smiling.

One woman was very stupid and read very little. Another, the wife of one of our helpers, was a heathen when he married her, but in the class has proved herself so quick in her studies that we are beginning to hope she will be very useful. The fourth one of the class was a schoolgirl before Boxer times—P'an Shu Li. She has read her New Testament through and is very good at recognizing Chinese characters but is too timid as yet to be able to tell even the thoughts that she has in her mind. Then the fifth member of the class is Mrs. Yü, who has read the four Gospels, and is a woman of abillty and strength, so we sent her to her home to be a Bible woman. From these two classes, the one last spring and and the one this fall, we have picked out five women whom we expect to send to P'ang Chwang this spring for three months of further training, hoping at the end of this term to have more Bible women to send out into the big field.

Boys' School.

We were disappointed in our hopes of starting a boarding school for boys at the beginning of the year, but in the spring a small compound was found that seemed well-suited for the schoolwork. We had a series of difficulties in getting the owners to vacate the property they had sold, the old mother because she had not received what she thought was her share of the money, the sons because their opium smoking took so much of their time. One son, a man of forty, stayed in much longer than the others because his mother would not provide him a place to live. Finally they were all gone—and with them a number of things that were written in the bond, so that, before they got the last of their money, several rafters and doorlatches and a few other little things like these, had to be restored. The rooms seemed very dirty the first time we went to see them, but a little whitewash and paint made things look attractive by the time the boys came. There were six or seven boys from here in the city and the rest of the thirty were from the out stations.

There are difficulties in starting new boarding schools, one of which in our school was the coming of a number of twenty year old boys who did not like to be put in the beginning classes. They had read in the Confucian schools and the study of arithmetic and geography did not suit them. Several of them were married and were troubled by home cares. The younger children were more easily classified and managed. We foreigners had very little indeed to do with the school. They had two good teachers and a committee to look after their wants, and, as we had all we could do in other lines, the success in the school is due to the Chinese leaders. What would amount to over a dollar at the present rate of exchange was asked of each boy as a part of his food-money. One of the hard things on the last day when accounts were settled was to hear the stories of the parents as they told of their efforts to raise this money. Some brought in pieces of household furniture, some even bedclothes to sell, yet in consideration of all that the boys had received, it seemed the wise thing that they should pay some thing toward the expense.

The examinations on the last day were very pleasant. In the geography examination, it was very interesting to hear the boys tell about climate and zones, longitude and latitude, races and governments. It was interesting too to see where their geography put China. The teachers occasionally tried to trip the boys, but they had been well trained—as the teachers probably knew—and for the most part showed no confusion. There will be those who will not return next term, though there will be new ones entering, but we hope that those who were here just the one term, will know more of the Doctrine from the daily teaching they have received here.

We have had many letters asking about the new regime and if we are in danger. The new Emperor came to the throne as peacefully as any one could wish. Trouble was expected from the south where most of the revolutionists are supposed to be but there has been no movement and no word of any particular unrest. As far as we can see just now the only things that seem at all disturbing are the hard times and the dismissal of Yuan Shih K'ai. Crops about here were very

poor last year and that always causes unrest. At the place of free distribution of food where usually two or three thousand take their daily portions during the winter months, this year there are from ten to thirteen thousand who go each day. This is in our own city, a city of fifty or sixty thousand. The dismissal of Yuan Shih K'ai looks serious for he has represented the spirit of progress. He is officially reported to be suffering from some disease and has been asked to go home to recuperate. Another man of progressive tendencies has been asked to oversee the building of the tombs for their late Majesties which will take him away from the capitol for two years probably. You hear any news through the papers as soon as we do at Lintsing, so long before this reaches you, you may know of great changes that have been made. As far as personal danger is concerned, we only know that we never before have been able to go about the streets of our city with so much freedom.

There is much more to tell but this letter is already too long. We have said little of the evangelistic work, but it has gone on just as usual. While there has been no special spiritual awakening such as has come to some of our neighboring missions, yet we feel that progress has been made. The year past has been one full of blessing and we thank God for His goodness and pray that we may be worthy. We are especially grateful to Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich and Mr. Troxel who helped us in our semi-annual meetings. We want those days to be redletter days in the lives of our church members, and the help of such visitors means very much.

We thank you for your messages even if the personal words that we would like to write to you are wanting. Many are the things that we long to do that are neglected in the press of duties, but we send these printed pages with the same love and interest as if our hands penned each of you an individual letter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCann.
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis.
Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman.
Dr. Susan B. Tallmon.
Miss Mabel Ellis.

Statistics.

Number of outstations 13.	Population of field 3,000,000.	Boarding School for Boys enrolled 30.
Station established, 1886.	Native preachers 9.	" " " Girls " 18
Station destroyed 1900.	Bible women 3.	Station classes for women " 34.
Station reoccupied 1905.	Total native laborers 21.	Total number under instruction 104.
Station to be rebuilt 1909.	Communicants 560.	Patients at Dispensary 1588.
		Treatments " " 4547.

Needs.

$5.00 or more for maps and globes in the schools.
$10. to keep a boy or girl in school.
$20. to put a Bible woman in the field.
$30. to give a young man training as a nurse in the Pangchwang Hospital
$40. to $75 for evangelistic and Medical assistants. We have no appropriation for the latter.
$100 to add a room as a nucleus for the Hospital we sometime hope to have.

Notes.

1) Money has been sent for the use of the blind man mentioned last time. For family reasons he could not go to school, but since an additional gift has been received for the building of a chapel in his village, he will probably be put in charge of it.

2) We are glad for the gifts that are making it possible to keep boys and girls in school and helpers in the field.

3) Our Medical student has already begun his studies in Peking and his support is provided for this year.

4) It is not because of lack of a hearty and quick response to our requests for a Dispensary that we still use the old place. The money came six months ago, but the building committee counselled waiting until the new compound should be bought and expressed the hope that a larger sum would soon be in hand.

5) An unexpected gift we hope to use in enlarging our Girls' School building.

6) In the future a big, roomy foreign vehicle is to carry us about in our tours, saving our time and strength for other work.

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE P'ANG CHUANG AND LIN CH'ING STATIONS, APRIL, 1906.

As the title of this paper implies, it is but an imperfect resume of a few of the more important outlines of the history of these Stations during the past year. As it is designed for the information of the Board at home, it will be unnecessary to recapitulate the adventures of the members of the Station, further than to express gratitude to God for His preserving mercies. After the departure of Dr. and Miss Porter June 24th, there was a period of comparative quiet followed later by general persecution. It is superfluous to go into details, but it seems that there was a general expectation of a coming storm. Within about two weeks threatening proclamations were issued, one of which was pasted upon our front gate, ordering the church-members to renounce their connection with the foreign faith, and to become "good subjects". It has been impracticable to learn to what extent this command in the form of an invitation was accepted, but there is no doubt that many members, feeling that there was no help for an official mandate, either sent in petitions in their own names, or allowed others to do so for them, thus seriously compromising themselves, and making the future adjustment of their relations a matter of great difficulty. As it has been out of the question to get evidence at a distance, it has been necessary to let the matter remain in abeyance until the missionaries can return to their station. In this connection it ought to be mentioned that there is credible evidence that some of the most trusted Helpers are supposed to be among those who yielded to this temptation, perhaps in different degrees. Until this is made certain, however, we will not go into unknown details. During the trying months of the summer there were many threats of an attack upon

the Mission premises, which were at that time quite undefended, and an attractive object of pillage. But something always prevented, until Wu Shih and one of the ex-members had come to an understanding with a su leader of one of the parties of Boxers who lived near him, and with w they had formerly been on good terms, and who while hostile to the Ca lics had nothing whatever against us. By means of a timely invitation " a feast", and also the present of "a horse" worth sixty strings of cas this minor potentate agreed that we should be undisturbed, and althoug Boxer organizations abounded, and many were indisposed to regard this it continued valid to the end. It is very surprising indeed that this defended group of buildings in a country village, should be the only m sion premises (foreign built) in all China north of the Yellow River, wh are known not to have been injured in any way, nor in any way looted. F this we are deeply grateful. We are assured by the Chinese, that our cellent general reputation, and the wide-spread benefits conferred by dispensary and hospital are to be credited with a large part of this sult. In our immediate neighborhood two fights took place wit the Boxers, one in the south suburb of Te Chou July 26th, in which alm as many soldiers were killed as Boxers, so that the Governor in disgu disbanded the regiment altogether. The other action was better aged, and took place at Ssu Nü Ssu, only six miles from our home. Here ab an hundred Boxers were surrounded by provincial troops, during the fi part of August, and perhaps eighty of them were killed, only natives of the village escaping. But for this action, our premises would certainly have been destroyed within a few days. As it turned out the band was d persed, and did not gather again. In the P'ang Chuang field t of the members were killed, but one of them perished with his whole fa ly, five in all, none members but himself. He was a native of the river market-town just named, and there must have been some special reason fo

the animosity to him, which we do not know. The other case was of a man in the village of Fan Chia Yao, who had not a good name, and did not pay his taxes, or other debts. In the Shên Chou village of Chang Ssu Ma eleven persons were killed, one of whom was a man of good character, against whom there may have been a personal grudge. Most of the others were women. In the Lin Ch'ing field we know of the murder of the colporteur Chia Hsi-i, who was an active Christian worker in his town and region. Two of his sons were killed with him, and a third was thrown twice into the river to drown, but escaped from his bonds, and was thus supposed to be under supernatural protection, and was spared. The sufferings of all the church-members during those anxious months will never be forgotten. It must be remembered that it was not with them as at the north where the troubles often came as a whirlwind. In Shantung they had been under the pall of this calamity for an entire year. It is no wonder that we hear of some who died of sheer fright under the protracted strain. The aged mother of Pastor Chia, more than 80 years of age, fled to the home of her daughter and was hidden in a weaving cellar, or other pit, where she is supposed to have suffocated.

With the exception of the village of P'ang Chuang, Chou Ch'üan Chuang, the home of Pastor Wu (who made the arrangement for ransom) & Kuan Chuang close by, all villages where we have members seem to have suffered in unequal degrees. In some the destruction was total, and the members were reduced at a blow to absolute ruin. This was exceptional, we are glad to say. The more ordinary way was threats of attack, with lee-way for intervention and a fixed sum for ransom, to be paid in spot cash, borrowed at heavy rates on interest. The village of Li Lu Chuang, in P'ing Yuan, was the first to suffer in 1899, and has gone through the process of being looted two or perhaps three times. Yet even here the chapel was not destroyed. In Ch'ien

Hsin Chuang, in Hsia Chin, the whole Ch'ih family lost every dwelling, not a brick remaining, and they have since been dispersed in every direction. One of them, the brightest of the P'ang Chuang school-girls, fled to Ho Chia T'un, where it seemed a happy thought to have her suddenly marry Ho Ch'i-liang, a school-boy graduated from T'ung Chou the year before, whose family are only one notch less ruined that the Ch'ihs. In Kao T'ang the most harried village is that of Yuan Chuang, where they have suffered longer and more than anywhere else, excepting the place just named. So far as we know in each of these places all the members have held on to their faith, and we shall rejoice when it is possible to see them once more temporally and spiritually rees/tablished. The numerous chapels and school-houses at the out-stations have for the most part been entirely destroyed. That at Chang Ssu Ma in Shen Chou, by far the best and most expensive, had been partly wrecked in Dec. 1899, but was totally demolished last summer, as well as the houses of Pastor Chia, and all his brothers nothing whatever remaining. In Ho Chia T'un, in Hsia Chin, the premises had also been largely destroyed in Dec. 1899, but the finishing touches took place later. Nothing is left there, either of the chapel, &c, or of the commodious house for use of the travelling missionaries. The chapels at Nan Hsiao T'un, and Mao Wang Chuang, were each pulled down. Those in Kuan Chuang, and K'an Fen were each burned, in the former a part of the dwellings being destroyed also, but not in the latter place. The chapel at Li Lu Chuang was merely pillaged. That at Liu Wang Chuang was ransomed for cash. The chapel at Hsiao Ho Chuang was sealed up for a time, and is now used for a public school, being regarded as confiscated to the village. All the rented chapels at Chiu Ch'eng, En Hsien city, Kao T'ang city, and Ch'ih P'ing city, were either pillaged, or sealed up. That at Kao T'ang was looted in the winter more than a year ago.

During the month of October the letters from Pang Chuang indicated that there was still danger that our premises would be attacked, but an appeal

to the Minister, brought orders to the Consul at Chefoo, Mr. Fowler, to telegraph Gov. Yuan, and within twenty-four hours a guard was sent to the place, which has never been withdrawn. When the Porters went to Chefoo, several of the church-members followed them thither, and others as far as Chi Nan Fu. On the transference of the base to Tientsin, the members came there, and for many months there has been an unceasing stream of visitors, mostly of the destitute refugee type, to the already overcrowded compound of the Mission there. A considerable sum of relief money has been received from the U.S., a large part of which has been used for Shantung, as the most destitute accessible field within the mission. In order to care for the complex and diversified interests there, a Committee was appointed, consisting of the two Pastors, Mr. Chang, Principal of the Academy, Mr. Wang of the Hospital staff, and Ho Tien-yin, one of the Helpers. To these is now added Wang Shu-t'ien, also one of the Hospital staff, as Mr. Wang is absent from P'ang Chuang, and can give no real help. It has been incumbent upon this Com. to look after the many claims for relief, to visit as many of the out-stations as practicable, and to communicate with the missionaries, and receive and disburse funds upon arrival. Owing to the uncertainty as to who had and who had not recanted in any of the numerous ways and shades of definiteness, it seemed out of the question to assume that all those formerly in mission employ are so indefinitely. It was explained last autumn that nothing would be called "salary" any longer, but that allowances would be made to the limited number actually doing work on the Com., and that others would be helped as they might need when funds allowed. While the money has not run short, there has frequently been great embarassment in sending it safely. Several hundred taels was sent to Lin Ch'ing to be distributed by a Com. there, acting in conjunction with the one at P'ang Chuang. The number of the poor is larger in proportion in that sta-

tion than in P'ang Chuang, as there was less rain-fall, and an early of frost, which made a famine throughout a long and a wide belt, on the per edge of which Lin Ch'ing stands. The only property left in that station is the Kuo-Tzu Hsiang house, which still remains. It is supposed to be "sealed up", but there is reason to suppose that there is only nothing in it, but that it has been stripped of much of its wood-work. We have written to the present official asking him to reopen place for the use of the church, which has no place of meeting of any sort, and no head-quarters. A Com. consisting of Mr. Yang and Mr. Ch'i has exhibited great zeal and faithfulness in following up the scattered flock), has been appointed to occupy the place, if it is secured, after it has been refitted. It is understood that the affairs of Lin Ch'ing are be managed as a part of those of P'ang Chuang, and Wu Mu Shih has been deputed to go there and become personally acquainted with the field and its needs. The principal agent of the Mission hitherto, Chou chai has been suspected by nearly all the members of misusing the mission money, and was accused of having told the members that the Church was a dead issue. The monies were all in his hands, and he could not fail to be an object of jealousy. His account of the amount of the funds tallies with that recently received from Mr. Perkins, and he has been told that he must provide the sum of 220 <u>tiao</u> per month for the necessary expenses of the station, including relief. In P'ang Chuang, also, there has been much secret jealousy and misunderstanding. Pastor Wu was accused of harboring Boxers, because he befriended the man who saved our place. As he was the only preacher not pecuniarily a loser it was hard for the others to feel that he entered at all into their troubles. He and Chang made a visit to Tientsin, and later to Peking and to Pao Ting Fu, where they attended the memorial services for the martyrs. They took back with them a boat-load of kerosene as the safest form of transporting money, to be used in relief, and in current expenses, some of which have been also met with funds in the hands of local Chinese which have of course.

been hard to get in a bad year financially. The crops were injured by lack of rain, and by worms, and there was no cotton anywhere. There is no longer any money to be made by weaving or by spinning, the main dependencies of the poor in all former times. Chia Mu Shih has been much out of health during the whole year, having lost all his property, his mother, and his eldest daughter recently married to Mr. Kao Wen-lin of T'ung Chou. Under these circumstances he has been so absorbed in his own griefs and losses, and so depressed by severe and almost incessant headaches, that he has been far less prominent than might have been expected. Mr. Ma Wen-ying has been over his Kao T'ang and Ch'ih P'ing parish incessantly, and writes reports many yards long on its condition, and the dismal outlook. In Li Lu Chuang, where Chu Kuang K'uai is always bright and hopeful, they have started a day-school of eight Christian scholars with the promise of considerable help from us, as their poverty is extreme. Ma Shih-chen, one of the T'ung Chou students, is teacher. Mr. Li Ch'ao-tu, who has no land and whose wife is specially helpless, lives on the premises at P'ang Chiang, and extra help has been given to him and to Chia Mu Shih in their peculiar needs. It is now proposed to open the Boys School at P'ang Chuang for three months, with three teachers in charge. This will seem like a return to the old days, at a time when the church-members hunger and thirst for foreign shepherds as they never did before in their lives. The Magistrate with whom we were on such friendly terms in 1898, has now returned to this post, but we do not hear that he has done anything of his own motion towards relieving the Christians. In none of the various counties where we have work, has there been any official help which has reached us, except a little in Ch'ih P'ing. Repeated efforts to get some of it in Hsia Chin failed utterly, although the Catholics were helped throughout. The members are all of them greatly in need of financial assistance, and in the present uncertainty as to any indemnity for them, it is impossible to extend any

adequate assistance to them. Messrs Hamilton and Murray, of the Am. Pres. Mission are at present in Chi Nan Fu, and we are endeavoring ascertain from them whether there is any chance of securing local in nities in our province, as has been done in Chihli. The country been so disturbed, especially near Tientsin, that it has been forbidde all foreigners to travel through it. Messrs Robinson and Hedley of the Methodist Mission went around by Chefoo to reach their station, which nearer Tientsin than is ours. While Shantung is quiet, there a signs that nothing but the presence of the present Governor keeps or The district Magistrate of the city of Tung Ch'ang Fu was killed by party of Boxers a few miles from his yamen during the first moon. Our tion is in this prefecture. At Kuan Chuang I6 miles south of us, the cal Boxer leader who has done so much mischief was arrested in respon to a telegram from the Consul at Tientsin, and beheaded. The Christian greatly dissatisfied because many others were not beheaded also, and because so many who were arrested were immediately released on stra bail. There is some truth in the complaints of the Christians, but th refuse to see but one side, and do not recognize the fact that they ar minute handful of shhep among numerous wolves. The summary ve geance exacted by the Catholics in numerous instances will issue in a vest of hate for that church. It will take all the wisdom which a of us possess to help the native church to reestablish itself on the foundations made deeper, enriched by its sufferings and its martyrdoms, with a spiritual life deepened by a new insight into the meaning of the life of God in the soul of man. That the future will hold fo it something vastly greater and better than the past, admits of not the smallest doubt. For this we will work, and for this we will pray.

Arthur H. Smith

SUPPLEMENTARY TO PARTIAL REPORT OF P'ANG CHUANG & LIN CH'ING. 1901

It has seemed desirable to add a few words with regard to the whereabouts of the members of these Stations, when the troubles overtook them. Dr. & Miss Porter remained in P'ang Chuang, and carried on the work of the Station for nearly two months, until June 24th. The Schools were dismissed after they left. The London Mission refugees accompanied them to Chefoo, as well as come of the Can. Pres. Mission. Dr. Porter was able by his telegrams from there to throw much light on the situation, for the benefit of firends at home. When he and his sister went to Tientsin, no other missionaries had returned, and they took up the heavy end of a very difficult and important work, which was continued until Dr. Porter left Tientsin late in Nov. much broken in health, and in great need of a complete change after unexampled burdens. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with the Misses Wyckoff were at the Mission Meeting in T'ung Chou, and later in the Siege. Their work is mentioned in the reports of the Peking and Tientsin stations. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin were in the Siege, but left for the U.S. soon after. Mrs. Perkins and the children were at Pei Tai Ho, whence they escaped by steamer just in time. Mr. Perkins was left alone in Lin Ch'ing, and was perhaps the last foreigner to leave the interior, keeping up the care to the last. In P'ang Chuang as in Lin Ch'ing the care of affairs was left in the hands of a Committee of the Helpers, and they managed as well as they were able until they could get more advice and more funds. Mr. and Mrs. Mc Cann also in Lin Ch'ing escaped to the coast. Mr. Houlding and family were at the seaside, and Miss Jones was at Tientsin. They all went to the U.S. soon after. The chapel at Tung Ch'ang Fu was pillaged, but not injured. The one at Ch'ing P'ing seems to have been treated in the same way. A small group of

church-members in the Chiao Ho district of Chihli, have been under the care of Pang Chuang for the last three years, but an old law-suit has been a root of unceasing trouble, and greatly complicated affairs during the uprising. One son of the leading men became a Boxer to save his property, was pillaged by his enemies of the same clan, and later accused by the Roman Catholics as a Boxer, and the family now ruined appeal to us for an impossible redress. In Hsien Hsien there are many villages in the care of P'ang Chuang, which have suffered considerably, but less than in Shantung. Their cases can probably be adjusted privately. One rich church-member connected with the yamen in Wu I county, was mulcted of almost an hundred mou of land, but we hope this case can be righted later.

In the Te Chou district in Shantung Mr. Pai Ch'ang-sheng stood out heroically against all attempts to make him recant, and became with his entire family a refugee for many weeks. His house was destroyed, and he lost evrrything. We are glad to hear that he has been paid the amount of his losses without any foreign intervention. Mr. Wang, the head Assistant in the Dispensary, has been employed by a military official at Te Chou to look after the Chinese soldiers, and has been incidentally of use to the Chinese church-members by reason of his access to the officials. There is nothing encouraging in the behavior of any of the Magistrates within our entire field, unless Shen Chou be an exception.

A promise to settle up the cases, if made by the Governor in good faith would soon change the complexion of affairs. For this we hope, as all the Christians are in great need, and many of them homeless.

A.H.S.

Pang Chuang + Lin Ching Apr-1901

BUILDING

How much is needed for new buildings? ~~$12,500~~ $15,000

How many new church buildings are needed and cost? ~~One~~ = Six $5,500

School Buildings? One-$500.— Hospitals? One=$2,500

Missionary Houses? Two=$6,500 Other buildings? ———

LITERATURE

How much is needed for Christian literature? $200.00

Periodical? ———

General? $200.

How many new readers could thus be reached and others helped? Several thousand.

MISSIONARIES

How many new missionaries are needed at once to satisfactorily superintend and direct the work of your station? Six.

Families? Two.

Single men? ———

Single women? Two

Additional salary needed for these? $3000.—

STATIONS

Within the limits of your station should a new station be opened for the best interests of the work? Yes.

How much money would be needed for this at once? $1000.—

How many new people would such a new station reach? One million.

MISCELLANEOUS

How much is needed additional for medical work? $1000.—

How many people would be helped by this enlargement? 8000

How much is needed to establish new industrial plants or better equip old ones? ———

How many people would be directly benefited by this enlargement? ———

Any other immediate need in your station which ought to be met now? And at what cost?

BUILDING

How much is needed for new buildings?

How many new church buildings are needed and cost?

School Buildings? Hospitals?

Missionary Houses? Other buildings?

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How many people would be helped by this enlargement?

How much is needed to establish new industrial plants or better old ones?

How many people would be directly benefited by this enlargement?

Any other immediate need in your station which ought to be met now?

And at what cost?

Pang Chuang & Lin Ching - North China.
Rev. F. M. Chapin.

In order to make it possible to secure this larger giving, we feel that it is important that we should have in our possession the latest facts, so that at the proper time, we may be able to use them with the force that comes from such definite data.

With this purpose in mind, will you kindly advise us as soon as it is possible for you to do so, how much money is needed in your mission station to support the work which is not now adequately supported by the regular appropriations of the Committee and to open new lines of work which ought to be taken up. We ask, therefore, your answer to the following questions as definitely as it is possible for you to give them. Of course it is understood that your replies can only be an estimate.

In the large stations where more than one family lives, it is expected that the answers will be given only after full discussion and consideration. Please mark in the margins by the numerals, 1-2-3- etc., the degree of importance among the things in your estimate.

NATIVE HELPERS

How much additional money is needed for the support of pastors, preachers, evangelists, Bible readers and catechists? *$540.*

For many persons would this provide? *12*

To how many more congregations and people than now would the Gospel thus be preached? *12 cong.* *50 000 people (?)*

EDUCATION

How much additional is needed for the support of schools? *$200.00*

How many new schools would this open? *None.*

How many new teachers would be employed? *One.*

How many additional children would thus be given a Christian education? *25*

Pang Chuang & Lin Ching - North China
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Keene, N.H., April 10th, 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,

Dear Dr. Smith:

The replies to your questions, I am indicating on the margin of papers sent. Am going on supposition that Pang Chuang and Linching are united, forming but one station.

Yours sincerely,

F. M. Chapin

P.S. A few words in explanation: The estimate for new houses provides for wall in the estimate of , as no account is taken of that in the questions. Also m note that the estimate for houses is larger than would have been the case a year ago by reason of the rise in prices owing to the war. $3ooo to-day is no morethan $2.5oo would have been twelve months earlier.

The new station suggested is that of Shun Te-fu, to the north-west of Linching, andwould help to join our work with that of Pao- Ting-fu.

F.M.C.

Keen, April 10-1901
Rec'd April 11

REPORT OF THE P'ANG CHUANG STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30/02.

At the time of the presentation of the last partial Report of this ~~field~~ station, it was known that the country was quiet, and there seemed no sufficient reason why the field should not be at least in part reoccupied. But it was the advice of British Consul Campbell, Mr. Pethick, and others acquainted with the prevailing conditions, that a return should be postponed until the arrival of the Court in Peking. Owing to circumstances mentioned in the Report of Womans' Work, and which need not here be recapitulated, this return turned out to be impracticable until the autumn was well advanced. Dr. Peck, more recently transferred to Pao Ting Fu permanently, left that place for Shantung, arriving before the end of Sept. From that date until the time of the arrival of the Smiths and the Misses Wyckoff, his time was wholly devoted to an effort to arrange a plan for the payment of the indemnities to the native Christians, by dealing with the local officials, in which he was thoroughly unsuccessful. Both Dr. Peck and the later party were taken charge of by relays of soldiers, and entered P'ang Chuang under escort of a small army, but as the missionaries had been virtually driven out by the Boxers acting in collusion with the authorities, it was fit that they should come back with the most explicit official recognition, which made it evident immediately that a new order of things had arrived. After visiting the yamens of three counties and finding matters at a deadlock, Dr. Peck saw that it was necessary to go to the provincial Capital if anything was to be done. In order to overawe the provincial authorities it seemed desirable that both gentlemen should wait upon them, the trip occupying ten days. The Governor, Yuan Shih-k'ai, was very busy waiting upon the still more insistent Germans, but his adjutant, T'ang Tao-t'ai was seen, and agreed to give [illegible]tal of 35 % of the face of the revised Chinese claims, foreign claims b[illegible]g paid in full. In spite of repeated efforts this was the best that cd. be done, and the only way was to make the best of it. After the almost interminable delays to which the Christians had been subjected almost anything final was a relief, and there was much less complaint and grumbling than was to have been expected. The next ten days were spent by Dr. Peck in a merry round of eight county yamens, in each of which a contract was duly signed for the settlement of all claims on the basis agreed on, some of the payments being deferred till this year, and several of them being spread over three instalments. In four other counties arrangements were made to pay the sums without the trouble of a personal visit. In three of these, the amounts being comparatively small, the claim was not subjected to the 35 %

duction. Having completed his onerous task Dr. Peck returned to Pao Ting Fu, together with Miss Porter and our first contingent of school-girls to be educated at the Bridgman School. This was about the middle of November.

From that date to the end of the Chinese year, early in February, nearly the whole horizon was occupied by 'Claims', 'Indemnities', &c, to the exclusion for the most part, of the weightier matters of the Law. Despite the unexpectedly long interval between the losses and the final opportunity to file a claim, many failed altogether to do so, and spent the rest of the winter in worrying everyone available to know why they had been overlooked, and in futile efforts to right the remediless error. Others alleged that their papers had been given to A or to B, and had either been suppressed or altered, and wished to know why. During the early summer the writer had been asked to assist in the distribution of a large sum of money raised for the relief of the Chinese by The Christian Herald, of New York. Much the larger part of the fifty or sixty thousand taels thus provided so unexpectedly and without request was sent to Shansi and to Shensi. But it had seemed prudent to make request for Taels 5000 for the use of Shantung, the same being cheerfully granted. Of this amount taels 3000 has been sent to Mr. Harmon of the Eng. Bap. Mission, 171 of whose members have been killed without redress or provision of any kind for the widows and orphans.

The remainder of this most providential fund served as a mainstay in relieving the very many destitute who could not wait for the indemnity, some of which was not paid at all until late in Dec. In cases where their condition admitted of it, these grants were made as a loan to be repaid from later indemnity payments. Many hundred taels have thus been distributed, and the need is by no means past. Indeed in a field like ours the need is never past, and it is one of the most perplexing of our many problems to know under what circumstances to relieve, and when to withhold help. In the Shantung part of the P'ang Chuang ~~////~~ field, there were only two cases of murder of church-members, one of which had been settled before we returned. The other where a whole family was killed with great brutality is still pending, with the probability of a money adjustment to the only surviving son, who though not as yet a church-member is fully persuaded, that the missionary is his 'father-and-mother', and <u>must</u> put his business through, else how could he live in his place any more? Enough nervous energy has already been expended on the case of this youth, to have introduced the Gospel into three provinces, and it is almost as far from settlement as ever. In the Te Chou county the Magistrate assured Dr. Peck that the claims were so small that it was not worth while to take them to Chi Nan Fu, as he would settle them himself, justly.

fully,and at an early day.This promise he proceeded to redeem by devoting his exclusive attention to the opium pipe,paying no attention to letters and remonstances from P'ang Chuang,but at intervals rousing himself to indite excellent but illusory promises. A little later his father died and the official went into mourning,bustling about at the close of the year to get the cases settled,but with such a judicious distribution of injustice that no one was satisfied,and every church-member was besieging the Shepherd to get a re-hearing of his particular case. One of the villages involved was Number Seven,where the Shantung work had its origin,and here the acremony and bitterness involved in the complicated disputes between the different church-members involved were a depressing feature of the case,the result being a forced settlement to avoid a threatened law-suit.

In the next county north,that of Wu Ch'iao over the Chihli border,the intricate tangles were worse than we have ever before had in our entire experience,and up to the present time the only certain thing about them is that everything is uncertain,and that it is impossible to tell who if any one speaks the truth in the discordant tales which have been poured into our ears all winter. A detailed account of this single group of less than a dozen church-members would occupy a duodecimo volume,which would have to be followed by several others to correct its errors and bring the narrative down to date. It was mentioned in the partial report of last year that many of our members were reported to have recanted,but to get at even an *ex parte* statement of the outline facts proved wholly out of the question.No one,not even the native pastors,would commit himself,and every one fell back upon the almost impregnable defence of his own ignorance of the facts. A more impressive example of the inability of the best Chinese we know to free themselves from the trammels of custom and the dread of giving offence we have never seen.

Upon our return no special effort was made to unearth the facts,as it was certain that as the Chinese say of a child buried under the snow,they must at length come to light.Little by little this happened,when it appeared that there were great differences in different counties,but that a very large number of the most intelligent Christians in our church had directly or more frequently indirectly become involved in some form of recantation, always in obedience to the direct pressure of the District Magistrates and the Prefects,who urged the step as an indispensable condition of affording protection.A great many kept out of the way until the pressure was over, and there is reason to think that a large percentage might have escaped altogether had they been willing to accept the privations and the risks of such a course.But those who had a large family of dependants ,especially a-

ged parents who might have been murdered, felt that while their sin was a great one, it would have been a still greater one not to commit it! One of the most subtle forms of the temptation was that in which it was not required that the individual should himself do anything at all, but only that he should tacitly allow his name to be sent in to the yamen as having abjured the "foreign religion". One of the graduates in the last class of the Theological Seminary, Mr. Li Ch'un-hua was convinced of his wrong in this matter, and during the half year since it was known he has not been employed. One of the helpers, Mr. Ma Wen-ying, while ~~not~~ in hiding did not hinder his mother and his uncle from sending in his name, and came later to feel that this was as much his fault as if he had done it himself. Mr. Lu Kuo-shun, one of our best men and of guileless life, suffered his son to go out and make a prostration to nothing-at-all, and allowed the women of the family to put a plate of ashes in the shrine by the front door, as well as to put up a kitchen god. This he did not in any way conceal after the matter was brought up, but he did not hasten to explain and lament it in his letters as he should have done.

Mr. Liu Yü-chang also went out under compulsion, and made a perfunctory obeisance, but was filled with shame and remorse, and hastened to confess it as soon as he saw the foreign Pastor. The case of Mr. Ho Tien-yin was different from any of these, and in some respects worse, as he sent in a paper which however did not get anywhere, recanting in form, had paper burned in his yard, used reviling language, became entangled in questionable uses of the money given in relief by the local Magistrate, and later covered himself with a web of falsehoods to conceal his tracks. He came to P'ang Chuang after he had been dropped from the Committee appointed to manage affairs ad interim, and was there led to see his wrong, of which he repented in dust and ashes, and later made full confessions. All of these men have been dropped from employment, except that Mr. Liu has been asked to help keep accounts at P'ang Chuang, and to look after the varied interests of the church-members coming and going, which he is now doing. He would be unwilling again to preach.

Mr. Li Ch'un-hua has done excellent voluntary service through the year, and is at present supporting himself by selling medicine, and at the same time looking after the church-members in Hsia Chin city. Among those who assented to recantation with varying degrees of cordiality were the dispensary writer, the teacher of the Girls' School, the steward of the Boys' School, and the front-gate keeper. In accordance with the action of the last regular Mission Meeting as soon as it was known that some of the helpers had recanted, they were informed that they would not be employed, at least for the present. This was also agreed upon in detail in regard to all the

specific cases involved, at a meeting of the members of the station with Messrs. Chapin and Perkins when they passed through P'ang Chuang in December. But the suspicious nature of the Chinese has made it practically impossible for them to recognize the fact that this action is not due to the sole initiative of the missionary in charge, who is accordingly credited with the whole of it. This and other like conditions illustrate in a new and a striking way the incapacity of the present church to deal effectively with its own discipline under a strain like that which has been recently experienced. The condition of things in Chang Ssu Ma and the Shen Chou county, where Pastor Chia lives, continues to be most unsatisfactory. The Pastor accompanied Dr. Peck and Mr. Smith to Chi Nan Fu, and later assisted in the round of the counties arranging the Shantung indemnities. Immediately after this he went to his home and to Pao Ting Fu, being absent for more than six weeks, returning towards the close of the Chinese year. In his absence it was undesirable to take action on the cases of recanting, & the difficulty was enhanced by the lingering illness, the death and the funeral of the mother of Pastor Wu, which took him away during almost the entire winter. The health of Mr. Chia has been so greatly impaired that he has at times despaired of ever again being of any service. He has many of the symptoms of nervous prostration, but under the tense and exhausting burdens of his own and other's woes he has had no respite since the troubles began two years and a half ago. The Chinese are quite incapable of entering into the feelings of such a malady, and have not spared him in the smallest degreee, in spite of every effort of his foreign friends to afford partial relief. At the present writing he is again absent on the same wearisome business, with very small prospect of a speedy or a satisfactory settlement. None of the bodies of the II Christians killed in his village have as yet been buried. The Boxers captured have all been released and are reported to be desirous of revenging themselves on the church-members yet remaining for the inconveniences of imprisonment and prosecution. The whole course of the Magistrate of that county since the troubles began has served to illustrate anew the possibilities of inefficiency and obstructiveness lodged in a county Official. In spite of these discouraging facts, however, the Christians who remain, though a small band, hold on with persistence, and among them are some inquirers who although never even received on probation were impartially pillaged like the rest, but insist on sticking to their faith, though some of their number have been barbarously murdered

and are still unburied. A fact like this deserves to be emphasized, and it is by no means exceptional. Two of the brothers of Pastor Chia with the families have for much more than a year taken refuge in the P'ang Chuang compound, where for the present they seem likely to remain. They have received four-fifths of their indemnity, but it is uncertain whether it is safe to go back to their home. A like state of things prevails in one of the villages in Hsia Chin, where three or four Christian families have been for nearly two years wanderers in their own land, begging a resting-place wherever it can be got. The village is the worst in this whole region, and the new Manchu Magistrate is an opium-smoking incompetent, who does absolutely nothing in the case, although his own runners have been attacked by the men of this turbulent hamlet. We are uncertain what to do about their case, as it is certain that they can and ought not to go back into this den of thieves, but they have a considerable quantity of land which they can not cultivate themselves, and are not allowed to sell to any but Boxers, and to them only at one third the value. The complications of the two preceding years have brought Pastor Wu into repeated and unpleasant collision with a great variety of persons, and there has been much criticism of many of his acts. He has been inexcusably careless about the appearance of evil, and has been suspected, and secretly charged with a great variety of misdemeanors of which there seems to be no proof. At the same time in view of the strained relations all round, it appeared best to raise no objection to his wish to use the opportunity of a General Meeting to withdraw for the present, at least, from the pastorate. He has much of the directness of a foreigner, but is unable to stand against the pressure of various kinds which is brought against him when it is strongest. He is an illustration of both the strength and the weakness of our best men. As soon after the Chinese New Year as arrangements could be made, notice was given that the whole field would be divided into districts in order that all the members both men and women might come to P'ang Chuang for a week of continuous meetings, during which the effort was to present the main truths of their faith in such a way as to arrest and hold their attention, and to lead them to see their great deficiencies. These meetings began on the 25th of February, and continued without intermission for thirty-five days until Easter Sunday, March 30th, when the first General Meeting for two years was held.

In the first company there were forty-nine men; in the second sixty-four; in the third forty; in the fourth thirty-two, and in the last forty-four. Almost all of these attended the greater part of the services for the five days in which the themes of The Great Salvation, The Commands of Christ, Sin

Confession and Forgiveness;The New Spiritual Life;and The Duty of the Church were presented with varied iteration.On the day in which Sin was the theme,there were special opportunities for fasting and prayer,with instruction as to the true kind of Confession.In response to these presentations of the Scripture teaching perhaps two hundred of the men confessed their sins,including all the teachers named,and while some of them were much less precise than could have been desired,most of them were both definite and earnest in their recognition of their sins,some of them returning to the subject to add other faults not at first named. A similar state of things prevailed among the women,who for the most part confessed only in their own meetings,and who were taught with great patience and fidelity what was involved in this action. The attendance at these continuous meetings while large,was less than we had hoped,and there are still many whom we have not as yet reached.Before the Church can be considered to have put into right relations to the Lord and to itself,it will be necessary to visit every part of the field,and see every member individually to ascertain his present status.At present this can not be done by any of the Pastors. Under these conditions it seemed inadvisable to administer the communion at the Easter Meeting as is generally done,or to receive any persons to the church,although there are numerous candidates.Advantage was taken of this crisis to raise the standard of receiving probationers,there being twenty candidates of whom only six were accepted,the rest being told to renew their preparation with greater diligence. The weather was unfavorable,but the attendance at this General Meeting(the first one held for two full years)was somewhat over 500,filling the building.There was a general expression of gratitude to God for the resumption of the work of the church in all its branches,and especially for the wonderful immunity of the P'ang Chuang premises from any injury. During the two months preceding the special meetings,a station-class for men was held on a strictly self-supporting basis at which the attendance varied from fifteen to twenty.The studies were in the Gospels,and in the Acts and the Epistles,the two last conducted efficiently by Mr.Wang Shu-t'ien who has been ~~perhaps~~ the most valuable of the helpers in the work of reconstruction of the church. The Boys School which held a session in the spring of last year,began again at the usual time in the autumn,with an attendance of 20 which still continues.The three teachers are the same as before the troubles,and the school is doing good work.A branch of the Y.M.C.A. has recently been organised in it,and there is some desire to experiment in actual work,which is a good sign.The pupils were influenced by the meetings,

o a much degree than their teachers, the two senior ones being disposed to riticize much that was done without themselves contributing appreciably o the end desired. The opening of the Goverment College in Chi Nan Fu to hich promising pupils are to be admitted on examination, has caused a considerable fluttering in our local nest, as it was reasonably certain that t would not be difficult to gain admission, while the friendly District agistrate whom we have known for several years was anxious to have our ads apply. It was pointed out by the writer that a matter of this gravity ught to be determined by the Mission, but before there was time to consult ith the rest of the stations, the narrow policy of rigid adherence to Confucian worship of the Sage in such a way as to exclude Christian students nd eliminate Christian teachers came to the front, where it still remains.

There is considerable demand for books related to Western Learning, ombined with the densest ignorance as to what they mean. Our stock of such orks had become depleted and has not yet been materially replenished, otherwise we might have had countless calls from country scholars. On some accounts this is to be desired, but without a proper force to attend to their wants t is a great waste of time to encourage their coming. At the neighboring District Examinations themes have been enounced relating to the respective erits of Christ and Confucius, the life of Moses, and even the life of Christ, the real significance of which it is impossible to fathom. In the item of mathematical knowledge it is certain that the Confucianists are duly humble as they are not able to make the computations which any well taught school-boy should have mastered. At present the New Learning is nothing more than a veneer which is spread on in layers to suit the demand, without in the smallest degree affecting what is beneath. In view of the difficulty of attending to so many duties it was early given out that no books would be sold except for cash, a revolution which has saved a vast amount of time, and resulted in the accumulation of considerable income. The possession of the ready money furnished by the indemnity has tended to make purchases much easier than in other years of flood and bad crops. Since the beginning of the present year the cash receipts have been more than 125 thousand cash, or about $63 Mexican dollars, largely but not exclusively from church-members. At the present time there are many of these who ask for a few books which they can sell at fairs &c, paying the proceeds into the book fund. It is in every way desirable to encourage this spirit. Three colporteurs have been sent out on somewhat the old basis, but with the difference that their occupation ceases upon their return, instead of being continuous.

In view of the general readiness to listen to preaching, and the probability of still larger opportunites in the immediate future, one of the most pressing problems is how to get a larger amount of good work from our members on behalf of their church, without expending foreign money. It seems very desirable that a public sentiment should be started (for at present it does not in any form exist) making it the normal thing for an active Christian to pay his own expenses and work for the Lord as he would for his own interests. If such a movement should become general in the Mission it would soon establish itself firmly, otherwise it will take a long time to create such a revolution in the actions of those who might thus be of great service. There has always been a considerable amount of voluntary work done, yet it must be admitted to have been sporadic, uncertain, and not looked upon in a favorable light by the general Christian sentiment, all which ought to be and must be changed. In the village of Li Lu Chuang in P'ing Yuan among the earliest acts of the restored vitality was the re-establishment of their little school. This twice plundered band of Christians have contributed more than three hundred Mexican dollars out of their indemnity for church purposes, and have had the rare wisdom to set aside about half of it as fund at interest from which to aid in the support of a school-teacher. Instead of building an ambitious chapel they have been content with a much humbler place than many others, in addition to their old one which was not destroyed, and now have both a chapel and a school-house, as well as a small school. They are making an effort to reach the reading men of the neighborhood by books on Western Learning. This is one of the few centers where the Review of the Times is now taken. The rise in the price of this periodical, the difficulty of getting money, the lack of any good journal such as the Shantung Times used to be, and above all the requirement of strictly advance payments have thrown a gloom over the intellectual atmosphere of our church and its adherents, so that instead of more than an hundred subscribers to periodicals, we now have only six, all but one outsiders. There is great need of a good Christian weekly, or semi-monthly paper at a moderate cost, for wide distribution, especially among church-members. The circle at K'an Fen escaped the recanting pressure by flight, and have now begun the erection of a far larger and more commodious chapel than before, on a new lot admitting of any amount of future expansion, the total cost being likely to exceed four hundred Mexicans. The little Christian circle in Yuan Chuang (Kao T'ang) thrice plundered, never withdrew from their allegiance, though forced to send in their names as nominal recanters. As soon as they received their indemnity they wisely deducted five per cent from

the total which they put aside lest it should no[illegible]vailable when wanted.

They have all been living in mat-sheds and temporary booths during the inclement winter, but before they did a stroke of work for themselves they ~~have~~ first begun on a large six roomed chapel, adequate for meetings and also for a school-house, much needed. No group in our whole connection have better united faith and works, and they have modestly asked ~~but~~ for a very little help from us. With some relief-money given more than two years ago they bought a trig little four-wheeled wagon known as the "Church cart", on which their women have come to P'ang Chuang, being occasionally spilled in the mud <u>en route</u> incidentally, the vehicle not being intended for long trips like this, especially when the roads are bad. In Ho Chia T'un the native chapel is rebuilding with the full indemnity, which was secured by its inclusion with the building there owned by the Mission. The latter was wholly destroyed, but astute diplomacy brought back all the important timbers, and most of the doors, &c. The yard has been again enclosed in a compound by itself, a new gate put in, and the stable put up again, but the rebuilding of the house owned by the Mission is left to be determined later.

The church-members here, as well as in several other centers were profoundly stirred by a visit from Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Chia, wife of the Pastor, and Mr. Wang Shu-t'ien, since which time there has been general repentance and reformation, the reality of which is certified to by helper Lu Kuo-shun who is engaged by the church there to assist them in rebuilding. The Kuan Chuang chapel which was burned is also rebuilding, the contributions there amounting to more than $I9o Mexicans. The new chapel is to be roofed with tiles, and there will be a school-house as an adjunct, this being considered a universal necessity. A small band of Christians at Ke Chuang, who have never had a chapel, have now taxed themselves for the purchase of a place which is secured by some help of ours. At Nan Hsiao T'un the indemnity and a money fine on those who pulled down the chapel is sufficient to rebuild it, a process now going on. A similar state of things exists at Mao Wang Chuang, but the funds are less ample, and there has been much trouble in adjusting the matter with the local headmen, but the building is now in process of erection. The chapel given to the local church by the mother of the wife of Pastor Chia, at Number Seven, is likewise about to be taken down and wholly rebuilt. We wish the same would happen to the members there, some of whom have a desire to live a new life, but when they get into quarrels, especially about their indemnity, the ancient Adam takes nearly entire charge, <u>pro tem.</u> of the whole establishment. The commodious chapel which we had sublet to us in the city of Hsia Chin, was last year rent-

ed to us by the owner, who had at first been opposed to our occupying it. The place is large and well adapted to all the uses of a county head-quarters, but the price is much higher than we like to pay, and twice as much as we ever have paid elsewhere. Nearly all the rent for the past, year, however, was provided by the members themselves, but this will not be the case in future, as indemnities are not perennial. In the city of En Hsien we have secured a small place sufficient for present needs at a merely nominal rate. Negotiations have been in progress for the pawning of a place in Kao T'ang where we much need a center, but they are not likely to succeed. We have in hand about $50. Mexican dollars subscribed by the members there for this purpose. In Chiu Ch'eng and Ch'ih P'ing nothing definite has been agreed upon, but places are offered. In the present scarcity of helpers it is undesirable to open more places than we can manage. It is impossible to give the exact amounts contributed during the past year-or rather six months-some of the payments not having been made yet made. Taking account only of what we are certain of, however, there has probably been a total of considerably over $900 Mexicans, and possibly much more. This shows that even the poorer Chinese with whom we have to do, are not ungenerous when they have the means. It is very unfortunate that all the records of the church members, &c, &c, are locked up securely in a safe the keys to which appear to be hopelessly lost. For this reason we can make no report of the number of members, and we are not sure of the total deaths during the past two years, but it has been certainly over fifty. Very many of whom we know may be said to have literally died of fright directly or indirectly.

On our return a great deal of trouble was expended in the effort to get the tangled threads of expenditure straigntened out for the long period in which everything was done at such inconvenience, and this was at last accomplished in the main. There is still a small guard of soldiers on the premises as a precaution, but they have vacated the school-house, into which the Academy removed early in April, to their great comfort. The Dispensary and hospital have been in operation on a small scale only for just about six months. Mr. Chiang reports in that period 3300 treatments, 58 persons in the hospital (one for almost five months) and 12 operations, some of importance, including three cases of stone, one of which was so serious that he perhaps could not have been saved by any skill. The others made good recovery. As a legacy to the field where he was for so many years the central pillar, Dr. Peck left a new rule that payments were to be made in future for all medicines and all treatments, having done which, he prudently fled, leaving the onus of enforcing it on the young Assistant, who

who, considering the lax ways of the past, has done better than might have been expected. He mentions that as a rule not one in ten of the church-members ever pay anything, though some of the more hardened promise to do so. They have always had everything for nothing-why not now? With entire strangers the case is much better. Accurate discrimination has not been made in the accounts of the sums received for medicines and those for treatment, but the total sum handed to the writer in six months has been $30. Mexican (60 tiao) or enough to pay the wages of the Assistant, and besides this nearly half as much more has been used for hospital supplies, which are now very low.

We hope that a new physician full of youth and vigor, may soon be appointed to this station, but he ought to be on strict parole for two full years, that his knowledge of the language may be broad and deep.

At the last special Mission Meeting it was voted that P'ang Chuang and Lin Ch'ing should be operated con-jointly, which has been carried out in a limited way by some superintendence of the latter station on the part of the missionary of the former, and since the return of Mr. Chapin by the aid afforded by Mr. Chapin's experience in disentangling the complicated accounts. It remains now to be decided more definitely what plans are to be made for the two stations, and the wide field which taken together they represent. It is twenty-two years since the opening of the P'ang Chuang station, and the same two preaching missionaries then appointed are the only ones assigned to it. The excessive labors, cares, and anxieties of the later years of his life in China did much to undermine the excellent health of Dr. Porter who has become a confirmed invalid, obliged to seek relief at great distances, and weighted with the care of his second son, likewise an invalid. Under these conditions it seems vain to hope for an early return to the field in which he has achieved so much, where he is so much missed, so greatly longed for and so earnestly prayed for, as are the beloved sister, and the whole house-hold endeared to a wide circle by tender memories of a quarter of a century. For more than ten years the station has been asking for a young, married missionary, and the need is now far more imperative than ever before. The missionaries are nearing sixty years of age, and if both were on hand they should be reinforced. The work is wide and exacting. It is quite beyond what one individual ought to carry. There is every reason to expect early and general enlargement in every line of activity. Even now not a week, nor a Sunday passes without the presence of fresh inquirers often from a distance. We need help. With gratitude to God for His many mercies, on behalf of the station,

Arthur H. Smith.

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REPORT F WOMANS' WORK, FOR P'ANG CHUANG FOR THE YEAR ENDING APR. 30th, 1902.

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After our dread years of history making, we are indeed thankful to come back to a story of plain every-day work, just picking up the stitches in our raveled P'ang Chuang stocking.

Personelle. In May 1901 Miss Grace Wyckoff left Peking and the Bridgman School and joined her sister in Tientsin. Toward the end of June they left for Chefoo, for a vacation much needed as they had been most industriously at work ever since the Siege. Miss Porter, who wished a quiet, studious summer found it in Tientsin, where she rested from the arduous house-keeping cares (for which among others all Peking refugees still bless her) and also from most of her Chinese work. In July Mr. Smith was thrown from a jinrikisha and dislocated his right arm. His head came within an inch of the corner of a square post, thank God no nearer. The closing chapters of his book were written under extreme pressure with his left hand. That crisis passed he went to pieces like the "One Horse Shay", which obliged the Smith family to follow the Wyckoff sisters to Chefoo. The sea-bathing, walks, tonic air, and rest from care brought back health, and the contact with many new friends freshened us all. A delightful visit was made by the Misses Wyckoff, the Smiths, and Mrs. Mc Cann to Teng Chou Fu, where we received the gracious hospitality of our own dear Mrs. Mateer and her husband, and the Pres. friends, Dr. & Mrs. Seymour, and where we enjoyed a sight of Dr. Goodrich at work among his books. In Chefoo we found opportunities for service in meetings for Chinese school-girls, a little Sunday-school for the children of the neighborhood, bible-readings for their mothers and addresses to the large China Inland Mission Schools. Mr. Smith also gave the Memorial address over the late Pres. Mc Kinley in the Union Chapel. To our deep regret Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, who has hitherto had such a marvelous health record, had a severe illness in Chefoo. Although she recovered from it to a good degree of health, yet months later she was again forced to the shut-in life-so new an experience for her. At the same time Miss Grace had a frightful burn on her right hand from which under the care of the young Dispensary Assistant, and well prayed for by the dear Chinese sisters she made a beautiful recovery. Miss Gertrude ever since that illness has been hard at work, and has had remarkable strength to bear many unusual burdens. The week before Easter, Mrs. Smith had a sharp attack of pleurisy, graciously cured by the Lord in answer to the prayers of the church. Thus much for the quartette on the field. Between our two houses stand another, empty-so empty, full of dust and ...

The hearts of a wo...

The hearts of a wide Parish reaching out in wistful longing for their sick and suffering Pastor in America, and for his dear boy also a shut-in, focused at last in P'ang Chuang. On Easter day we had the first General Meeting since our return, drawing the whole church together. The chapel was decorated, and was filled with bright faces and glad hearts-hearts that had had no touch since their two years in the furnace. In the gladness of that thankful meeting, there was a solemn, tender hush, as time was given for all hearts to be lifted as one in silent prayer for the Porters. It was suggested that we all fast from the evening meal for them. The proposition was welcomed by the church, and the yard-sweeper later-a simple minded, but sweet-hearted Christian-announced to a friend that he meant to fast every Sunday, all day for Dr. Porter. Continually, everywhere, from all varieties of people, goes up a mighty current of prayer for them.

Beginning Anew. The Misses Wyckoff, Miss Porter, and the Smiths after an absence of a year and a half reached P'ang Chuang Oct. 17th 1901, escorted by soldiers from Tientsin. Debarking from our boats we were met by a fine guard, about fifty soldiers and two small officials, mounted. Reaching P'ang Chuang in mid-afternoon, there out under a tree were the men waiting to welcome us, and the women in the gateway. There stood the dear chapel, the hospital, the three homes, the schools, and the little community of Chinese houses as if we had left them but yesterday. Many faces look pale, worn, and aged, but the eyes that day were full of light, and the welcomes that could hardly be uttered were most thrilling. Again and again the remark was made: "It is a new world, we are all alive from the dead". From that time for about six weeks it was one prolonged reception. It was harder than being President of the United States, for everybody needed comfort, and the constant strain on one's heart-strings would surely have worn them out but for gracious daily renewing from above. There were many, many vacant places. Though Boxer knives had seldom been used in Shantung yet the deaths from fright, exposure, and hardship were not a few. As the pathetic stories were told to sympathetic ears, and tears flowed afresh at the recollection, there was hardly one who did not add, "And we never stopped praying for you all. We were so worried about you." A heathen woman from another village, a perfect stranger said: "I was so anxious about you all, I constantly prayed to Buddha for you". It was a great comfort that Miss Porter, who had been ordered away from P'ang Chuang and the Flock, could thus return with a guard of honor, and it was balm to many sore hearts once more to lean their against hers. In Nov., in company with Dr. Peck she left us for the new old work, in the Bridgman School in Peking. In all these years no Shantung mothers

have ever had the courage to send daughters so far to school, but to go all the way with Miss Porter, and when there to be under her watchful eye, made Peking like the front parlor to P'ang Chuang, and away went six of our finest girls. When Miss Porter left this parish and ceased from the faithful service of these years, it was a loss such as was engraved on hearts, not written down with fountain-pens. What she was and is to these women and girls shines out luminously in their constant prayers. While Mr. Smith wrestled and battled with indemnity problems, and we all tried to help the suffering poor over one of the hardest New Year seasons of their lives, we gradually got our work once more in hand. Though the P'ang Chuang village folk had seemed at first a little shy of us, at our New Year reception Dr. Peck's house and verandah were full, and the happy holiday-makers overflowed into the front yard. Before our return the first time the chapel bell had been rung, the villagers exclaimed: "Oh ho, so the Yang-lou (foreign houses) have come to life again".

Village Work. Miss Grace made eight visits to six different villages, and one tour of eight days. Mrs. Wang Tzu-chuang, ~~Mrs. Liu, school-matron~~, Mrs. Hu, our "Sunny Heart", Mrs. Ma, hospital matron, and Mrs. Ma Yung-hsin, have visited six different villages in some of them holding regular semi-monthly meetings. Mrs. Kuo has taught in two families at the west end, and Mrs. Ma Yung-hsin followed up her little day-school for village girls at the New Year season by Sat. P.M. classes for them after they were too busy to come oftener. The younger women in the yard studied the Psalms three months, having a weekly lesson with Miss Gertrude.

Tours. Mrs. Smith visited nearly all the remoter places, making many short tours, and one of ten days. Most of these visits were made while the revival meetings were going on; and as many from the farther places could not attend, we were filled with intense longing to carry to them a blessing. It was truly a delight to work with teacher Wang Shu-t'ien. In his clear, helpful expositions of Scripture one felt the impress of a heart in love with the bible and thoroughly at home in it. His Christ-like spirit, modesty, and humility, made him most winning to all. From the time his own active part in a meeting ceased, he seemed to think of the Holy Spirit as its real Leader, and his bowed head and closed eyes while other talked or prayed betoken his occupation. Mrs. Chia, the Pastor's wife, was also a companion on most of these trips. In the autumn she had seemed fast going with consumption. She has devoted the life graciously given back by God, to His service, and was invaluable as a worker, enduring cold and weariness, preaching for hours in her [illegible], energetic fashion, [illegible] of unwonted strength [illegible]

brought her strong sense and experience to bear on many a Chinese difficulty. She brought together sisters-in-law who had not spoken for months. She also helped to start on the road to heaven a woman who for nearly 20 years had steadily persecuted her son and her husband for being Christians, refusing to serve up their dinner on Sunday because they had been to church.

The Ho Chia T'un Church was much quickened. One could but mark the difference between that and other places. The reason seemed not far to seek. Someone had been longing, praying, and fasting for a blessing there, before we arrived. Teacher Ho Tien-yin had received an uplift in P'ang Chuang. He had confessed all his sins but one to the Pastor and to the church. He had been charged with reviling, but had most solemnly called God to witness that he was innocent. He went home, confessing sin to the church-members on the way, to his own family and to his own church. His wife—his chronic despair—said: "Everyone you confess to, I will revile for eighteen days". A pretty violent check to one's humility, it might be thought—but he was equal to the test. Instead of beating her as years ago he used to do, he fasted for her and for his family, not once nor twice, but eleven different times. His soul went out for a blessing on that church. Under conditions in which ninety-nine out of an hundred persons would have considered it impossible, he entertained us most hospitably. He truly sought first the kingdom of God, and a blessing came to them all. At first everyone confessed their comfortable, respectable sins, and were feeling quite satisfied. But one cold, snowy, bitter day the Holy Spirit did a deeper work in their souls. The church fasted from one meal, the teacher though ill, persisted in abstaining from 4 meals. That night in meeting he confessed that he had reviled his nephews. His bitter wife was also moved to fast, and her proud heart was softened. She confessed to a nephew, although he had, as she felt, been the aggressor. Disgraceful to tell, that great yard-full of Christians had never stopped reviling. Foul mouths belonged alike to the elder generation, the younger, and the little ones. Since the gracious work of those few days not one more reviling word is heard there from any one. The testimony comes from one and another how incredulous neighbors come and sit concealed to listen, but go home convinced. "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow". It was a lesson to us leaders. Thr circle there are so very poor we had shrunk from the very word 'fasting'. But when after earnest, importunate prayer, hearts were still ice-bound, and did not even appear conscious of the deadly sin to be confessed, we saw no other way. The church in P'[illegible] had accepted the new rite with hearty cheerfulness. [illegible] ved

each week.Ho Chia T'un was not behind. At Number Seven the church-members had held a meeting the night before we arrived,and decided they/would fast all day Sunday.We supposed that it was the adults,but to our surprise our hostess,though she had two little children,made no fire through the day to cook food.She had a tremendous little boy with a stomach nearly as deep as a well,and a little girl.It surely was the will of the Lord.All day long the children never asked for anything to eat,and instead of being fretful and irritable,were never so sweet and good.

God taught other lessons along that line.One lesson was that one can never carry a cross of self-denial for another.We went to the driver's home. He had a sister-in-law-a fearful termagant-of whom in one of her worst tantrums her husband remarked,'Pastor,I never draw one peaceful breath'. The brother-in-law and the husband much desired she should be helped,but one of them was pressingly busy and went to a fair instead of to meeting,and the other did not fast because it might make him cough.Utterly failing to help her in her home,we took her to P'ang Chuang.She there went to meeting which helped many others and was much prayed for,but went home as cold as stone and as hard as nails.She said:'I did not go to get converted,but to save Mrs. Smith's face'. In Li Lu Chuang the teacher's daughter-in-law lay dying in all her sins. She had been a Christian,but became discouraged by the Boxer troubles,and by her own long illness.She had gone back into a heathen sect,and had constantly stolen her father's grain to pray for their prayers.All efforts to reach and to help the poor sufferer were useless until the last morning,when her father-in-law and husband fasted for her.Then she broke down and confessed her sin. In one of our tours,Mrs.Chia took one Chinese bull by its silly horns and pulled them out by the roots.From time immemorial one has never dared to set eyes on the parents of those to whom one's children are betrothed.But Mrs.Chia dared to do it.All the generations of Chias might rattle their dusty bones in their moldy coffins at the thought,but all the same she went with Mrs. Smith to be the guest of Wang Kien,whose daughter is engaged to her son.There was no embarassment but hearty welcome.The bride-elect waited on her future mother-in-law with as simple a dignity as any American fiancee might have shown.Mrs.Wang Kien being ill,came later to P'ang Chuang as Mrs.Chia's guest and was most hospitably cared for.The Christians looked on with delighted surprise,feeling like the man who 'languished in prison nineteen long,bitter years,when a happy thought one day struck him and he opened the window and got out'.

Girls'School. When the Girls School closed in May 1900

there were thirty-six pupils in attendance. During the troubled time that followed ten of this number were married, five into the utter darkness of heathen homes. Two of the five are very far from home and we may never see them again. Few stories are more pathetic than those of our Shantung brides of the past year. Some were swept off in the fright and confusion of the times, away from the tried and loving hearts, into the new, strange conditions, and among those hostile to their faith, who made every effort to extinguish it. Of the original pupils twenty were left, one of whom has not returned because needed at home. Their large feet brought bitter persecutions upon the girls, making it hard for them either to hide or to fly. Most of them for a time rebound their feet, and some did not again unbind them until their return to school. If this thrice repeated agony of unbinding, binding, and once more setting free had not been for Christ's sake, surely they could scarcely have borne it. One of them still shrinks from the last step, and has been allowed to come back this term without unbinding her feet. We trust that the Edict of the Empress Dowager may strengthen their hearts to believe that God will speedily fulfill His promise to 'guide our feet into the Way of peace'. ~~It seems remarkable that thus early after the troubles nine new~~ pupils have been admitted, cheerfully conforming to the rule. The boarders and three day-scholars quite fill the school-room seats. The Christian Endeavor Society has been reorganized. As one looks into the earnest faces upon which two years in the furnace have set their stamp, one realizes the deeper life begun in these young hearts. During the revival meetings the girls confessed to sins which we hoped they had overcome. Among these were card-playing, reviling, neglect of the bible and of prayer, and of Sabbath observance. Their calisthenics are a helpful feature in the making of the new Chinese woman, who, under Miss Grace's wise and faithful watch-care is gradually emerging to bless Shantung.

Station Classes. There have been three station-classes with 78 pupils. The teaching of the written character in station-classes must hereafter be done by Chinese women. Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Ma Yung-hsin taught these three classes. To the latter we paid 3000 cash for each class, of which the pupils raised a third, the first money ever asked from station-class pupils. The other teachers, as in past years, gave their time. Miss Gertrude had the care of the food, the discipline, and the spiritual nurture; Mrs. Smith giving an hour a day to bible-teaching while in P'ang Chuang.

[illegible] Meetings. These were attended by the station-class women, and also by [illegible] others [illegible] of them coming long distances

bringing flour for their own food. Our prechers use language which is on a level with the educated part of the audience. Our rustic woman requires an interpreter to go over each sermon ~~to go over each sermon~~, simplify it, and fix the main points, otherwise she digests almost nothing, and gets spiritual dyspepsia. There was a fresh sermon each day. No one who has not tried to digest the food of some one else for him, can imagine the labor this involved. But new grace and wisdom were given to both Miss Grace and Miss Gertrude for these needs, and on each return from a tour it was a delight to see what God had wrought through them. The women confessed sins against the Sabbath, the bible, and prayer; also recanting, coldness, bitterness and hate toward Boxers. The Christian Endeavor lesson on Cruelty to Animals came back to one ex-school-girl who confessed to abusing the donkey and the dog. A timid bride had been over-whelmed by the sudden and unexpected order to worship ancestors, in what she had supposed to be a Christian home, and had done so rather than make a scene. Her mother-in-law at the meetings was in her turn convicted by the Holy Spirit for her sin in requiring this.

Many hearts have been quickened, many sins confessed, some women are already hard at work teaching others at home. There has been almost no hospital work. The matron, Mrs. Ma, has assisted in station-classes and otherwise as needed. During the troubles when at her home, her courage failed her, for the Boxers were continually marching past her door, and she yielded to the temptation to deny any connection with the Jesus Church. For the children in the yard, many of them little refugees, a small school was started. Their teacher was a refugee bride from Shen Chou. At a few moments notice she was under compulsion married to a Boxer. She is a girl of strong character, and a born teacher. The little ones were well governed and beautifully taught. Of this small educational car, Miss Gertrude had the oversight. She also gave much time and strength to the Boys School, to the advanced class in which she taught most thoroughly and painstakingly, a part of the Book of Acts. Longer visits and more careful investigation all over the field are necessary that we may know where all our members stand. [illegible] thank God most earnestly for permitting us to take up our knitting once [illegible], and that in six months time so many stitches have been drawn back on [illegible] needles. May the Lord forgive all faults of training which left our [illegible]ok too weak to bear this fearful strain, and may our work in the future [illegible]d all tests. Our vital needs are First, more of the Holy Spirit [illegible]ur own hearts, Second Reinforcements. Third, a more consecrated leadership [illegible] native Pastor and teachers, Fourth a great blessing on the school-teach[illegible] "I will yet for this be inquired of to do it for them".

In behalf of the Station,

Mrs. Arthur H. Smith. April 30th 19[illegible]

here were thirty-six pupils in attendance.

arrying flour for their own food. Our preachers use a language which is on a level with the educated part of the audience. Our rustic woman requires an interpreter to go over each sermon ~~to go over each sermon~~, simplify it, and fix the main points, otherwise she digests almost nothing, and gets spiritual dyspepsia. There was a fresh sermon each day. No one who has not tried to digest the food of some one else for him, can imagine the labor this involved. But new grace and wisdom were given to both Miss Grace and Miss Gertrude for these needs, and on each return from a tour it was a delight to see what God had wrought through them. The women confessed sins against the Sabbath, the bible, and prayer; also requiting coldness, bitterness and hate toward Boxers. The Christian Endeavor lesson on Cruelty to Animals came back to one ex-school-girl who confessed to abusing the donkey and the dog. A timid bride had been over-whelmed by the sudden and unexpected order to worship ancestors, in what she had supposed to be a Christian home, and had done so rather than make a scene. Her mother-in-law at the meetings was in her turn convicted by the Holy Spirit for her sin in requiring this.

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REPORT OF THE P'ANG CHUANG STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30th 1903.

At the time of writing the last report the Station had been reoccupied (by the Misses Wyckoffs and Mr. and Mrs. Smith) only a little over seven months.

Sept. 23rd Mr. and Mrs. Chapin with their two boys, Ralph and Ernest, arrived, occupying the house of Dr. Porter, helping to recall the days when the yards used to be full of youthful life. For a few weeks in the autumn the Misses Wyckoff were absent on a much needed vacation. On the Ist day of Dec. we had the great joy of bringing to P'ang Chuang the long-hoped for 'double-barreled physicians', Drs Francis and Emma B. Tucker, of whose appointment we had heard with the greatest delight. They were met at Tientsin by Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and the river trip although unprecedentedly late, was unusually favored with good winds and weather. Dr. and Mrs. Tucker plunged at once into house-keeping in a mild way, mitigated by boarding with the Chapins, and have since since given themselves to the study of the Chinese language, with many inevitable interruptions, however, on account of the phenomenal amount of sickness among the permanent residents of our compounds. We have had constant occasion to be thankful for the coming, and especially at this juncture. It is hoped that they may be able to keep reasonably free from dispensary entanglements until they have a firm grip on the slippery roots of the Chinese tongue, with a view to their extraction.

Indemnities. Mention was made a year ago of the agreement with the Goveror (Yuan Shih-k'ai) through T'ang Tao-t'ai, to pay the foreign indemnities in full, and 35 % of those of the Chinese Christians. For many months almost the entire horizon was filled with these claims and their settlement, to the exclusion of everything else. The principal Mission claims were in the counties of En Hsien, and Hsia Chin. An error in reckoning the former was rectified by inserting the amount in the claims passed by the Legation Commissioners. It was undoubtedly a right and a just demand that the Government should recompense those who had been so grievously injured by official misdoing. Yet the aftermath was full of bitterness and of evil. It was often difficult to decide on the justice of the estimates, and where they had been properly made out, the reduction to about one third was a fruitful source of cavil for the whole year. Certainly no one would wish to have the experiment repeated. A whole family, the head of which was a Christian, was killed at Sun Nu Sun in 1900, under circumstances of especial barbarity. An absent son returned in time to take the matter up, & the adjustment of this case has made more trouble than that of all the others combined. Without our being able entirely to prevent it, the good name of the church was sullied by the proceedings taken in one of the yamens, a vast amount of bad feeling stirred up, considerable actual injustice, and extor-

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tion. A complete knowledge of the history of this single case would throw more light on Chinese ways than all the books ever written. It is not surprising that one of our English Baptist neighbors, Rev. F. B. Harmon, who had on his hands more than 150 such cases in which the officials would do nothing, and in which the Christians would not suffer that nothing should be done, had to leave China, a remedy which often occurred to us as an excellent specific. In another murder case in Cheng Pao T'un, belonging to the Lin Ch'ing field, there was somewhat similar trouble. But in the end the matter was adjusted on a full and satisfactory basis. Another trying case was that of the Ch'ih Family, in a village in the county of Hsia Chin, who had lost more than any other, and were for years exiles from home with no means of support for themselves, or an old mother nearly or quite 80 years of age. The Hsia Chin Magistrate talked well and did nothing, in accordance with the Book of Rites. Repeated interviews and all the pressure we could bring to bear availed nothing. The case was then reported to Mr. Conger, U. S. Minister, with the details in Chinese. He saw the Foreign Office, and the Foreign Office saw Chou Fu, the incoming Gov. Even in advance of his arrival a Deputy came, and then preliminary skirmishing began, which soon brought a local Hsia Chin Scholar from the Magistrate who, it appeared, had long thirsted for our acquaintance. The case could be adjusted. It should be. It was. Even now the Confucian College was prepared to buy all the land of the Ch'ih Family at a valuation. That valuation soon proved to be the same as the one which we had ourselves made. The pay amounting to 2,600 strings of cash, equivalent to more than $1730.00 (Mexican) was made in yamen treasury notes, paid in the best cash, on demand. The leading culprits gave bail for future good behavior, and the thing was done. From this time the relations between ourselves and this young Manchu, never before in office, became unprecedentedly intimate. He wrote flowery epistles in the month of August, & sent moon-cakes. He sent messengers with tins of tropical fruits never before heard of. We had a tender interview in October. And although he was removed from his post in the spring on various charges, his regard did not stop but overflowed in presents, and in requests for letters to the Gov., to the Peking Foreign Office, and even to Dr. Peck. If ever he gets a place again our church is to be 'his church', for he has said it, and our interests his interests. His successor is equally plausible, but less effusive. On a recent visit, he saw us to the door, and then remarked to the bystanders that they must beware of following foreigners, yet as the Emperor was also afraid of them, he could do no less than see them to the outer gate!

In a Kao T'ang village an old Christian woman and her half-witted son were basely poisoned by cakes containing copperas. This was in Oct., and as it happened, just before the Magistrate was removed.

... their cooperation. This will not be done as soon as

In accordance with well settled precedents he did nothing in particular, because he was just leaving; and in conformity with equally well established usages his successor did nothing because the crime did not happen when he was in office. The case is still pendent, but it is doubtful whether the culprits will be punished, although they are known, since they have escaped, and may easily remain at a distance. The woman who was thus done to death was on the whole the very best Christian woman in the county, and, until she tried to get her indemnity, never had an enemy. In the Wu Ch'iao district, across the Chih-li line, the man who cheated the church-members out of their indemnity and who was accused by maps to the Magistrate, was in prison for more than a year and a half, and says that he was beaten 7000 blows. A request presented to the Tientsin Tao-t'ai procured his release in the winter, but there are others perhaps only less guilty who have so far escaped. We have as yet been unable to go there as we should, owing to lack of men, and the constant pressure elsewhere. A brother of two former helpers, one in Shansi (Liu Ch'eng-lung) went thither and got hold of the indemnity for the family and kept it in his own hands, and would not pay any of his elder brother's debts, of which the amount was unknown and apparently unknowable. Both this man and his wife seemed to be possessed by a devil of avarice and evil, and it was only after a law-suit that they came to their senses, but they have no connection with the church, and will certainly be dropped. The elder brother mentioned, whose name was Liu Yün-lung, died of cholera, leaving no assets. A member in the Wu Ch'eng county was falsely accused, and for some months locked up in jail on a murder charge, and but for the efforts from this head-quarters would never have come out alive. These are samples of the difficulties always on hand in assorted lots. In the report of last year an account was given of a series of meetings lasting five weeks, to which the whole constituency was invited by relays, with a view to repentance and full acknowledgement of their sin in recanting, and in other ways. About two hundred men and many women made confessions, more or less full, yet so many were not reached that it seemed best to postpone the communion for many months longer. In some of the out-stations similar meetings were held, where confessions were likewise made. Gradually the main facts in every case came to be known, which was at first impossible. It was then practicable to make a list of those who needed fuller confessions as a condition of restoration. It was mentioned last year that the only complete list of church-members corrected to date was lost. The preparation of a new one ought to have been completed within the year, but unexpected obstacles arose. Just as the foreign missionary and the native pastor were about to start on a tour of meetings, the fatal cholera broke out, and

everything else was suspended till it had passed. It is a strange fact that the two first victims were the two wives of our ordained Pastors(one of whom,Mr.Wu,had resigned his office but a short time before).One of these, Mrs.Chia,was undoubtedly the best specimen of a Chinese Christian woman, daughter,wife,mother,pastor's wife,and neighbor that we have ever seen in our church. It seemed that we could not let her go,and to the very last we hoped against hope that she would rally.She was the only one who died on our premises,excepting a rash soldier whose injudicious diet killed him. The Chia family was distracted without her who had long been more than half its head.

The Pastor felt that he must marry his older son to the school-girl to whom he had been long engaged,and this event took place in connection with a memorial service to Mrs. Chia held in our chapel-a unique combination of a funeral and a wedding. The Pastor himself not many months later was put on the track of a second wife whom he married in a very short time,to our disappointment,and to his delight, when he found how well she turned out. A similar surprise awaited us in the case of the other pastor who was left with six children,and who was not likely to find any one but an elderly and impecunious widow willing to take the helm of his overloaded craft.Yet within a few months,he too,against our advice not to be in haste,discovered an unmarried young woman of good family and good disposition who was willing to share his lot,and who seems to be a great success. In each case the children are fond of their new mothers,and the mothers of the children,although the new recruits have not as yet signified a wish to unite with the church,as they probably will in time. In the year 1902 there seem to have been 35 deaths among our baptized flock,and many more of probationers,the greatest mortality being in the cholera time.Yet the entire immunity of most of our members,even in villages where the death-rate was high,was so remarkable as to attract the attention of outsiders.

The Quarterly General Meetings which have always been a feature of this Station,were resumed at the Easter Sunday of 1902,and with the exception of the autumn of that year have been regularly held since.At the conclusion of that for July,there was a special invitation to all the Pastors, Helpers,Teachers,Colporteurs,and other leaders to attend a series of meetings particularly for them,and lasting for six days.Toward the close opportunity was given for a full expression of their inner thoughts,and many confessions were made which would not otherwise have been drawn out.It was a time of mutual benefit,which it would be desirable not to limit to a single occasion. At the Easter Meeting this year the church was as filled as it ever is,and the representation from many counties was large.

It was not until July that we began to allow any one to be baptized,although probationers had been received earlier-

The total baptized in 1902 was 21; thus far in 1903, 30; in all, 51. The number of probationers received in 1902 was 22; in 1903 to date, 65, total 87.

At the Easter Meeting this year it was thought best to modify the previous method of receiving on probation, by dividing the applicants into two classes, those considered suitable for taking the covenant, and those not as yet so qualified, to be called Registered Applicants ('kua hao'). In addition to those mentioned above as received on probation, there were at the last General Meeting 28 of the latter class. Twelve children have also been baptized. Pastor Chia has been active through the year, except when the calamities in his family for a time benumbed him. He has visited more widely than any one else, and has been in demand in several places at once.

One of our helpers, Mr. Huan T'ing-jung, died during the winter at P'ang Chuang, having been ill for many months. He was not a man of much force, but he had been useful in some capacities, and will be missed. Two of our very best men are the former medical helpers, in regard to whose theological education the Station some years differed, with the result that the Cong. Association voted to ask them to attend the three years' course in the Seminary, which they had just completed when the Boxer troubles broke out. Mr. Wang Shu-t'ien has travelled widely, and everywhere with acceptance, holding station classes for men in different centers, and conducting evangelistic services with great benefit to the church. He is modest, spiritual, and a real student of the bible. Mr. Li Ch'un-hua, who, at the last report was engaged in supporting himself by practicing medicine in Hsia Chin, met with a serious accident in being thrown from a donkey, and ruptured a small blood-vessel so that his vision was greatly impaired. Under the kind care of Dr. Smith of the London Mission, he greatly improved in health, but during his absence the two most promising of his three children were taken away within a few days of each other, leaving his wife greatly bereaved. These events made on him a profound impression, and he renewed his consecration to the Lord in a new way. Soon after his return he was taken into employ again, and was sent to Hsia Chin, where he was later joined by his wife, and still ~~later by her mother~~ had now left a widow and homeless. To the Hsia Chin outstation this family has been a very great blessing, and from being a constant anxiety, it has become one of our most promising centers. The aid given ~~work of~~ by ~~of~~ each of these helpers in connection with the Woman's Station Classes will doubtless be mentioned in the Report of that work. During the winter a station class for men was held in P'ang Chuang, lasting for a month. The difference between that winter and the previous one was very great, for there was now no convenient Indemnity money to draw on. The attendance was therefore limited in numbers. Other classes were, however, held by Pastor Chia.

in Kao T'ang, where there was a phenomenally large attendance; by Mr. Wang at Hsia Chin and at Ch'ih P'ing, where the results were most beneficial; and by Mr. Wu at Nan Hsiao T'un, with a moderate number only. Other classes on a small scale were attempted in other places, but not always with success, owing to the universal desire to have them held during the few weeks of maximum liesure, when it is difficult to secure enough teachers. The requirement that each one shall provide his own food, makes it difficult for the poorer members to attend, while there is a small allowance made for the cost of fuel and lights, which in Kao T'ang was paid out of the local church funds. During the year Mr. Ma Wen-ying of Kao T'ang was taken into the service of the Mission once more, and the same would have been the case with Mr. Lu Kuo-shun had he not been chosen for teacher of the K'an Fen school for this year. Mr. Ho Tien-yin, whose case was presented in the last report, no doubt fully expected to be reinstated upon admission of his fault, but this could not be. He remained in an apparently friendly position until the Ho Chia T'un chapel came to rebuilt, when he became entangled in a web of serious sins, in spite of great efforts to make misuse of money difficult or impossible. He tyrannized over the local church, and hood-winked Mr. Lu, who had been asked to go there expressly to prevent trouble, with the result that there was a large deficit, and the work only partly done. This misappropriation of funds was in part of money sent for the erection of a stable, and for replacing the old compound walls; the house which we formerly had at that place we did not intend to rebuild. At a later period Mr. Ho confessed his wrong, and promised amendment, after which he was again seized by the devil and acted like a madman for several days, terrorizing every one. As a result of a visit to the Womens' Class in Hsia Chin, and afterward another at his home, Mr. Ho and his wife both confessed their great and grievious wrong, and tried to make amends. He is at present doing something in volunteer work outside, and begins by acknowledging his own great sins, which gives him an audience and attention. We have had no other case like his in our extended and varied experience, and we trust that the Lord will keep him from again stumbling and make him a chosen vessel, and quite independent of foreign funds. Mr. Liu Yü-chang, a former helper, was asked to assist in keeping the accounts at P'ang Chuang during ~~the year~~ 1902, but owing to domestic difficulties at the end of the year he withdrew.

At the time of the last two General Meetings, the local Congregational Association (I Shih Hui) has been again convened to do the business which had accumulated, and of which there are ever fresh supplies. The over-hauling of the church lists was one of the chief items, but as already mentioned, it was impracticable to complete the work, especially as the continued absence of the ladies hindered their cooperation. This will now be done as soon as

soon as practicable. During the past year we have reopened several of the former chapels, closed since Boxer times; one in Chiu Ch'eng, a large market town to the west, formerly the district city; the present city, En Hsien; Ch'ih P'ing a city 170 li to the south on the great road; and we have after great difficulties obtained a new place in Kao T'ang city, in a favorable location, the immediate effect of which was a large increase in attendance of a far better class of hearers and inquirers than ever before. The former tenant refused to move, but was ejected by the Magistrate as he never paid any rent. This attracted general attention, and brought us into notice. The Chiu Ch'eng premises are the same formerly occupied, but at a reduced rent and with less room. The house in En Hsien was taken in pawn for us, and given to the church by one of the men whose suit against Boxers had been prospered. The Hsia Chin premises have been with extreme privacy offered to us for purchase, but it is uncertain whether we shall get them, or could do so. They are uncommonly large and very convenient, but most of the buildings are old, yet the best ones are expensive and in good condition. We have tried at intervals to get a place in Te Chou city, which is quite anti-foreign still, but the only outcome has been to have 'grass-deeds' of premises rated at many thousand taels sent to us, which we always return by the same messenger. This city is to be the site of a large Arsenal to take the place of those formerly at Tientsin, and it will be an important station on the Tientsin-Chinkiang railway of the future. We ought to have been there many years ago. We have also failed to get a lodgment in the city of P'ing Yuan, only 12 miles east of us, but the failures in each case have been handsomely matched by the lack of funds to pay for the places if we had them, as well as the lack of men to station there. Six of the chapels at the out-stations, which were destroyed in 1900 were entirely rebuilt during the year, namely at K'an Fen, where the present structure is much more than twice the size of the former one; at Nan Hsiao T'un, where it is likewise greatly superior to what they had before; at Mao Wang Chuang; at Kuan Chuang, which was built in an ambitious way with painful financial results; at Ho Chia T'un, likewise greatly enlarged; and at Yuan Chuang, where there never had been a chapel. At Li Lu Chuang an additional place was bought across the road from the former one, which is used as a school-house, a considerable fund being invested to help pay the teacher's salary. A house was also bought at the small village of Ke Chuang, which is unique in the fact that out of less than 20 families, all but a few are connected with the church; yet this has not prevented serious quarrels, now we trust settled. The old house at Number Seven (Ti Ch'i) on the Canal, where our work first began in 1867, has also been taken down and rebuilt, with some dissensions on the part of the handful of members. Yet it is hoped that a new era has begun in this hitherto dead region, as we

have a long list of inquirers from a village in the immediate vicinity,many of whom have been received as such,and give promise of persistence. A colporteur has been with them ever since the Chinese New Year in Jan.,and many have been learning to read. In this particular region there is a question of boundary to be adjusted between our station and that of the London Mission in Hsiao Chang,a days' journey to the west,which concerns also the large market-town of Cheng Chia K'ou. This matter has been awaiting the return of the senior missionary Mr.Rees,and will be readily settled,as indeed it was several years ago in a general Association of four stations,the recorded results of which were apparently lost in the Boxer troubles. Another village in which a considerable interest has been manifested is in our county of Hu Hsien,and this we are likewise trying to follow up by special work there.

One of our carpenters working here years ago came from a village in the Fei Ch'eng county(where Mr. Brooks was killed in 19oo),but it is on this side of the Yellow River,and would naturally fall to our care. We sent a colporteur there in 1899,but he was nearly mobbed,and we did not have the opportunity to go again until indemnity questions necessitated a visit. On this occasion ,strange to say,there was much more readiness to hear,and we have now been asked to send men there,on doing which there was much cordiality expressed. It is more than 7o miles south-east from our headquarters,and is our most remote outpost in that direction,although our field extends even farther to the north-west. The out-station of Chang Ssu Ma in Shen Chou,lost eleven of its little circle by massacre in 19oo,and there are but a handful left. Under the stress of circumstances it has not been possible to do for them what ought to be done,but the Pastor(Chia)whose former home it was, held funerals for the dead,and adjusted all the indemnities in the early part of last year. After his wife died he visited the place once in the autumn,and again this spring in company with Miss Gertrude Wyckoff,who remained for about ten days teaching and comforting the women. The two scholars who expected to enter the school at our Station went instead to Pao Ting Fu which is about equally distant,but more accessible. The chapel at this center has not been rebuilt for the reason that last year the lawless and ruinous Hu T'o River made an incursion to within a few hundred rods of the town,and if this continued the place would be uninhabitable. It is said now to have swung away to its old channel near An P'ing,and the reconstruction may be soon begun. The Academy at this Station has been in full operation during the past two years,but the lower classes are somewhat disorganised by the irregularities of three years ago,and the smallness of their numbers. Eight students were graduated last July with credit to themselves and to their teachers,and went to T'ung Chou in the autumn. The same number will complete their course this July. During the early spring more

than a dozen new pupils were admitted, some of whom were much younger and less instructed than our rules require. But the lack of out-station schools in which they could fit themselves made this a temporary necessity. The present number of scholars is 35, of whom four are day-scholars. The three teachers, assisted to some extent by a former pupil at T'ung Chou, now teaching the Drs. Tucker, are the same as heretofore, and they are rather hard worked just at present, owing to the miscellaneous material sent them. The quality of the instruction appears to be good, and the examinations are all that one could desire. There is very little quarrelling among the scholars, and no difficulty in maintaining discipline. A branch of the Y.M.C.A. has been recently revived, and an attempt is to be made to do some outside work at other villages on Sundays, which is a great desideratum. It is to be regretted that there has been no deep stirring in the heart life of the pupils, as at some of the out-stations among the church members, although several pupils have united with the church. The Tientsin agent of the Singer Sewing Machine kindly presented to the Boys' School as well as to that of the Girls, an excellent machine, for the purpose of encouraging the acquirement of its use. Unto this we have not as yet attained, but there is no doubt that it might, under proper supervision and rules, be made a useful addition to their other knowledge. It is to be hoped that Dr. Francis Tucker may find time to drill the boys in proper military style, thus affording a much needed exercise, and stimulating to greater alertness of body and of mind. A beginning has been made this year in supplying the great lack of village schools. The one in Li Lu Chuang was renewed, another teacher being chosen, Mr. Ma coming to P'ang Chuang. In K'an Fen there was a school begun during the last three months of the year under Mr. Lu, mentioned above, who is the best teacher of these schools in our circle. In another small village there was a school begun last year and continued this year, in which there is a little handful of small boys, and several little girls, daughters of Pastor Wu, who lives in a village near by. The experiment seems to be a success, and has been partially imitated at Mao Wang Chuang, where among several boys of the Wang family there is also one little girl. These are the first experiments in co-education of which we have had experience. At Nan Hsiao T'un, a particularly poor and forlorn hamlet, it seemed very desirable to start a school, and help was promised to the extent of half the trifling salary of the teacher, who takes the Sunday services, and is generally a bond of peace. After many misadventures a similar school was begun at Ho Chia T'un, also with a little private help, and later another at Hsia Chin city, under the same conditions. This makes three schools privately assisted to a total of not more than 60 strings of cash, equivalent to less than $16. gold,

with the prospect that by another year this sum may be reduced. The last school was begun late in the spring at Kuan Chuang, after many debates, and is in part supported by the income of about 120 strings of cash given as a contribution by the Ch'in Family mentioned above, whose land was reclaimed for them by us, and a gift was meant to show their gratitude. Thus three of the village schools have a greater or less endowment, and this is apparently the only way in which they can be sure of an income enough to keep them in operation. The total number of scholars in these eight schools-a number it may be remarked quite as large as we have ever before had in any one year-is 70, and although the quality of the instruction this first year is not all very high, it marks a definite transition to have the schools reopened. There would have been still another in Kao T'ang city had we got into the chapel there a little sooner. The sales of books seem to be few and of little importance, yet at the end of the year they foot up to more than an hundred strings of cash, or over $28. gold. As some of this represents text-books sold to impecunious scholars in our schools at one third cost, it requires a good deal of financing to realize large profits! Reference was made last year to the need of a weekly periodical for Christians, to take the place of the former Shantung "Times". This has been partly at least met by a Soochow paper called the T'ung Wen Pao, of which ten copies are taken. Sixteen copies of the Review of the Times are subscribed for, but it is a singular fact that all but one are for non-Christians, three of them for neighboring District Magistrates. The refusal to sell books, or to subscribe for periodicals on credit, has cast a gloom over the zeal of many who were former patrons, and who toward the end of a year were apt to send word that they did not care to take it this year-thank you! It has seemed difficult to obtain correct statistics of the amounts which have been contributed during the year, and the accounts are involved with the sums reported a year ago for rebuilding chapels. There is a strong tendency to be generous to the local church in a small way, but to neglect the general contribution, which has never been so low. It was hard to press the matter when there was nothing on hand to eat, and when the indemnities came in it took all that could be spared, or perhaps ought to have been spared, to rebuild. On this account the fund for the support of the Native Pastor formerly raised by the local church is at a low ebb, and the salary has been privately met.

A teacher has been appointed to go the rounds of all the churches at the autumn harvest time to try to stir up the members to give pledges on a more adequate scale than before, but we shall not at once get back even to the place which we occupied in 1899. The cost of living is distinctly enhanced, while incomes are not perceptibly increased, and employment is not to be had, either at home, or at the north. The number of people aided because of

their belonging to the 'submerged tenth' was much less than in the time covered by the preceding report, but it is still considerable. One of the unending problems is how wisely to give help without doing more harm than good. Persistent efforts have been made to encourage the members to assist in gartuitous work for others, but with only partial success. All the current runs the other way. Our most efficient 'Deacon' who was long engaged either as a colporteur, or in some nominal capacity, while really performing general functions mostly for the Christians, alternating with superintendance of building, was told sixteen months ago that his services were valued, but that in future they could not be paid for, and that he ought to consider himself called to give them freely. This he has since done for more than half the time, and all the time when there happens to be an emergency, and it is to be hoped that this example will be followed. In Kao T'ang city there was a demand for a chapel-keeper, which was refused on the plea of lack of funds, as well of a disposition to have the 'Old Church' pay for the care of their chapel. After weeks of anxious rumination on the subject, finding the missionary inflexible, four church-members offered their services in rotation as assistants, and a fifth agreed to live on the place at his own expense. With a moderate extension of this kind of advance, self-support would seem less hopeless than it generally does under present conditions.

Mention should be made of what was once called a 'Christian Endeavor Society' begun many years ago, and for which contributions have been regularly taken ever since. Its funds are large and always growing. To the criticism that it was not actively 'Christian', and was making no 'endeavor' of any kind, the only reply was to change the name. It is virtually a Chinese Society for accumulating capital for ostensible use in some way when there is 'enough' of it. It was begun at the suggestion of a former pupil, who became a teacher in the T'ung Chou College, and who seemed to be ambitious to have the church do something on its own account. When the funds got too large to be handled safely, land was bought, and worked on shares. A considerable sum of money came in from other stations on terms not quite clear to outsiders, and then more land was bought, and so on until now. Nothing whatever has been done with the funds, or so far as we know is planned. Without appearing to make suggestions, efforts have been made to get some active life into the society in objective work, but in vain. As the contributions all flow into this bottomless pocket, those for the church are diverted. Many of the members do not know what it is for, but have an idea that it is for the general work. As it now stands this Society is distinctly useless and an obstruction to any form of self-support, which it was professedly formed to further. It is a delicate thing to interfere with, but something ought to be

done by way of inquiry on the part of those stations which contributed to the fund, as to the use which is now made of it. This might bring matters to a focus. The more recent years have been characterised by a far more frequent intercourse with officials than previously, and the communications from them are constant. In March and April a brief tour was made through six counties, including two in the Lin Ch'ing area, and occasion was taken to call at five yamens. The Magistrates all appeared friendly, one at least with a hollow show, but not venturing on any overt act of discourtesy. All the others were cordial, and apparently glad to talk freely. It is desirable to cultivate such relations that we may be able at any time to gain access to them after they have previously come to know us. In this connection it is pleasant to be able to mention that for the first time in all the years which our station has been occupied, we now have a competent writer and teacher, a Lin Sheng Graduate whom we have known for many years, and who joined the church some years ago. With his help literary work can now be done which, strange to say, has hitherto been impracticable for the lack of the right editor and supervisor. The military guard stationed on the premises before we came, was dismissed all but a mere handful, about 16 men in all, who still remain, and serve as escort when needed. They also perform other functions elsewhere. They are no trouble, and are no expense to us, latterly refusing ever presents at feasts, owing to a new and rigid rule of their superior at Te Chou. We have never seen better soldiers nor had more agreeable guards. Many of them, under the care of a colporteur specially assigned to teach them, have learned to read, and some wished to join the church, but were discouraged by their commander. The tower of the chapel, long unsightly and dangerous on account of the decay of its wooden pillars, has been replaced by a brick one which is at once good-looking and strong. We have put up a good sized building outside the front gate to be leased as a food-shop, &c, to serve at General Meetings, and for the Hospital patients. It has been highly inconvenient to have the yard over-run with traffic, and the new arrangement can not fail to be a great improvement. The price of silver has materially fallen within recent years, and the disturbances of trade have made it increasingly difficult to get good rates for silver, all the more as we are near no large markets. Under these circumstances Mr. Chapin (without whose assistance the Station accounts could never have been managed at all) has arranged to bring cash in bulk from Lin Ch'ing at a fixed rate for the year; thus operating as a mutual benefit. A sort of cashier is employed to make payments by checks, as in a bank, and the odious work of handling Chinese "filthy lucre" is thus reduced to a minimum. By the latest action of the Prudential Committee P'ang Chuang and Lin Ch'ing are

to be treated as one compound station, but the territory of either one is probably equal to 6,000 square miles, and perhaps as large as the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined, with a probable population of between two millions and three millions apiece. All that is necessary to insure steady and perhaps rapid growth all over the field, is first such a degree of political quiet as shall prevent the minds of the people from being constantly distracted with anxiety or fear as to the next turn of events, and second such an effective force as to make some impression on the opportunities by improving and extending them. It is the opinion of the Station that a wise economy will reserve as much as practicable of the time and strength of the new physicians for an adequate study and mastery of the language, before they are overwhelmed with calls which can not be refused. This has been the theory, indeed, ever since they came, but only imperfectly realized. They have each had treatments to the extent of five per diem, of those whom it has been difficult or impossible wholly to refuse, or in a little less than five and a half months, a total of I5oo. There has never before been so much sickness among the school-girls, and never so many serious cases. The dispensary and hospital have been in operation all the year, although the head dispenser, Mr. Chiang, who had been indefatigable & fearless when cholera was all about, took a much needed vacation in the autumn. His record of treatments is 8,[illegible] and three hundred and fifty hospital patients besides. The difficulty of collecting money from the patients continues great, and it is practically unmanageable except by a foreigner, yet the small receipts have come to more than Ioo strings of cash, but much of this is simply drugs sold at cost. Mention has been already made of individual regions which offer larger openings than before. A Mohammedan Moolah (Ah-hung) has attended our services at Kao T'ang, has bought a bible, and is willing to pray, but not to eat, with us. Another Mohammedan from Te Chou has brought his son and nephew for several Sundays, with a desire, as he says, to join us. It is little to say that by far the larger part of the missionary work of this Station for the year past, has been done by the ladies. We are glad to hear somewhat more favorable reports from the beloved physician now at home, for whom so many are praying and waiting. But in any case his return will not meet the need. It is now 23 years since the station was opened, and no preaching recruit has yet been sent, although continuously asked, for about I8 years. A new family ought to be on hand now, and it may be that one has been already found. In any case we will thank the Lord for what He certainly will give in the fullness of time.

On behalf of the Station,

Arthur H. Smith.

Report for Womans Work Pang Chuang .May 1902-1903.

The year just closed has been marked by various experiences which have brought new lessons to us the leaders of this flock, as well as to those committed to our care. At the beginning of the mission year, cholera appeared and made its ravages in our midst, and although but comparatively few fell victim to its prey, the loss which did come came very near indeed. Among those who were stricken down, were the wives of our two native pastors. Mrs. Chia had endeared her-self to young and old alike, and her death was a sad affliction to all. The history of her life in her home and in the little church which she shepherded for nearly twenty years, proves that her work has been a "work of faith, a labor of love, and patience of hope in the Lord Jesus Christ." She is now with Him in glory, but still lives with us here. Only a few weeks before a former school-girl was taken from our midst to the heavenly home: again at the close of the year, a member of the girl's school, after ten days illness was called from earth to heaven, through death to life. At the present time another girl's life is just hanging in the balance. Thus sickness and death have been around us, but in it all we have learned to say with Paul, "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ", and physical death and the life immortal have made the Easter season of 1903 full of glad tender joy. It is with thankful hearts we acknowledge God's preserving care for us His servants.

PERSONEL. The working force of this station consists of Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Chapin, and the Misses Wyckoff: to this number has been added Dr. Emma Booth Tucker, who though occupied with the study of the language, has entered so fully into every form of work that we see how much help and inspiration she must give to it all in the future. She has given the school-girls four most interesting lectures on missionary work in Hawaii and Japan. The day our two doctors arrived, was a happy one for P'ang Chuang. The day following was reception day. First the helpers, then the women of the church-then the men and later the boys and girls of the schools were invited in relays to meet the friends at Mrs. Smith's home. The doctors said a few earnest words to each company which were fraught with deep love for the Saviour and His work. This loving touch of hearts which were to be together in the future day after day, was a beautiful beginning for their life among us.

LINES OF WORK. Mrs. Smith and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff have had charge of touring, station class work and village visiting. Mrs. Chapin has assisted in morning prayers and the Sun. prayer-meeting for women, while Miss Grace Wyckoff still has care of the girl's boarding school and general responsibility for those who come and go, when the other ladies are absent from the station.

station classea.
Soon after Mission meeting, a two months class was held for women selected from the different out-stations. women attended of whom have helped in the winter classes. It was during this class that the cholera raged, and the pastor's wife died. The question as to the advisability of continuing the class was raised, but no one seemed uneasy, and the calm and quiet which ws manifested led us all to go on with the work, in spite of the anxiety and sorrow. His grace was sufficient. Later a self supporting class was held, and seventeen gathered together, remaining three weeks for instruction. During the same time five young women who hoped to give their timeduring the winter to teaching received special instruction for the same.
Formerly the winter classes have been held in Pang Chuang, and such as were able to leave home received help. This year a new plan has been tried namely that of holding such classes in the out-stations, hoping not only to reach more of the women, belong--ing--but that the church as a whole might also be awakened to new life. These results have been more than real. Mrs. Smith a d Miss Gertrude Wyckoff have been in-de-fatigable in their efforts, class following class in close succession, with hardly time for breathing. This has taken them awaynearly half the year; as a result the regular village work and the work in Pang Chuang h s suffered not a little.
The division of places for cl ss work was determined by lot, andthe outcome seemed ordered of God. Mrs. Smith's clases were held in the larger out stations, in some of which there had been much of open wrong and secret evil, which had not been righted since th etrouble in 1900. God's Spirit wonderfully blessed her efforts and those of Helpers Wang and Li.
The churches in HsiaChin, KaoT'ang, and Ho Chia T'un experienced revivals such as have not b en known before. Much prayer and fasting brought about deep and earnest confession of sin.
The character of the work varied ccording to the peculiar conditions of each place. In one of our most interesting stations, one which is comparatively free from envy strife and dissension, nearly Fifty women and girls met at the New Year season to read and study. came from four of the near villages, the rest from the village itself. The three weeks school was started by one of the ladies, and afterwardfor the most of the time left in charge of the four young women helpers. They did the teaching of characters, gave daily Bible lessons, to the class and also to the children, and had prayer meetings and helpful talks for the duller and more ignorant women. This class being held at the time of the Chinese New Year many outsiders came and listened with a good deal of interest. The new chapel was a bee-hive indeed: twoteachers inone room teaching the more advanced Christian women, and one the children; two in an inner r omhelping the old and more stupid women, and some one re dy to talk to inquiresr in the middle room.

During this holiday season we know of at least 125 women and girls, who were reading nd studying daily, an improvment certainly over card-playing, and the usual manner of spending their time.
The general scheme for these clases was a noon me l for the pupils from near villages, and board for those fromfartherplaces, the expense being charged to WomansWork. Thirteen such classes have been held, 350 women have been taught, 83 villages represented by this number. Seventeen women have assisted in teching. The help which these have rendered is a cause for gratitude to God, in th t He permits us to see some results from the effos of these longyers years of teaching.
In four out-stations a woman's weekly prayer-meeting has been started. In Li Lu Chuang a girl of twenty is the leder. In Liu WAngChu ng two bright young daughters-in law. The mother-in-law said to me the day they went to

their mothers home, just as the one school girl also was to leave for Pang Chuang" next week there will be no one to lead us, and only two or three of us, but we must not give up our meeting ". This from a woman who has been guilty of the most terrible outbursts of temper in the past, but who now through the power of God's Spirit, gives evidence of a new heart and life.

This winter a young helper Mr. Li, was stationed at HsiChin, and much to our great joy, his wife was able to go with him, to be a guide and help for the womenthere. We first her as little LeiKo, and she was one of a small group of girls, whom Miss Porter taughtwhen first coming to PangChuang. She was married twelve years ago, and has during that time added little by little to to her knowledge of the Truth, so that that now she is well able to fill the place she now must fill. (In the Spring A great sorrow came to them in the loss of their second little boy and a baby girl. Both were lovely children and much loved by their parents. The testimony they gave to God's comfort at this time was most sweet and assuring. It has been good for them to be afflicted. The revival at HsiaChin brought a new rich spiritual experience to them and their desire for the church is most earnest. The two agreed to fast one or two meals each Sunday and give the money to the church. A young woman sent in a request for prayer that she and her husband might be like Mr. Li and his wife. In one other station we have a helper with his wife, and family, whose quiet in-fluence and Christian homes must tell for God and His Truth. There are ten other places which ought to have such help, but the laborers are few, then too the great desire on the part of the missionary, that the native church should be self-supporting, makes it difficult to decide how many ought thus to be put in the field, when it means Board money. We are sure the largest most complete work for the church must be done through the educated man, who has an intelligent Christian woman for his wife, a help-meet in Christin work as well as in other ways.

Tours.

Aside from the tours made in connection with the classes, sixteen others have been made. The one to LinCh'ing will be noticed in the Report for Woman's work for that station. The last of April a ten days visit was made to Chang Ssu Mu, the former home of Pastor Chia. His invalid daughter since her mother's death has had a great longing to go back to the old home, and bear some word of testimony to those who loved her mother, as the comfort wherewith she had been comforted by the "God of all comfort". The Lord graciously gave her the desire of her heart, and tho not strong she went and returned in peace and safety. It is four years since this place has been visited by a lady, and the church members the Shepherdess

a warm and loving greeti g.Eleven members from this little circle were killed or died as a result of the Boxer trouble.The dozen women who remain are most earnest and showed in many wayst thatthe had no thought of giving up their trust in God.Two women showed to an unusual degree,a hungering and thirsting after the Truth,asking about this verse ,which in turn suggested anotherna so on.Just before the Boxer trouble we were much interested in a Chang family.The mother attended Sunday service,and the other members of the family did not oppose her.Alas,three were killed ,a few months later ,and two died from fright later.We felt anxious about them, so it was a great joy at this time to find them the surviving members still warm hearted and earnest.The people of the village were very cordial ,and expressed a hope that the chapel would soon be rebuilt.(The story of of the death of the Pstors Pastor's old mother of eighty-four was a touching one.She was hidden by her daughter in an impromptu cellar.The night before her death the dauhgter asked " Mother dont you want a light?ne-sh No ,she replied,it is light a ll about me".This out-station is the only one where the chapel has not been rebuilt.May God give the m the desire of their hearts- a chapel which shall stand as a monument to the prayers and labors of the sainted Mrs.Chia.

Village work.

The question how best to systematize and carry forward village work,is one we feel we have not touched asryet.As in former years the nearer villages have been quite regularly visited by either the ladies or by the Christian women,the farther ones being reched by occasiona l tours.The circles in these places is still composed of Christians nd but few outsiders come to meeting.Many re afraid to tke a stand,some are Gospel hardened,and alas wemust confess with sorrow tht we and the Christians have not been faithful in lifting up Christ and Him crucified.Weare too hurried in making these visits:duties press, e hve a- have half a day or a day's time according to the distance of the place,to go and come,hear lessons,hold a meeting,and talk to inquirers.Pray tht we may know better how to plan for this line of work and that this year may see results which we have not seen before.The efforts made for PangChuang have been on behalf of the boys under Mrs. Smiths direction.These boys are specially laid on her heart as a burden,because they were once her daughter Marie's loving care. boys hace readmore or less regularly during the year,and had a Sunday meeting.The number of girls from the village has never been what it was before the Boxer trouble.About twenty rea at the NewYer season

for fifteen days, and about the same number come on Sunday. A weekly reading class is held in the village for a few heathen girls, whose parents are not willing to let them come Sunday. Shu Kuei a former school girl leads them. This class is on what is known as the back street. On the front street is another interesting group of seven Christian Children, who are reading eagerly, they are taught by one of the young women in the family. One of these little girls ws so stupid three months ago that we quite despaired of her learning anything. Suddenly the child took a start, and has now read three of the little books through. Kindness shown to the sick by the Drs. and others has influenced one or two families to attend Sabbath services. We trust another yer we may report larger opportunities and larger results.

Hospital. Since the arrival of the new Drs. the attendance at the Hospital has been larger than formerly. Mrs. Ma the matron is sixty-eight years old, and with less of physical strength she has at times seemed weary in well-doing, and herself admits that the opportunities for teaching and personal work have not been seized as eagerly as they ought to have been. The statistics for this year have not been kept as in the past year, which perhaps shows a slackness in ourselves as well as in the matron. The sweet consecration of our two Drs. is we are sure to be greatly blessed to those who come under the influence of their tender care and love. Very soon after their arrival the hearts so full of love to Christ, were echoing in a strange tongue to a strange people "Jesus loves us."

Boarding School.

The girls school has at the present time thirty-seven pupils, of whom thirty-one are boarders, the rest day scholars. Since the Boxer trouble the the requirement that scholars unbind their feet to enter has not been adhered to, and the desire to help some "nice girls" has conquered so that there are five girls in school with bound feet. They would like to take off the bandges, but circumstances at home hinder at the present time. As there are others waiting to enter school the former rule will doubtless be followed in the Fall. Five of our girls have been in the Bridgman School this year. The death of Pastor Chia's wife made it necessary for one of the most promising girls to be married. Her sister and two other scholars have had lung trouble, and are not well enough to be in school. This with the recent death of one makes us a loss of five. The disappointment to these der girls is very great, but the loving Father has poured His own comfort into their hearts, and is working out His sweet will concerning them. We ask prayers for for them that life may be spared, for they seem to

girls of so much promise. These removal of these older firls has laid a sense of responsibility upon those of the next lower classes, which is r rapidly developing them into earnest Christian students. They plan for their own Christian Endeavor meetings and are growing spiritually. In indirect ways we hear of their quiet efforts in their homes during vacation. Two who were formerly in school but are now married, were among our helpers for Woman's Work, and two more who live in the yard assist in teaching the lower classes in school. Thus again we are reaping the harvest from our own seed-sowing." He that goeth forth and wepeth bearing precious seed shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him".

April fifteenth, Easter Sunday, a large number of women as well as men gathered for the quarterly meeting. Over eighty women from out-side villages were present: eight were received by profession and sixteen on probation. A three days after meeting had been planned, at which time the subjects of Foot-binding, Contributions, and Customs to be observed by Christians in making betrothals, conducting weddings and funerals, were to be presented. These meetings were not held finally, but the time was given to special meetings. God's Spirit was in our midst, and many confessions of sin were made, many also giving expression to a new purpose and determination to live more consistent Christian lives.

As we think of that which God has done through our weak efforts, we rejoice: as we see the many places where we have failed, we mourn, and wonder how God could use us at all.

From this review of the work, we trust the need for another lady may be urgently felt, and we ask most ernestly that as soon as may be, the Board send us another worker to be preparing to take up the work that we may at least hold our own. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

In behalf of the Station

Grace Wyckoff.

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REPORT OF THE P'ANG CHUANG STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30th 1904.

We have to record another year which has been filled with evidences of the blessing of the Lord. Immediately after his return to Shantung, subsequent to the Mission Meeting of last year, Mr. Chapin was notified by telegram of the serious illness of Mrs. Chapin, which necessitated his immediate departure for Pei Tai Ho, where he spent the rest of the summer, during which time, we are glad to say, Mrs. Chapin was restored to comparative health.

We are grateful that there has been little or no interruption of the work of the Station on account of illness. The Drs. Tucker were moved to spend some months at the sea-side with a view to that rigorous seclusion so desirable for students of Chinese in the early stages of their progress, with the result that for a part of the time they merely exchanged one set of patients for another; but they were enabled to return at the end of October much refreshed for their arduous duties. The Misses Wyckoff enjoyed a much needed and richly deserved vacation during the month of August and a part of September, returning only to plunge into still greater labors than before. The Chinese Pastor of the Church at large, Mr. Chia, has within the past two years greatly improved in health, being able to work during the entire year, with an absence at Pei Tai Ho to attend a Conference held there. The staff of Helpers is probably smaller than at any time since the Station was opened, comprising only Mr. Wu Yü-hsing, (who resigned his pastorate), Mr. Li Ch'ao-tu stationed at Chiu Ch'eng; Mr. Li Ch'un-hua, at Hsia Chin city; Mr. Ma Wen-ying in Kao T'ang; and Mr. Wang Shu-t'ien, who has recently had a recurrence of serious trouble with his lungs and is at present unable to do any work. Besides these, there are three colporteurs, and two keepers of city chapels who are able to give material assistance. Mr. Lu Kuo-shun would have been invited to help us again, but the out-station of K'an Fen, where he has been an exceptionally successful head of a school, made so urgent a plea for his retention that it was temporarily granted. Practically self-supporting station-classes for men have been held by Pastor Chia, by Mr. Wu, by Mr. Wang, and one by Mr. Lu at New Years time, at six out-stations. The central class at P'ang Chuang, was the least successful of all, and like all the others, suffered greatly from the inability or the unwillingness of the attendants to come at the beginning and remain until the close. At the beginning of spring two men came from Lin Ch'ing and made a long stay, and were taught separately, others being too busy to come. A weeks' Conference of all the P'ang Chuang, and all the Lin Ch'ing helpers (but one) was held early in July, at which there were four exercises daily, one being a discussion of important and pressing problems relating to our work, the result proving very helpful all around, especially in cultivating a mutual acquaintance with men and fields, for which

ially in cultivating a mutual acquaintance with men and fields,for which there had never been previous opportunity. General meetings attended by members from all over our wide field,are held on the Sunday following Christmas,on Easter Sunday,and early in July when the Academy and Girls' School close.The attendance has this year been larger than ever,so that hereafter we may be compelled either to restrict it,or possibly to hold two meetings on successive Sundays.The past year has been distinguished by a great and an unexpected development of interest in a part of our field heretofore the least productive of all,the sub-prefecture of Te Chou where the work in Shantung originally began.The new life suddenly appeared early in 1903,and without assignable cause.A colporteur was at once sent thither,and has remained in the region ever since.Since Jan. of that year six persons from the limited district west of the Grand Canal have been baptized,60 have been received on probation,and 77 by registration(a plan adopted in April 1903)among the rest two families from No. Seven,where the first Shantung members were received nearly forty years ago. Even the long lifeless village of Chang Kuan Ssu,8 li from P'ang Chuang,has now several probationers,but others,such as K'u Shui P'u,Shih Chia T'ang,and Chou Ch'Uan Chuang,which were once centers,have now but few members left,and rarely add new ones. The opening of the work just mentioned near the Canal adjacent to the provincial boundary,has brought about some disagreeable complications.The London Mission,which some years ago opened an out-station in the city of Ku Ch'eng,only 30 li from us,has now members in some of the villages where we have long been working,and in addition to this unfortunate duplication,the Roman Catholics have crowded in.The boundaries between our Mission and that of the London Mission were entirely adjusted several years ago,but the agreement of that time has been allowed to fall into 'innocuous desuetude' and must now be readjusted. In order to prevent the growing annoyances from misunderstandings with the Romanists,we have during the past year come into personal relations with the Spanish Priest living at Shih Erh Li Chuang,in the Wu Ch'eng county,by visits on the part of Mr.Chapin,as well as Pastor Chia,and Mr. Wu,the result being courteous treatment and an apparently sincere desire to forefend future troubles.It is,however,certain,that many of these difficulties are wholly due to the initiative of their yamen lawyers,and the ill will of native priests,without the knowledge of foreigners at all.We have found it easier,also,to deal with the Lazarists in Shantung,than with the Jesuits in Chihli.

The most important event of the year has been the successful opening of a new work in the principal suburb of the city of Te Chou(the south)an important city forty li to the north,the site of the new Pei Yang Arsenal,a station on the impending Tientsin-Chinkiang railway,as well as a potential junction connecting with the Lu-Han route,and the new line thence into Shansi.

si. The purchase of an eligible site on the main street, and at a phenomenally cheap price, was accomplished through the good offices of a Mohammedan convert, mentioned in last year's report, without whose aid it would probably have proved impracticable. Some of the local gentry would like to have made us trouble, but the Magistrate (no friend of ours) referred the matter to the Foreign Office at Chi Nan Fu about the time when the new Treaty between the U.S. and China was signed at Shanghai, expressly authorizing the purchase of premises of this sort. The deeds were stamped, and not the smallest inconvenience was experienced at any stage of the proceedings.

The old street-front was at once taken down and rebuilt, with suitable rooms for a gate-keeper, &c. Through the kindness of Mr. Chapin we have used Lin Ch'ing funds to build a large inner chapel, have put the old houses in better shape, and erected new ones in a rear court to accommodate a work for women. All this is just completed, in what appears to be an economical and a satisfactory way. Dr. Tucker's semi-monthly clinics on each occasion attract some scores, and the Sunday attendance has several times been in excess of Ioo. Te Chou is the natural center of a wide region, the great highways from the south passing through it, one to Tientsin, and the other to Peking. Parts of six counties are within easy reach. As a result of this opening we expect great and immediate enlargement on every side. In the early part of last year a chapel was rented in the city of Ch'ih P'ing, I7o li to the south, but it is on the wrong side of the street, small, dark, and damp, yet at present nothing better offers. Station-classes have been held there at great inconvenience, and indeed at risk to health. A small but serviceable chapel has just been rented in the city of Wu Ch'eng, on the Canal, where we ought to have been established long ago. We have as yet no helper to station there, but hope for one who is returning to his home after being many years with the Canadian Pres. Mission. In the city of P'ing Yuan, only 4o li to the east, we still have no chapel, mainly owing to an unfortunate attempt to secure one some years ago, when the owner was sent to the yamen for his temerity. Having no man to put there, and no funds for the rental, we have been obliged to let the matter drop for the present. The new premises at Te Chou are cared for by a man of evangelistic temper who is paid a very moderate sum, and those at Hsia Chin by another of the same sort, who receives even less, while the venerable incumbent at Kao T'ang gets no more than the cost of his food. But even this is in excess of a still older man at the En Hsien chapel who never receives any pay whatever, but upon special occasions comes 3o li to "borrow" a trifle from the Foreign Shepherd! An opening 235 li to the south of us in the county of Fei Ch'eng ought either to be entered more fully, or else turned over to the Anglican Mission which is much nearer, but on the other side of the Yellow River.

Owing to the steady pressure of other work it has been impracticable to do anything for the distant out-station of Chang Ssu Ma in Shen Chou, tho' Pastor Chia has just paid them a too brief visit. The natural connections of this district are with Pao Ting Fu, and not at all with Shantung, from which it is separated by the county of Wu I, now worked by the London Mission. Pastor Chia has again married a Shantung wife, his oldest son has married a Shantung girl, while the second son is betrothed to another. The family has no desire to return to Chihli, and no expectation of doing so.

Under these corcumstances it seems best to transfer the field to others better equipped to care for it-perhaps the Pao Ting Fu Station, or failing that, the London Mission at Hsiao Chang, only 70 li distant, and having work close at hand. During the past year use has been made of a magic lantern in many different regions, to the delight of admiring thousands.

Aside from more or less serious annoyances from Roman Catholics, in some parts of the field there have been cases of genuine persecution of Christians as such. In a flagrant instance mentioned in last year's report, an old lady and her half-witted son were both poisoned by copperas. Though the suspected relative was repeatedly examined, and even totured, no confession was secured, because we were unwilling to press the case on Chinese lines, regardless of positive evidence. Two attacks upon Christians have been made in Hsia Chin county, the parties being at present locked up in the yamen, not to be released without ample security. A man in the Te Chou sub-prefecture received by registration at the last Easter meeting, was not long afterward beaten to death with great violence by his younger brother, the old and imbecile father testifying that he had himself ordered it done. The opium-smoking Official, who cordially dislikes Christianity, has done nothing whatever about it. A limit of five days was set for him to inquire into the matter and arrest the murderer, failing which the case is to be appealed. Only 50 li from our home there has lately been a revival of Boxer practices in the county of Hsia Chin, under the name of the 'Great Buddha Sect'. The attention of the Lin Ch'ing Magistrate was called to this by Mr. Chapin, and the Hsia Chin Magistrate was ordered to look into it. He visited the village and made several arrests, half the men escaping before the yamen was reached. Upon examination the men stoutly averred that they had authority 'from above', but they were beaten and locked up, and somewhat later men who came to offer bail for them were treated in the same way. The Magistrate recognizes the danger of allowing trouble of this sort to make headway. In this connection it should be mentioned that a few hundred li to the south of our field the whole country seems to be rising against the imposition of heavier taxes than heretofore. Unless the authorities at the provincial capital make some concessions there will soon be a wide-spread rebellion on their hands, the results of which no one can foresee.

The Manchu Magistrate of Hsia Chin, who treated us with feigned politeness a year ago, appears to have decided that it is better to be with us than against us, and has been in several ways quite friendly. At the suggestion of the local preacher, he subscribed the sum of fifty taels to the church, the first instance of the sort in our experience. The Wu Ch'iao official, on the other hand, when asked to perform a simple act of justice, refused even a return card, and sent an insulting message. In the month of April Mr. and Mrs. Smith made a rapid tour through the counties of P'ing Yuan, Kao T'ang, Ch'ih P'ing, Tung Ch'ang, Ch'ing P'ing, Lin Ch'ing, Ch'ing Ho, and Hsia Chin, visiting nine out-stations, five of them cities, three in the Lin Ch'ing field, which everywhere shows the immediate need of a large and an immediate reinforcement of foreign workers. The fields are white to the harvest, but the laborers, alas! are few. The station should be at once opened and thoroughly manned-as well as 'womaned'. During 1903 the additions to the church by baptism were 70; on probation, 165; by registration, 119. In the first four months of this year 42 have been baptized; 79 received on probation, and 93 by registration. The latter plan was adopted at the Easter meeting more than a year ago, and has proved a most serviceable way of connecting with us inquirers who are not sufficiently advanced for 'probation'.

There were among the full members 13 deaths last year, ~~a number~~ much less than in the previous year, which was marked by the cholera. The number of out-station village schools which was 8 last year, has been increased by one, two having been added, and one discontinued, the total roll of scholars being about 90. Two schools are held in the chapels at Kao T'ang and Hsia Chin-the others in villages. It is difficult to find suitable teachers, but year by year there seems to be a slight improvement. The best is Mr. Lu Kuo-shun, a former helper, who is now at K'an Fen, and whom we hope to re-employ next year. He has 20 pupils. One of the smaller schools is co-educational, with four little boys and three wee girls, the latter all children of Wu Mu Shih. The recent visit of Mr. Kung Ch'un-fang to all these schools, can scarcely fail to be stimulating, but it is too soon to predicate definite results. In connection with the crude efforts of the Chinese Government to establish intermediate and primary schools, using as a source of income the lands of unofficial temples, it may be mentioned that several propositions have been made to <u>us</u> to take over such land, its income to be used to support one of our schools. It is not likely that this will be done, though the local Magistrate in a recent call said that it is feasible.

The Academy has been in session during the year as usual, with an average attendance of between 30 and 35 pupils, under the same corps of teachers as formerly. Rumors against the character and the good name of the Principal led to the postponement of the spring opening until Easter, by which time we were thoroughly satisfied that the basis was mere gossip. A class of 7

ll be ready for College in the autumn, all but one of them giving good omise of usefulness. A general epidemic of scarlet-fever was threaten- in April, but prompt and rigidly enforced isolation checked it. Dr. Tuck- has introduced a tennis court, but there is a sad tendency on the part of e balls to disappear. The buildings have been materially enlarged or the accommodation of students from Lin Ch'ing, two rooms being added as ormitories, and a like space to the school-room, and a small bath-house has een also provided. In response to a general clamor for this form of ntellectual aliment, Miss Grace Wyckoff has taught English twice a week in he evening, to scholars, teachers, and some outsiders. It would be in every ay an advantage if a member of the missionary force had time to devote to aily instruction, and this would be welcomed by the Chinese teachers, but t present it is out of the question. The Academy Y.M.C.A. has been somewhat improved, but has not done any considerable amount of work. A recent visit from Mr. & Mrs. Hinman, representing the United Society of Christian Endeavor, though not generally known in advance, served to attract attention to the utility of this line of activity which we hope may at no distant day be extended widely. The temper of the school has been excellent, discipline has been easily maintained, and during the year 8 of the pupils on their own motion have been baptized, and 8 others received on probation. The return of the students who left the T'ung Chou College last Dec., which occurred early in March (one having arrived earlier) made much less of a sensation than we had feared. For the most part they have received but scant sympathy from their own family friends, whose instincts of what is due from pupils to instructors are indefinitely stronger than that of the young men themselves, who have drifted into a position that to say the least is neither Confucian nor Christian. At a meeting of the Station held early in Ma all the 6 P'ang Chuang students were present, and had full opportunity to state their case from their own point of view. They were calm and externally reasonable, but we all felt that they showed no indication of any conviction of having been essentially at fault. The book sales for the year have not been large, consisting largely of scriptures and hymn-books to Christians, and text-books to scholars at a heavy discount. A large supply of books from the Diffusion Society purchased in 1901, remain dead stock not a copy being anywhere sold, or if sold it is almost certain to be returned. The subscription to newspapers never large since the Boxer troubles, is now likely to be reduced nearly to zero on account of the exorbitant postal charges. Toward the end of Sept. the postal Inspector at Chi Nan Fu established a brach post-office in our yard, which is on the direct line from Te Chou to Lin Ch'ing, the mails having for some time been delivered by the passing couriers without expense or trouble to us. The sum of six strings of cash was allowed to the post-master each month, by the

postal department, as well as a discount of one half on all purchases of stamps up to $10.00 per month. The mails arrived each way nine times a month, and the office work was performed by Mr. Ma Shih-liang, who was likewise station cashier and accountant. Unfortunately he committed a grave immorality and had to be discharged, his place being again taken by Mr. Liu Yü-chang, who had been in it a year before as accountant. According to present arrangements there is a daily mail, from the south one day, and from the north the next, which enables us to know for certain every other day that the war is still going on. The contributions of the church as a whole have within the year perceptibly increased, but they are still relatively small and straggling, and have never reached even the point attained before the Boxer troubles. We are constantly agitating the subject, and a few have promised a tenth of their income, or other definite proportions, one such person contributing during the past year 39 strings of cash as a tithe. The cost of living is gradually rising with no corresponding increase of income, so that the helpers themselves feel constantly submerged, and it is difficult for them to set a worthy example of liberality in giving, though one or two of them try to do so. To secure the automatic collection of even our modest contributions without the visit of a committee to urge payments, has thus far been beyond our powers, though we are trying to work toward it. Our constituency are almost invariably poor, while the number of well-to-do people is much less than in the counties of Chihli to the west. The small military guard of our compound, whose excellent behavior was referred to in last year's report, were regularly taught as they had liesure to learn. For a long time there appeared to be little or no result, but at the end of almost two year's stay, some of them desired to join the church on probation, and when a short time later they were ordered north, they begged to be baptized, which took place on the last Sunday of the Chinese year. Out of a squad of about 13, seven were baptized, and 3 received on probation, one of whom was the Tsung Yeh in command, who at first showed no interest, but later learned to read. One of the men was a Mohammedan from Chi Nan Fu, who, upon his return to his home for a visit, was beaten on the cheeks, and spit on by his ecclesiastical superiors, as a suggestion of their displeasure at his lapse into heresy. He has since gone to join the British regiment at Wei Hai Wei, the Major of which paid us a special visit during the last year.

The provincial troops who have taken the vacant place as guards, are taught in the same manner as their predecessors, and are gradually becoming interested in Christian books, some of them knowing how to read. An effort has been made to go carefully through the church roll that it may represent actual conditions. This has proved a phenomenally slow process, and is even yet not quite completed. In spite of many depressing facts and some unfruitful fields it is impossible to doubt that as a result of much patient, unwearied seed-sowing

seed-sowing through the past year,there has been great internal as well as external progress all along the line. The Station is greatly indebted to Mr.Chapin for general supervision of the semi-annual accounts,and especially for the initiation and development of the plan mentioned last year,by which the nuisance of selling silver is totally abolished,a contract being made with a large and responsible firm in Lin Ch'ing for the delivery of a fixed sum in cash every month,in return for silver advances,at a rate far more favorable than that of the local market.The ~~cash~~ delivery is always ~~sent~~ on time,& all complaints of short cash and small cash have disappeared. During the more than six months since their return from the north the Drs.Tucker have to so large a degree taken charge of the dispensary and hospital,that a separate report of that important branch of the work would seem appropriate;but faling that a few paragraphs must be devoted to the subject. It was decided before the Christmas Meeting to give notice that after the middle of the first Chinese moon each out-door patient would be required to pay I5 pieces of cash for a ticket entitling him to one treatment,but hospital patients are treated as long as they remain after making a single payment,being expected,however,to make a contribution to the funds of the hospital. During the three months before the Chinese the number of dispensary patients was 26o7(I62o men,and 987 women),while the daily average number of hospital in-patients (I2 men and 6 women)was I8,the total contributions for that period being 6o strings of cash. For a like period after the New Year when tickets were sold,there was actually a slight increase in attendance,the total being 2683(the proportion of men and women nearly unchanged),while the average daily number of hospital patients almost doubled,rising from I8 to 35,the contributions amounting to 4o strings of cash. Free tickets are sometimes given to the very poor,and always to the scholars in each of the schools,who constitute four fifths of those receiving them.The income from the sale of tickets for three months,has been double that of the contributions,or 8o strings of cash.On the whole the feasibility of the ticket plan seems reasonably assured,an incidental and highly desirable effect being to shut out a great number of calls for trifling ailments,which from the village of P'ang Chuang have been especially annoying. Teaching and book-selling have been conducted in the hospital and dispensary by two amateur evangelists who have been carefully trained also to do foreign washing,each giving but a part of his time to these different lines of activity,teaching patients and soldiers.The result has more than justified the experiment,for there has never been a time when there has been a greater interest in the many meetings held morning,afternoon,and in the evening,and in learning to read,the wards often bearing a striking resemblance to a Sunday School.At the Easter Meeting six patients were received on brobation,and one by registration.Long experience shows that no out-stations have a better root than those begun through the influence of med-

stations have a better root than those established through the influence of medical treatment. Dr. Tucker has interested himself in personally opening the hospital clinic every afternoon with a short religious service conducted by himself, or by one of the assistants, the patients all being invited to attend in the waiting-room at that time, by which means the indissoluble connection between the parts of "the double cure" is wisely emphasized. The nature of the surgical operations has ranged from the minor to the most serious. During the year a food-shop has been put up on our land outside the main gate of the compound, and the place has been leased by the Te Chou Mohammedan previously referred to, proving a great convenience both to patients and to attendants on the Quarterly Meetings. In addition to the strictly medical work Dr. Tucker has kindly taken a great amount of supervision of building, and other matters in the compound and at Te Chou, rendering himself an indispensable part of the Station. Dr. Emma has adapted herself to her environment with a rapidity and success truly remarkable, visiting several of the out-stations, and everywhere winning the hearts of the women. We have been greatly favored in a too brief visit from Miss Porter to the scene of her labors for so many fruitful years, just as she is leaving to rejoin the brother and sister beyond the sea, for whose return, in common with the whole Chinese church, we look and long with unabated ardor. It is now a little more than 24 years since the P'ang Chuang Station was opened, by the appointment of two ordained missionaries, their wives, and a single lady. During ten years of that time, by reason of ill health and furlough only one missionary has been on the ground, and no reinforcement by another ordained missionary has ever been made. We are therefore most thankful to learn of recent new appointments to the Mission, indicating the arrival of the long promised family in the autumn. There has certainly never been a time when the work was wider, more exigent, or more promising of large results.

On behalf of the Station,

Arthur H. Smith.

Report of P'ang Chuang Station 1903-4. Rec'd June 20. 1904

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ANNUAL REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK FOR P'ANG CHUANG ENDING MAY 190 288.

As in our individual lives, so in that which pertains to our station, we can look back upon this period of work and praise God for His goodness and mercy and all the way in which He has led us. We thank Him for the health of all, that no duties have had to be laid aside because of illness. After Mrs. Smith's return from Mission meet ing last year, the Misses Wyckoff took a rest and change, enjoying to the full a delightful month in Pei Tai Ho and returned well prepared for the duties of the Fall and Winter. Mrs. Smith and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff have been away for the greater part of six months touring and holding classes, cultivating as best they could the field already growing and ripening for the harvest. Mrs. Chapin in her home life, and in the woman's morning prayers a nd Sabbath prayer-meetings has relieved others of the s tation of many duties which would tax their time and strength. Dr. Emma Tucker while much engaged in her own work has been always present at general services, lending her aid in singing and taking as genuine interest in the Christians and the church, as though she had been among us for years. Miss Grace Wyckoff has been able to, carry on her school work in its time and to give other help in the village work at NewYears, and among the women in the court and with hospital patients. When we receive our new reinforcements, Mrs. Ellis, and as we trust another young lady, none of us will be idle, but only able to do some of the work which has had to be left undone.

OUR PARISH-Out-stations and Village work, Touring and Classes, Native workers and the Home field, P'ang Chuang.

With a member-ship of over 250 women in 90 or more villages, belonging to some 20 out-stations, we find a parish far greater than we can look after even when we leave Lin-Ching out of the question: but adding that field, of which Mrs. Smith on her first visit wrote, "Oh such a beautiful, great hungry, thirsty parish", we are simply ovre-whelmed because of our inability to carry on the supervision of so much work. We are making advance in the matter of native help, though it is far from what it should be, and we cannot always command the services of some better fitted than others to aid us. Owing to so much time spent in the out-stations, we have not been able to carry on the village work as systematically as formerly and nearer villages have been less frequently visited. 18 new villages have been visited either by the foreign or native workers during the year.

All of our class work partakes of the nature of itinerating: of visits to distant places, lasting two or three days, many have been made.

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We are sorry to say that on account of insufficient working force, Shen Chou, our most distant out-station has not been visited once this year. Of longer tours we would mention three, one by Miss Grace Wyckoff of 3 wks in which she went to 19 villages; one by Mrs. Smith of 18 days, accompanying her husband, and giving help in 9 villages, one also by Miss Gertrude Wyckoff in the LinChing Field in which 14 villages were visited. On one of the shorter tours, Dr. Emma Tucker went with Miss Wyckoff and was most gladly welcomed by the women of 5 villages. She gave assistance in leading the meetings, telling the women how the love of Christ impelled her coming to China and of her earnest desire to have them pray for the medical work in its chief aim, not only the healing of bodies but the salvation of souls. Though this was her first experience in such work, the attention of the women was proof of her good command of the language. In these very brief visits as she ministered to the sick, she caught a glimpse of the possibilities of medical touring and its large opportunities. While Mrs. Smith was in the North, she spent 7 days with Miss Patterson visiting Tientsin out-stations, going to Hu Chia Ying and 6 other places: the women were so wistful and longed for a station class in the Fall, which of course could not be given them, owing to Miss Paterson's illness and enforced return home. Mrs. Smith said "It sets ones heart on fire with longing just to remember the work that is possible and sighing to get itself done in that friendly country region." In Oct. another short visit was made by her to the Lao Fa district full of help to the Christians. ~~After her return from Mission meeting in July,~~

STATION CLASSES. After Mrs. Smith's return from Mission meeting in July, while the Misses Wyckoff were absent, a training class was conducted in P'ang Chuang: it was a large and difficult one of 37 days length. 37 women attended, 28 of whom were leaders in villages or teachers in classes. Dr. Smith gave a daily lesson to the brighter pupils and Ho Tien Yin was most efficient and helpful in teaching characters, reviewing the women on the same by tzu hao erh. The women read in different parts of the Old and New Testaments. Including this class in P'ang Chuang and those in the out-stations, 18 have been held, of about 20 days length, 3 by native teachers, and the others with native help, the one in charge dividing her time as possible, between two classes or doing village work at the same time. In these, 270 women in about 80 villages have received instruction, this not including from 50 to 75 who, not able to read as regular pupils, gained not a little from bits of time used. In Mrs. Smith's classes, many important lessons were given to the church both men and women concerning practical duties, besetting sins, and customs to be changed. The following

incidents show the results from such teaching, and other help given.
In one class, 2 possible law-suits were settled after earnest prayer, without going to see the official: in one of these an old blind woman had due her 310 catties of grain, the produce of her land, which her nephew an opium taker, refused to give her: at settlement of the case, he brought it all and the head-men of the village are to be responsible for her receiving it each year. In another 18 promised to give up tobacco: 19 signed the betrothal pledge not to marry children under 20 years, not to betroth before 19, nor to go in debt for weddings. In all, 42 out of deep poverty promised to give the tenth to the Lord's work, and a good many women were glad to consider the matter of unbinding their feet. An incident is mentioned of a dear old woman of 82 years in a heathen home who took down her kitchen god, and put up a calendar: she died soon after and the Christians got permission to go over and sing at the time of placing the body in the coffin: they sang "There is a Happy Land" and the heathen were much pleased. Women and young girls with many troubles more than they could bear were helped to bear them in the strength of Him who makes them strong. Naughty children with stubborn wills were dealt with and finally made to bend theirs to the teacher's. The discipline in the classes when Christians seemed to be struggling against the Spirit's influences, and almost in the enemies hands, taught the women many lessons not in their books, but from their lives, to be lived in the same. We started a new custom this year, requiring of boarders either 500 cash (about 15 cents) or 10 catties of grain. (a catty is a pound and one third). In all some 300 catties were brought. Women from near places coming and returning the same day, brought their own cakes drinking with the class at noon. A few faithful women in one circle, preferred to eat in the school-room as the contrast between their black flour cakes and the yellow millet flour cakes of the class would be less noticeable: we were glad to see them so happy and eager to learn, and that the quality of their food did not make them ashamed so as to lose their school. A number of elderly women walked two or three miles daily to attend. On the part of many a real hungering and thirsting and love for the Truth was manifested much to the joy of the teachers. During these classes we see that the imperfections of the Christians are many and discouraging to those who are leaders, but we are sure there is growth in these lives and through these the church is to be made stronger, purer and better: this is what our class work is doing for the women. With the large number of men who this year have registered their names as inquirers, our one thought is how to reach their families.

Words cannot express the labor, heart-thought and physical weariness of the out-side life, but praise God, these are the light afflictions of a moment compared to the high privelige and joy of service and the opportunity to instill new and larger hope in zealous and earnest hearts, and to quicken life in those about to die.

NATIVE WORKERS:- Of these we have Mrs. Wang in the girl's school, who left the Bridgeman school 16 years ago. She has grown in Christian character and effectiveness in all work: her teaching in schools and Sunday-school and helpful influences on the women in the yard, together with the weekly prayer-meeting held in her home for them, --these are the quiet out-goings of a heart which loves God. During the Summer for six weeks she was dilligent in a campaign in the out-stations, urging the women to unbind their feet: she herself stood alone for two or three years, as the only representative of the reform. Mrs. Hu is now a paid Bible woman and gives her services in many forms of work: her long illness in the Fall, from which she was so wonderfully raised up, and spared to the work, was her first experience in serious sickness since she came to us: her patience and "sunny-heartedness as a sufferING patient was remarkable and sweet. This year, known as Mrs. Tu known as the Erh Sao", for whom so many prayers were asked and offered years ago in the begining of the work in Kao T'ang, has been employed as a Bible woman part of the year. She is the woman who for 7 or 8 years had held bitter revenge in her heart, towards her brother on account of his part in the suicidal death of her husband. The Gospel changed her hate to love and reconciled her at least outwardly to him. When she first received the Truth, 12 years ago, she was most zealous and being very quick to learn applied her-self dilligently to study giving up her false gods, evil-speaking and gambling. Alas, angered by some untoward circumstances, she threw away the good and went back to her old sins and the ways of the world: she became an inn-keeper and was lost to us many years, By the power of God's Spirit, and a fairly good understanding that for the giving up of her business, God would give her work to do, she forsook all, and this year has been trying to make up for wasted time and to prepare for God's work. Her good qualifications are many, but the unconscious faults and habits of the past are difficult to change and we leave her in more patient and powerful hands than ours to prepare her, molding her according to His will and purpose and making her effective and fruitful in every good work.

Aside from these three women, we have had the aid of six young women in class work, remumerating them for time given. Fifteen others have helped in teaching in one or more classes or in village work receiving their food only. In one of our villages, where for some years the men

have seemed to have little life, a wonderful revival of interest sprung up in the two or three homes and two Christian women spent 10 days in that place, being much pleased with the earnestness of the women: since then these very ordinary and rather poor women, four in number, have entered the church on probation and all desire to unbind their feet. Two other Christians received hearty welcome in one village remaining 10 days teaching and going to several villages near by: again two more spent some days in a new village helping inquirers and going to 5 adjacent villages: others have aided in similar work in other regions. In the Te Chou district 3 classes were held by Chinese women alone: these were not large but the few who studied were much helped and in one place, the helpers who were living in a wealthy man's home, were retained 20 days longer than the time set for their work, the family being unwilling to let them go. At the New Year a school of three weeks was given 20 little heathen girls in the village: they do not come very regularly on Sun. but did good work at that time: at the same liesure season, a study opportunity was also given a few Christian girls in the Christian homes in P'ang Chuang. The Chinese New Year day this year was on Tues. our regular prayer-meeting day and after a time for exchanging greetings and tea-drinking, we requested the chapelful of women and children to stay to the P.M. service. Mr. Smith after some very simple words of exhortation seemed moved to pronounce, as it were a woe, on these the representatives of our heathen P'ang Chuang, for their continued rejection of the Truth, and persistency in holding Buddhist masses, and before our very chapel doors beating gongs and beseeching their false gods for rain. Some said "is not this wa k'u jen mo" (Is not this berating us?) We prayed earnestly that God would arouse them and use His message.

GIRL'S SCHOOL:- Miss Grace Wyckoff found herself much more wearied than she realized after the experiences of last Spring, in caring for the sick and dying and at Chinese New Year seemed almost unable to cope with school duties, but an unexpected rest of a month this Spring gave back her strength and the work in the school has gone on much as usual. There has been some sickness and one pupil, a victim to Scarlet fever was removed to the school above: another, a child of 14, was ill from the same disease for over two months and we feared she too might go, but God was good and heard our prayers and used the kind doctors for her recovery. She was very patient and sweet in the latter part of her illness and seemed to have been taught of God that suffering was alright, since as she said "It is God's will". There have been a good many applicants for admission to the school

but few received this year, the number of boarders being 3o and day pupils 3. Hoping to make the dormitories more sanitary, and to run less risk of illness, satisfactory and convenient changes have been made in the building, enlarging the dining-room and kitchen, and adding sleeping room so that 4o can now be accommodated. The Christian character of our girls is noticeable in their daily lives and the endeavor for right-doing. In their homes we see and hear of influences exerted on mother or sisters and know they are an inspiration to better living to their home friends. The indifference of the heathen makes work difficult, and judging by our own efforts and the little impression we make on this class, we do not wonder that they seem to do little for them. We desire more growth, as they reach out for larger usefulness and help in their respective local churches. The aid of several in teaching in the New Year station classes was much appreciated. The Christian Endeavor meetings are held in two sections for the older and younger girls, the former caring for the latter: the visit of Mr. and Mrs Hinman certainly inspired them and their society, as they learned more of the object of C.E. and doubtless new methods in their society will stren strengthen it, making it more helpful to all. Five of our girls are in Pek Peking and we rejoice in each good report which comes from them and in the wonderful provision God has made for them to receive so abundantly of His good gifts. May their capacity to receive be much increased is our daily prayer. Shu Kuei a former school-girl, has had two recitations in the school and gives promise of making a useful assistant. Mrs. Chin the matron is faithful so far as she understands her work, but is less capable as a manager of details in school life than her predecessor.

HOSPITAL:-

Owing to the flagrant sins of the hospital matron's son, and because also of her increasing age and infirmity, it seemed best for our dear Mrs. Ma to leave the position she has had for over ten years. She came to us with only a beggar's out-fit and totally blind. Her joy, after the operation on her eye was completed, as she exclaimed to the Dr. "I can see you" was unspeakable: as she has grown these yers, we know that a larger joy in the knowledge, faith and love of her Saviour is the same: she has sown Gospel Truth seeds in thousands of hearts and considering the lack of supervision and guidance we gave her, she certainly was a faithful steward of the abundant grace of God to her. ~~She had her faults, and may have been tempted, but we know her heart was perfect with God in its desires and purposes.~~ We miss her from our court, from church services and Christian fell fellowship: our prayer is that God will still use her to His honor and the saving of souls in her old home.

Dr.Emma Tucker has kindly written a brief paragraph for this report about the hospital work which we quote below."Hithertoo, there never having been a woman physician resident at P'ang Chuang,the medical work for women might now be said to be in its infancy.The record of the last six months would seem to bear this out. When the physicians returned from their period of study and rest at Pei Tai Ho, in late Oct.they found a considerable number of important operative cases awaiting them,among them a number of women none of whom had minor ailments.Since it was needful to be cautious,no operations were undertaken unless there was more than half a chance for complete recovery:so the many major and minor operations have been attended by only one death and that from heart-failure.This interesting series of operative cases has continued to the present time. During the Chinese New Year holiday,the dispensary was remodeled,so that two rooms were made available for women,one to serve as a waiting-room,and the other as an examining room.The introduction since the New Year of paying a registration fee,equal to about one cent has served as it was hoped it would, to cut off insignificant minor ailments,while there has come to the hospital and dispensary,a steadily increasing number of women whose only relief lies in a woman physician.For the three months before the Chinese New Year,the total number of women,who came to the dispensry, was 987 with a daily average of six resident inpatients,while for the three months following the Chinese New Year,the total number of dispensary patients has been fully a thousand,and the inpatients have doubled in number.One serious-break of Scarlet fever and many minor ailments in the girl"s school,with the inevitable number of cases of sickness among the families of techers, helpers and servants resident in the compound,together with the distinctly hospital work,have altogether given a more decided turn toward medical affairs than was desired after only one year of language study." To this we would add only a word,that Dr.Emma's personal work with the inpatients in word and prayer has done much to impress on them that above all else, she desires they should know God,acknowledge His grace by receiving the Truth into their hearts,and obtain the hope of eternal life.We certainly need a lady for the evangelistic work in the hospital,to direct that of native assistants,and supply what they cannot do.Miss Grace Wyckoff ,in charge of the school ought not to be burdened with this additional work: The long absences of the other ladies in country work,makes their aid impossible,when it is most needed:the pressure of medical work makes the lady physician unable to take charge of it,as she would like.With this growing medical work,our need seems very great and full of opportunity.

~~REFORM~~:- The July Meeting
At ~~Easter~~ last year, two days meetings full of interest and profit were held for the women: the first day they seemed moved to make confession of sin and three such services were held: the second day the subjects of foot-binding and church contributions were discussed, and the foundation laid for tht which has followed. In the training class the leaders steadily resisted God's will for their feet for some time: later one led the way and since then many elderly women have followed. Mrs. Wang's visit to the out-stations and agitation of the subject in the classes have helped to bring about results for which we are most grateful: at the present time 43 women, including 5 married school girls, have unbound feet: among these are two families, one a mother and two girls and one a mother and three girls. A few incidents may show the spirit of those who have taken the step and the difficulties in doing so. One village has already been mentioned where the four women set out together to bear witness for the Lord. In another, where the church has been estblished many years, we hope the ten Christians will do the same: already four led the way: one of these, an old saint and mother in Israel, 84 years of age, who will do almost any thing for the church she has loved these 20 years, -was approached on the subject. At first she demurred, wondering what good could come from her unbinding her feet: she said "When I am gone and laid out in my burial clothes and people come to pay their last respects, as they see my large feet will they not laugh? Would it do to cover them up? Ah no, she said as she drew back, that would be the fear of man". Scripture was quoted to her, "Present your bodies a living sacrifice, Glorify God in your bodies which are His, Be not conformed to this world, and We ought to obey God rather than man". With these words she yielded, saying, "I will lead the way for them to follow, and none of must be false to our word." A woman very stupid, but sincere, said, after being at home a few weeks and going about in her new shoes, "I feel as if I had added 2 pounds to my Christian weight since I unbound my feet". At another place two women received their shoes very gratefully and the other women entered most heartily into the fun of watching the large footed women walking back and forth in the room, "like a man", free and naturally. One woman upon entering her home, 10 miles from P'ang Chuang, was reviled by the daughter who said, "Hence-forth you have no daughter, and I have no mother, the sooner you die the better." Another was very anxious to unbind her own and her daughters feet, but was opposed by her husband stedily: at last he yielded and she had her way. They walk free at last, but it is a thorny path, for her mother bid her never enter her doors again with such feet.

Of these 44 who now have thrown aside their foot bandages, the larger part, 32, have done so this year: they are scattered in 13 villages, most of which are from 15 to 30 miles from P'ang Chuang. We are glad our Country Parish has such a report to make and to take its part in this reform, bound to come in China, and already so in favor with such men as Yuan Shih K'ai and other leaders of reform. While this reform is far more difficult in the country than in the cities in the North, and women must suffer slander and reproach and ridicule who enter into it, never-the-less when the love for God and for His church in its efforts to change evil customs possess Christian women, fear of man, the great obstacle will be cast out and custom set aside.

GHURCH CONTRIBUTIONS: In each little out-station, there is a Sab. collection for local expenses of Sab. entertainment. Aside from this, each woman is supposed to have a contribution stick with her name on it and to give as she is able to the general work of the church. After the Boxer troubles, we were slow in reviving this method: this year, how-ever, though the contributions are not what we could wish, still progress has been made and by the end of Dec. 1903, 48,000 cash (nearly $16.00 gold, a small sum it seems) was handed in from 153 women. Through lessons and discussions on the subject, a few are beginning to learn that out of their poverty they can give more and a very few that from their abundance they ought to give far more liberally than they do. Promises for the tenth have already been mentioned. Many live in villages where there is no chapel, and have no general contribution: some such have decided to remember the Sab. day by putting aside at least one large cash every Sun. Others from the few cash gain in exchange of thread for raw cotton, desire to lay one or more cash as belonging to God. Four or five women, in a small place, handed in 1,100 cash, the amount collected at their mid-weekly prayer-meeting, at which each gives a little. One woman who was ordered eggs as an invalid's diet, ate one less a day and saved 200 cash for the Lord. Some little children in classes were rewarded for faithful work by a few pieces of money: a lesson was taught them and the women, by having them count 10 cash out and lay aside one as God's portion; they looked a little conscience stricken as they saw their pile so large and His so small. One child said "Don't give the small and broken and poor cash to the Lord. When we think of the poverty of these people and their hand-to-mouth way of living it seems as if they could not be expected to give much: again, when the littles are counted up one wonders how any can be content with 100 cash or less. May all these be stirred to give, to plan for God's portion, and to offer their gifts with-

not grudgingly or of necessity, for such offerings He loves & blesses.

In closing this report, we want to speak of our great hope that by the Fall, a young lady may be with us to enter the LinChing field: but what of our P'ang Chuang region and its growing need in the face of furloughs not far distant? What of the great opportunity in our hospital for evangelistic work among the heathen who come to our doors and dwell with-in our gates? At least three workers ought to be on the field at once, preparing to fill the need of P'ang Chuang and Lin Ch'ing, so that there may be no delay in gathering in the harvest in the years immediately before us.

We close another year of work for the Master. To quote the words of another, "He rejoices in His disciples at present, not for what they are, but because of the promise of ripe fruit in them. He can bear delay but He cannot bear failure". Working with Him none can fail, but should there be delay, let us ask for lasting patience, unshaken faith, and hope that never fails.

" Increase our faith that unto Thee
More fruit may still abound
That it may grow exceedingly
And to thy praise be found."

In behalf of the Station.
E. G. Wyckoff.

Statistics.

Married Ladies	1
Single "	2
Lady Physician (married)	1
Native Women assistants paid by year.	4
" " paid small sum in aid	6
" " Voluntary aid	15
Boarding School	1
Teacher of above	1
Pupils in school	33
New Villages visited	18
Women instructed in classes	270
Station Classes	18
Women church members.	246
Total number of women and girls under instruction	400 +

In closing this report, we want to speak of our great hope that by the fall, a young lady may be with us to enter the Linching field; but what of the P'ang Chuang region and its growing need in the face of furloughs not far distant? What of the great opportunity in our hospital for evangelistic work among the heathen who come to our doors and dwell within our gates? At least three workers ought to be on the field at once, preparing to fill the need of P'ang Chuang and Lin Ch'ing, so that there may be no delay in gathering in the harvest in the years immediately before us.

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That it may grow exceedingly
And to thy praise be found."

In behalf of the Station.
E. A. Boyd

Pang Chuang Station
Rec'd July 2/1904

Women's Work

Ladies 1
" physicians (married) 2
Bible women assistants paid by year 1
" paid small sum in aid 4
" Voluntary aid 6
Boarding School 15
Teacher of above 1
Girls in school 1
Villages visited 33
Women instructed in classes 98
Station Classes 270
Women church members 181
Total number of women and girls under instruction 246 400+

3.

REPORT OF THE P'ANG CHUANG STATION OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION

FOR THE YEAR 1904-'05.

The past year has been in some respects the most important in the history of the Station since it was opened five and twenty years ago. For the first time we have not merely the promise of a new preaching missionary, but two of them, just as when eighteen years since we hoped for one single lady, we had our blessing doubled. Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley Jr. arrived Nov.11th, under the escort of Rev.Charles Ewing, who remained a few days going on to Lin Ch'ing, and thence homeward via Shun Te Fu. A little less than two weeks later, Dr.& Mrs.Tucker, who had been spending some busy months in study and medical work at Kalgan, made a rapid trip up the Canal convoying Mr. & Mrs.Emery W.Ellis, who arrived at "the psychological (and physiological) moment", just before dinner on Thanksgiving Day. It need not be said that the preliminary services were filled with the joy of a long cherished hope at last fulfilled. Mr.Stanley as a child of the Mission rightly belongs to it, and there could be no more appropriate location for him than in a Station the origin of which was the result of his father's labors. Both he and Mrs. Stanley have taken hold of the language with energy, and in the case of the former the microbes of long buried Chinese phrases under appropriate "culture", are beginning to show great signs of activity and multiplying power. Mr.& Mrs.Ellis came to us fresh from the 'strenuous' life of Chicago, having thrown themselves into mission work with intense earnestness. Their varied experiences there, Mr.Ellis' Seminary training, and Mrs.Ellis' course in the Moody Bible Institute tend to give them an especial fitness for any form of practical Christian work. As the Lin Ch'ing Station had not been re-opened, and the Chapins were occupying one of the P'ang Chuang houses, some changes were made by which for the time being all could be reasonably comfortable, three families finding lodgment in the largest dwelling.

In view of the present and immediately future needs we are moving to ask the Womans Board of the Interior to put up a Ladies' House, for which the necessity will be increasingly apparent. With the coming of the new recruits (and we hope an additional single lady within a short time) the Station will be well equipped for work in its large but compactly situated field sharply delimited on all sides but one from all neighbors.

The staff of helpers has been increased since the Chinese New Year by the return of Mr.Lu Kuo-shun, who for two years has been a teacher in K'an Fen. He is stationed in Te Chou, his native county, and will be a source of augmenting strength to the increasing membership of that region. Three students from this Station will graduate from the T'ung Chou Theological Seminary this spring, from whom we may hope for important assistance at once.

The number of colporteurs is fluctuating, being at present four. One oth-

er on account of indiscretion and prevarication had to be summarily dropped. The work of the others has been as a rule excellent, and the results obvious to all.

We now have city chapels in six out of eight county seats within our field, P'ing Yuan, and Wu Ch'iao, being exceptions. But little actual work has been done in the newly acquired place in Wu Ch'eng, on the Canal, but this is to be remedied at once. The city is close to the headquarters of the Roman Catholics for this entire region, and requires great skill in the conduct of chapel preaching to avoid collisions which would elicit much heat but little light.

The London Mission at Hsiao Chang, to the west of us, called a meeting of the Interprovincial and interdenominational Association organized in P'ang Chuang In 1899 to settle policy and to delimit our fields, no meeting having since been practicable. Six stations of the two Missions were represented and a complete agreement on all the main points was reached, which ought to result in not only diminishing but in eliminating friction. The innate clannishness of the Chinese tends however to retard the efficiency of any arrangements of this kind, though they will eventually be accepted. As a consequence of this understanding we have now retired from all parts of the Ku Ch'eng county, except a limited area about the large market town of Cheng Chia K'ou, one of the most important centers of trade on the Canal, which is now, with a circle of about three miles to the west of it, within our bounds. Since this decision we have been negotiating for a chapel there, not yet definitely secured. It may be expected to become a nucleus like those in the walled cities. We hope when an adequate force is available to open a chapel in Sang Yuan, likewise on the Grand Canal, beyond which to the north the field is already occupied by others.

A village in the Fei Ch'eng county where we have long had an opening, but which is too remote for our occupation, has been turned over to the Anglican Mission having headquarters in that city, who will not enter our field at any other point.

The village of Chang Ssu Ma, in Shen Chou, cut off from its connection with us by the intervening London Mission work, has now been retransferrred at the request and with the consent of the members, to the Pao Ting Fu station. The chapel has not yet been rebuilt, but it is hoped that this may be arranged for during the year, as there is an ample indemnity.

It is the general testimony that there is a greater willingness to listen to preaching then before Boxerism began, but book sales are small, and there is much prejudice against "following foreigners", the outcome of a great variety of causes. Thousands recognize the indestructible character of the Christian Church, but fear its reproach, and prefer to wait developments rather than hastily to commit themselves.

In every Mis-

ion station in China,what are called "Cases" form a large item of current history,absorbing the time,taxing the patience,and exhausting the physical and the spiritual vitality of all who come in contact with them.High resolutions are often made to have nothing to do with any of them,but this is akin to determining to have nothing to do with the attraction of gravitation or the pressure of the atmosphere. A large majority of these matters have no connection direct or indirect with the interests of the church,and many which are thus related may well be let severely alone.But there are countless instances where without the slightest interference with the jurisdiction of any authority,explanations can be made,a word in season spoken, and a stream of countless ills which might end in ruin tosome one dried up at its source.When one may wisely employ these means and when they should be pretermitted requires great knowledge of Chinese affairs,and much skill in dealing with the people. It was mentioned in last year's report that we had on our hands two murder cases in which Christians were the victims.In one instance during the summer of 1902 a mother and her half-witted son were poisoned by copperas mixed with their food,another Christian just escaping with her life.This case has dragged on to the present time,under the obstructive patronage of two Magistrates,one of whom has lately had the coffins buried at his own expense,and considers the matter ended,no clew to the guilty man having been(officially)got. The other affair was more flagrant.A younger brother had his older brother killed in the yard of the former,the father assenting.The local Magistrate held an inquest which was little more than a farce,had the body buried,and the matter was officially ended.Why?Because the father(unwilling to lose the other son a penalty for killing the eldest)testified that he himself did the deed(a physical impossibility owing to his age and weakness)and that the murdered man was a bad character who ought to be killed! A letter to the Magistrate brought out this travesty on justice as a reply.An appeal to the Minister in Peking brought a letter from the Gov. of the province,and from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs,a visit from a special(and probably heavily bribed)Deputy,another mock inquiry,and now a long letter from the Bureau explicitly reaffirming all these patent falsehoods with grave detail,and affected honesty! A third case is in some respects even worse.Here a Christian living in a village where we had with great generosity and much appreciation from outsiders condoned a grievous wrong,was set on by some of his relatives at the explicit instigation of a Roman Catholic of some local influence,and brother of a teacher in their service.The victim was killed in the most barbarous manner,all the bones of both lower legs being comminuted,and in this terrible condition he was more than once dragged through

the street of his native town, no one daring to interfere! Two Magistrates ascertained all this at a formal inquest held in our city chapel, where the body had been brought. The Roman Catholic went to the yamen and declared his connection with the matter, expecting to secure the release of his tool and to suffer no inconvenience himself. To his surprise he was detained until all the murderers should be arrested. This has not yet taken place, and may never occur. Meantime the Roman Catholic Father of the region had been seen by Mr. Chapin, and our helpers, and agreed to let justice take its unhindered course, as per agreement of the previous year. But great pressure was brought to bear on him by his teachers &c, and he violated his promise, several times going to the yamen and violently demanding the release of his client. The Manchu Magistrate by two years' acquaintance, from sullen aversion had become our fast friend, and positively refused to release the man, asking us to write to the Gov. ordering him not to do it, which we did.

Endless correspondence with this official, with two Governors, with the Bureau of Foreign Affairs has ensued until the present time, when the Magistrate has been changed to a former post, and a wholly inexperienced man is taking his place. Our relations with the Roman Catholics in that county are strained, and no one knows what the end will be. It is, however, in this Hsia Chin county that we have within the past three years seen most growth and most hope. Mr. Li Ch'un-hua has been our best helper, and has endeared himself, in the midst of difficulties, to his flock, who would like to have him ordained. In consequence of the terror inspired by this murder, although a formal request has been received by the local Association from the Hsia Chin 'church', the matter is for the present laid aside, but to be again taken up we may trust ere long. It should be mentioned that this Magistrate made a present to the local church of fifty ounces of silver, in token of his appreciation of the absence of the customary law troubles. He is externally an almost Christian, and so are all his family, owing to repeated visits and instructions from one of the lady missionaries. The Te Chou Magistrate is outwardly most friendly, to the length of sending pheasants, oranges, and the like, and (like the rest) subscribing himself the "Stupid Younger Brother" of the humble missionary. As soon as the Te Chou chapel was completed the plan was adopted of making a call at every yamen in and out of the city, large & small, which had the effect of a presentation at Court in protecting us thereafter from authorized snubs. But the city people are shy, sly, and suspicious as ever, except when they want help. The medical work carried on twice each month at the chapel is a great aid in dissipating prejudice.

The three Great Meetings at Christmas, Easter, and early in July, are al-

ways crowded with attendants from many counties. To relieve the pressure we now hold smaller 'Large Meetings' at Hsia Chin, Kao T'ang, Te Chou, and Chiu Ch'eng, at which those who can not go so far can be examined and received to the church. During the past two years there has been a conference of the P'ang Chuang and Lin Ch'ing helpers after the summer meeting, lasting for a week. Two of the helpers, Mr. Li Ch'un-hua, and Mr. Wang Shu-t'ien, with a dispensary assistant, Ho Ch'i-ying, had the opportunity, much enjoyed, of attending the summer Conference at Pei Tai Ho. It is a matter of regret that the inevitable differences between church members themselves, and between them and outsiders are tending to become seriously complicated by one or both the parties joining or threatening to join the Roman Catholics, who do not appear averse to taking up any and every case no matter how unrighteous. This has been a constant danger for some years, but now it is becoming realized. The little outstation of Ke Chuang, once harmonious and prosperous, has been reduced to ruin by this means, ~~Nearly all the~~ Several families having left us, and new Catholic premises being occupied close by, in a hamlet of a few tens of families more than half of which were already Christianized. It is now a constant menace, often thinly veiled: 'If you do not right our case we will go to the Romanists who will'. It requires steady pressure, and strong confidence in general principles to make Chinese Christians perceive and feel that temporary gains may be real and permanent loss. It is a melancholy fact that one hears the repeated plaint: 'The members are all disaffected' — because the case of the stolen donkey, the bad bill for which somebody was unjustly beaten, the bit of land taken away from some one who said he had a "red deed", the lost "face" never recovered, had not been properly "put through". The ceaseless chatter of heathen neighbors, age long customs impelling to demand being set right with the world, when one has been attacked or injured, are more powerful motives than the cool prudence which warns one not to go to law "to gain a Cat and lose an Ox", or the Christian maxims of forbearance, and the principles enunciated by Paul in the 6th chapter of the Ist Epistle to the Corinthians. Nevertheless we go and shall go on our unfaltering way, sure that right principles will triumph in the end.

The number of those received to full membership during the year, was 8I; the number by covenant, I5I, and by registration (a preliminary first step) I77. Eight members have died and several have been dropped from the roll, making the present known total a little over 7oo. To keep track of this large flock of between one and two thousand, is in itself a tax on one's resources; while properly to teach, lead and train them is a work of immeasurable difficulty. Station classes for men have been held as in former

years, both in summer, winter and spring, at several outstations as well as at P'ang Chuang. Nothing is furnished but fuel and lights, but we are obliged to admit that while the cost is small, the results are far less than we hope for and desire. It is practically impossible to secure the attendance of the men whom it is best worth while to teach, without offering some inducements to a portion of them, and if the rule is pretermitted in one instance it makes confusion, for the Chinese worship precedents, especially those which are of a kind to provide food and lodging on easy terms. For some weeks a considerable company of men from various counties in Lin Ch'ing attended one of these classes, but the great distance prevented their return. It has seemed not merely prudent, but quite indispensable, that Pastor Chia should be allowed to give assistance in the great and destitute field of our sister station, which he has accordingly done on several occasions, and will continue to do in the future. During the early months of the year we also voted to send Mr. Wang Shu-t'ien to their help, whose evangelistic gifts can not fail to be of service in many places at a critical juncture. An earnest effort has been made to bring up the native contributions to a higher level, and not without success. There is a strong tendency among the outstations, as in small churches in America, to use whatever they can collect on themselves, sending nothing to the central fund. It is against this that we have to contend perpetually. A very great advance in the subscriptions of the Hsia Chin church not only encouraged themselves but likewise stimulated the Kao T'ang church, which probably trebled its previous total. The total result is an increase of ~~four or five~~ about six hundred per-cent, but we are far from satisfied, and wish to have the amount doubled, as it might easily be. The Academy has gone on its way quietly but without brilliant results. A class of seven graduated in July, six of whom went to the College at T'ung Chou, one being invited to teach a school in Lin Ch'ing. The next class will not finish until the summer of 1906. The experiment of sending Confucian scholars from the Lin Ch'ing field to pick up crumbs of Western Learning at our table, has not proved a success, and no one of the several who came now remains. When foreign supervision and instruction can be introduced into the school, as we hope may be the case in due time, the results will be manifest at once. Mr. Stanley has taken over the physical drill of the scholars since his arrival, to their great delight and obvious profit. The exhibition at the end of even two months of training showed that they had made surprising progress in regularity of motion, the reflex effect of which on their minds must be immediate and important. The present number of pupils is 31. Many others apply, but we are obliged to reject those who can not afford the moderate tuition. In one case where a lad of promise lost his father and would have had to leave school altogether, he was encouraged to give a bond, signed by all three of his teachers, that

he would eventually repay the amount due. Every effort to keep a sense of their responsibility for what they have received, before the minds of the students needs to be made, and even so we fear that they may forget it.

Of the six seniors of the College from this Station who left their classes at the end of 1903, five were more than willing to return in the autumn of last year, after satisfactory apologies, and they have since shown the reality of the amendment by their acts. The other one, we deeply regret to say, took an entirely different course, leaving us without a word, and with no apparent consciousness of any obligation whatever. He attended a Government school in Tientsin, took private lessons in English, and during the winter succeeded in getting an appointment as "Interpreter" in the African mines, at a salary ridiculously greater than his merits. But for his knowledge of a little English he would hardly have come to this pass, but we find ourselves unable to stem the current, and must try in some measure to control it.

There were nine village schools in 1904, and eight during the current year, but some of them are little more than such in name. The teacher of one of the larger ones took the African fever of immigration, and suddenly left in the autumn, but is replaced by a youth who from poverty was unable to finish his course in the Academy here, but who seems to be doing fairly well as a teacher. We shall never have good schools till we have a supply of educated teachers from a Normal School, which is now one of our pressing needs. Of the eight schools in operation this year, only three are entirely self-supporting, although the grants in aid are very trifling, amounting to only $6.00 gold apiece. A great amount of evangelistic work is steadily done in the dispensary and hospital, and with excellent results. An experienced and energetic colporteur devoted to this work alone is a desideratum, although much has been accomplished by amateurs. Large numbers of the patients have been admitted to the church on probation, and by registration, and several by baptism. The food-shop mentioned last year, under the control of a Mohammedan Christian, is a great help to us in many ways, bringing in a small sum in rental besides. The soldiers of the small guard kept here whose baptism was referred to in last year's report, were sent to Pao Ting Fu where they still are, and so far as we know they have held to their faith. We regret that their successors have not been influenced for good, in spite of constant efforts for them. The petty officer is a Mohammedan, and kindly patronizes our chapel, but his men alternate the study of the gospel of John with gambling and opium smoking, and have kitchen and other gods put up in their room, so that the colporteur in charge is wearied of his effort on their behalf. At the close of the Chinese year a rapid tour was made by Mr. & Mrs. Smith to Kao T'ang, Ch'ih P'ing, and Tung Ch'ang Fu, with a view to visiting the South Chihli Mission at Tai Ming Fu, hoping to come

to a mutual understanding on many points, and to see something of their work which is in some ways related and at some points contiguous to ours. But before the journey was half done "the heavens altered" and there came a violent storm of wind and snow which extended over half of the Chinese Empire, necessitating a painful retreat on Lin Ch'ing and homeward. From the sociological point of view the most unique event of the year has been the inauguration of emigration to Africa on a large scale, which has caused much excitement all over the interior, though the percentage of emigrants is microscopic as compared with the population. A score or two of church members are among those who have dared Fate, and the task of answering their questions, & of endeavoring to enable them to comprehend that the business has not the smallest relation to us or to the Church, has absorbed many weary hours. Despite our protestations we have been the unwilling agents through which sums of money have passed, but this will probably not recur. We are glad to have a door opened for the hopelessly poor, but we have reason to fear that the influences around the emigrants will be unwholesome if not openly anti-Christian. One of our helpers, and one of the dispensary assistants caught the fever, but were happily ~~turned aside~~ cured by wet blankets and other approved treatment. The Imperial branch Post-office established in our yard, to which reference was made last year has gone on its flourishing way, with practically no other expense to us than furnishing it a room. For the last Chinese year the number of pieces received was 3850, and the number sent out 1870. Now that our ~~numbers are~~ Station is so much larger, and that the service is becoming better known these figures will be steadily enlarged. As soon as the reduced amount of the appropriations for the current became known to us, by the announcement of the Mission Treasurer that owing to the difference in exchange we were liable to a further deadly cut, the members of this Station met, and voted to ask for a special Mission Meeting. This took place in the month of Feb. at T'ung Chou, involving a long journey of three weeks for 2 of our number, but the result seemed to justify the trouble and expense. As a consequence we are sending out letters to the churches supporting us, and to our friends, making known our emergency. We can not and we will not allow our work to be crippled because our friends at home do not know of our distress. When it is comprehended we confidently look for relief from some source. It is our hope that the four churches which already support four of the families in P'ang Chuang, will in addition arrange for undertaking the supply of the deficiency of the general work of the Station, which during the present year amounts to the sum of $1523.12, towards which the members of the Station have themselves subscribed what they felt able to give. It is most irrational to reduce our work, just as we have the men to take it up upon a far larger and more satisfactory scale than ever before.

We are glad to be able to say that since the report was begun,premises suitable as headquarters for our work have been purchased in the city of En Hsien,with money given by a grateful ex-Boxer released from detention through our good offices.Though small the place is with considerable alterations adequate,and will be a great advance on former conditions. We seem likewise to be on the eve of buying commodious premises in Hsia Chin city,sold at a cheap rate under stress of necessity,and bought with funds advanced by members of the Station,to save the rent,which in I4 years will amount to the cost of the place.There are more than 3o 'chien' of building most,of them with elm timbers,and but a few years old,while the front entrance abuts on the crowded fair held every other day.The total amount of land is six 'mou',or nearly an English acre,including a large garden space and the use of a large pond in which it is hoped to raise fish,a very easy and profitable way of raising funds for the work. A chapel has also just been rented in Cheng Chi K'ao,mentioned above as the largest commercial center on the Canal.The people are suspicious,but the Mohammedan owner seems not to be afraid of us,and to consider us co-religionists. During the month of March the number of patients has so increased that they have been taught in a large bible-class by one of the helpers,and the various wards resemble a Sunday school. Mr.Stanley has begun early to take some of the services both at home and in the outstations,to the great delight of foreigners and Chinese alike.Mr.Chapin's other engagements obliged him to resign the Station treasuryship,for which we are indebted to him for so much help,and Mr.Stanley has added this to his other duties. Mr.and Mrs.Ellis have visited several of the outstations,and also Lin Ch'ing,and in one instance Mr.Ellis received a few members to the church,with the aid of some interpreting by others.These are signs of promise which we gladly welcome. The work in thw woman's station-classes conducted by two of the ladies with almost uninterrupted succession for most of the year,largely away from P'ang Chuang,and often in cold,dark,and uncomfortable houses, can not fail to produce the choice fruits which await those who faint not.

On the whole the outlook is most promising.The field is immense,its need overwhelming,the opportunities unlimited.

Statistics.

Ordained missionaries,3;Physicians,men/ I,women,I.(Dr.Porter in the U.S. not included).
Single ladies,2.Total foreign workers,Io.
Ordained preachers,2;unordained,5,teachers,I3. Bible women,I2.Other native helpers,4. Out-stations,2o.Communicants,7o5.Rec'd, by confession,'04, 8I,by covenant,I5I,by registration,I77. Students in Theol. Sem.3;in College,2o. Academy for boys,I,students,29.Other boy's schools,9,pupils,9o. Girls Boarding School,I,pupils4o.Total under instruction,539. Contributions,Education,(gold)$I54.47;Church Expenses,&c,$2I4.I7,total, $468.64.

On behalf of the Station, Arthur H.Smith.

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of the

WILLIAMS HOSPITAL of the AMERICAN BOARD

P'ang Chuang, China

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Since the purpose of the medical missionary is to operate upon the heart of his patients, meantime doing what he can for his body, he simulates, though with many human limitations, the ministry of Jesus the Great Physician. The privilege of such a work and the awful responsibility of lives physical and spiritual placed within his sphere is only matched by the great opportunity. Humanly speaking, none are equal to the task, privilege though it be, to thus coöperate with God. We trust he has been uppermost in whatever we have done in our two years of service as the only physicians among 1,700,000 people of the P'ang Chuang field, with a clientele extending far beyond, - for patients often come five or six day's journey.

The rewards of the service are far more than men are entitled to. As we have preached the kingdom of God, or explained to the individual patient some of the sımple Gospel truths, or told why we had prayer before each operation, we have often been rewarded by a response showing attention, and at least some grasp of what we said, showing that God had kindled a holy fire in another life. Two-thirds of Christ's miracles are miracles of healing and still more often comes the greater healing of the soul.

We have been richly fortunate in the heritage coming to us from the consecrated services of Dr Porter and Dr Peck who for the past quarter century have done great things for God in this large and populous field, containing in its eight counties as many people as the whole of Minnesota.

A busy, happy life, to a large degree, provides its own safety valve, so there has been little illness in the ranks of the missionaries. Mrs Chapin was ill for some weeks last fall, while Mr Chapin has several times had an exacerbation of an old bone ailment, which is threateningly inconvenient to say the least. Others have had throat and other ailments of a more or less serious nature. At the close of 1904 the total weight of all members of the station was 1905 pounds, and it is hoped that the total will at least increase to 1906 another year.

In January we were called to Lao Ling by our English Methodist missionary neighbors, two days to the north-east, to aid in the sad times following the death from hydrophobia of one of the missionary children, Dr Emma remaining there several weeks. Such service was a privilege, for it brought us friends and suggestions from another field, as well as enabled us to be of a little service. The health of the many Chinese in the compound, including the students in the schools, has been exceptionally good, especially in comparison with the record of one and two years ago. In the schools care on the part of those in charge and healthful exercise have doubtless been the main cause of this desideratum.

Results Christward in the hospital have been far beyond expectation. At the time of writing this report there are the unusual number of 103 registered patients in the hospital,- a number not exceeded for a dozen or more years. With these there are half as many more relatives and friends. Imagine a gigantic station class of 160 persons, or a series of classes, and the problem may be appreciated in part. Evidently the war does not hinder our work. Nearly all of these patients are of the submerged ninetenths, and not one in 100 can read when they come. To help in the religious instruction we have Mr Kwan T'ing Hsien, who gives more than half his time, the rest being used in his work as laundryman; he of the thunderous voice, Mr Kao Shan Cheng, a 280 pound patient who has often been to the hospital the last score of years, but never stayed till cured; the gate-keeper and the 'yard sweeper', these two giving time as other duties permit. Dr Smith's labors have meant much, and we best appreciate their value when his absence from the station for a time deprives us of this aid.

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trude Wyckoff are invaluable. Early in the morning,as the rounds of the wards are made,some are often found studying their books before it is fully light;while alas,there are others who are siezed with an acute attack of industry (which does not become chronic) on seeing the doctor approach. As a rule,however,patients are willing to study and listen. This is especially true of the young. Progress is slow with the middle aged and old.

The first service of the day,morning prayers for the men of the yard,is attended by practically all the men hospital patients. So many have they been that the meeting place has had to be changed to a larger room. At the same time Dr Emma has in charge a meeting for the hospital women. Following morning prayers the patients study their books and have explanations made while waiting for treatment. The opening meeting in the afternoon is led by the doctor or one of the hospital assistants and is planned especially for the dispensary or out-patients,- they who may never again have an opportunity to receive the truths of Christ. This formal opening being in the hands of those who have more particularly to do with the medical phase of the work,the patients cannot fail to see that the medical is spiritual,and the spiritual is medical.

Preaching and explaining continues in the waiting room while patients are being seen,and for some months a meeting has been held the latter part of the afternoon for the men more advanced. At this time one of the native pastors or teachers explains what has been learned,the Chinese being prone to commit passages to memory with no idea of the meaning. In the evening two of the hospital teachers have a meeting or class of from 5 to 35 men learning to read,and as they shout their lessons at the top of their voices,according to Chinese custom,no one in all the region mistakes the school for a class in music.

The hospital is especially favored in Chiang Yiu Shan,the senior hospital assistant,empirically well trained,always faithful,loving,and lovable,and on duty night and day. Fortunately for our work he knows no English,and so was not accepted for service in Africa,though at one time desiring to go. The other two medical assistants,so called,have done as well as they knew how,but they understand but little,and our grasp of the language and available time will not permit instruction at present. A young Mr Chou and his wife,both with school training,have recently been added to the force to act as nurses. They are doing quite well. Mr He Ch'i Ying was sent to a helpful Bible conference at Pei Tai He last summer,conducted along Northfield lines,but proved to not be the man to bring the spiritual invigoration to the hospital force that we hoped for. All are far too busy to give the time they should to direct evangelistic effort among the patients.

The need of a fully qualified assistant becomes daily more marked. Much that the physicians now do,to the neglect of more thorough medical work and language study,he could do. The Union Medical College,to open in Peking in the fall with a five years' course promises relief,provided one or two sufficiently well educated men who feel called to Christian medical work can be found;provided the money necessary to pursue such a course is available (for practically no student can furnish this himself); and provided he will be willing to return to P'ang Chuang for the small salary which the hospital will be able to pay.

Patients with eyes and other members ruined for life often come to us for treatment,having first been treated by Chinese "physicians". Recently one such patient reported that it had been a teacher of the "Jesus Church" who had so treated his eyes,illustrating the advantages of merely claiming foreign training,though the would be "doctor" had of course had no such advantages. The Chinese are entitled to the best which a rapidly progressive science can give them,both in professional equipment and in medical and surgical supplies. They are our brothers and sisters and must be treated as such. If in other lands it takes more money and time to prepare a fully qualified physician than for other professions,the most numerous people on the globe,with their very high death rate,are worthy the same care and outlay. Untrained assistants have their place,but there is so much they cannot and should not do that the missionary physician has to be ubiquitous. If he steps out of doors,he finds a patient at every turn. They must be listened to in many cases,or harm will be done when the patient reports the seeming lack of interest and coldness of the Christian foreigner at his home.

Feeling the necessity of a change from their numerous duties the physicians spent last summer at Kalgan,by the Great Wall,aiding in a summer medical work there and studying the language. The

Wang Chuang work was done by the assistants in their absence. On the return trip, eleven days by horse-back, they visited some of the Kalgan out-stations, seeing 190 patients in one day at Ch'ing K'e Ta. These they attended in the church built in memory of the martyrs of 1900 of that region, the names of the many slain written on the wall. Very likely there were treated some of the "Boxer" murderers themselves. Everywhere is found the marvel that Christianity will not down.

To say that we had 8,972 dispensary patients in 1904 means but little, perhaps, but an average stream of about thirty day by day means many seeds scattered, some of which we have been promised will bear fruit. Our hospital being located in a small village, it is strange that we have so many. There are but about a score of hospitals among China's 400,000,000 with a greater dispensary attendance, and they mostly in large cities. After trying the plan of asking each patient to pay 30 "cash" (1 cent) a visit for a year, and finding it had the desired result of inhibiting those with minor ailments, this year we increased to 50 "cash", and are surprised to find that the number of patients is still increasing. As this amount may be considered an average half day's wage, it is seen that here, as elsewhere, physical ailment demands attention, and is perhaps the more appreciated if paid for at least in part. The number of dispensary patients will likely never rise to the tremendous figures of some past years as there are now four hospitals in as many mission fields of other denominations bordering ours. In the future we will have to refuse most patients who are not from our own field, as our own garden is large enough to cultivate. Chicago with one hospital to care for its sick is hardly conceivable, yet that is the situation here, the population of our field being a little less than that of Chicago.

Results are most marked with the in-patients, those who stay in the hospital from several days to several months. Oft times several operations are necessary, as in the case of a young Mr Chang who came to us 18 months ago not able to walk. Four operations and treatment kept him here a year, and he is now one of our carters, walking without a limp. Not all cases are successful from the physical standpoint, by any means, though the Chinese possess remarkable recuperative powers. Mr T'ang Yu Shan of Te Chou was here many months for eye treatment, and because of his importunity he was operated upon, but in vain. Though he became quite blind his "heart eyes" were meantime opened. Last fall, already having witnessed a good profession, he gave us the large brass god his family had long worshipped, and has been admitted to full church membership. A young, pleasing, intelligent man, it has been arranged for him to attend Mr Murray's School for the Blind in Peking. We trust he will be of large service in the future.

A cured patient returning to his home often gets us into trouble. In January patients began to come from Hsien Hsien, a county to the north, distant from us two or three days' journey, and about as far from Tientsin, in which mission field that county lies. They had witnessed a cure and came seeking a like blessing. From this one county alone in three months 41 patients were admitted to the hospital, nearly all eye cases. In many instances their eyes were opened in a double sense.

No charge is made for those who stay in the hospital, except the initial registration fee, but they are urged to make a contribution in proportion to their ability. The contributions of the past year amounted to about $45.00, but the energy expended in collecting it was considerable and another plan will doubtless have to be adopted. A man had his cart, the badge of affluence, wait for him some distance from the hospital, and when he was ready to go home recited a pitiful tale of his poverty, displayed his rags and almost shed tears. Though we learned when too late that he was rich, we hope he will sometime find some Gospel seed springing up in his life. Our patients in many respects are quite like the inmates of some charity hospitals elsewhere. The Chinese have the saying "all crows between heaven and earth are alike black", - but there are white crows, for a poor beggar taken in and fed a year ago recently came a half day's journey out of his way to again thank us and bring a present of tea.

The 512 in-patients of 1904 were urged to stay as long as they would that they might get the more physical and spiritual benefit. They furnish their own food and bedding, so such an arrangement entails no expense except for dressings and medicine. Recently quarters have been much overcrowded, patients sleeping on the floor, on benches, or anywhere. It is hoped that soon the sev-

ral hospital rooms used by other agencies of the station may revert to the purposes for which the buildings were erected, thus giving more healthful conditions, which with our beds made of adobe brick can never be too good at the best, however luxurious they are to the Chinese. An isolation ward is highly desirable.

During the year some 45 from the ranks of the patients have taken the first, second, or third step of entering the church, with more preparing themselves. As Dr A H Smith says, these have in the past shown themselves among the staunchest church members. They have received something without and something within while they tarried here. "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength"

The branch dispensary at Te Chou, the largest city of our field has been in operation over a year and has passed the experimental stage. One of the physicians or assistants goes there every two weeks and has a busy day seeing the 50 to 100 patients who come to receive what Christian civilization has for them. This work having no appropriation has been carried on with limited funds from outside sources. An extension of this branch dispensary plan would seem to be desirable as soon as men and means are available, the branch dispensaries to be feeders for the central hospital at P'ang Chuang.

Drugs and other necessary supplies we have not been able to order in needed quantities because of the fact that the American Board was able to grant but 50% of the appropriations asked for. This means future handicap. Though the money needed for supplies ordered for next year is not in hand nor in sight, we feel a sufficiently strong faith in God's care for the work to feel sure it will be supplied. Were it not for the grand assistance of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, and for such help as has come from the Berkeley (Cal.) Sunday School, Lead City (S.D.) Y.P.S.C.E., the University of Nebraska Christian Associations, and several staunch personal friends, the hospital would not have been able to do half the work accomplished the past year. The average cost of maintaining a bed one year in thirteen of the large English hospitals is $413.00 and the cost in America is about the same. The cost of maintaining a bed in the Williams Hospital for a like period (the patients furnishing their own food, bedding, etc.) is a little less than $10.00. Ten dollars is too low, but an improved service cannot come till the great discrepancy in the amounts is realized at home.

Thanks to the generosity of the Lin Ch'ing Mission Station a small fund is available for sadly needed repairs. These have been put off until another year, as time could not be spared at present to oversee details. In one day thirteen operations have been done in the operating room, but its rotten and broken floor and doors, and leaky roof call loudly for attention.

A tablet machine has been added to the hospital equipment, and obviates the necessity of importing tablets, as it turns out an excellent article which the Chinese cannot imitate, and is quite a money saver as well. A compound microscope is proving an appreciated addition to equipment.

There having been no medical report for four years it will doubtless be of interest to note that since the establishment of the medical work in 1881 the hospital has given about 300,000 treatments to dispensary patients, and performed approximately 12,000 surgical operations. Not many are interested in statistics but a glance at the constant procession that comes to the hospital will convince any that 'the sick you have always with you'. They come in small and large carts, drawn by oxen, mules, horses, donkeys, or cows, or a mixture of these; in chairs carried by four men; on beds tied to long poles which rest on the shoulders of four or eight men; in small and large baskets; in creaking wheel-barrows; astride all sorts of beasts of burden; in the arms of tired parents; or slowly and painfully finding their way on foot. Among others comes an abdominal gun-shot wound, the bullet proving to be an old brass button; four hare lip cases in two days; occasionally a case of leprosy; gangrene, half a leg or arm completely mummified or gone; a man minus an ear, the patient having had it bitten off by his loving brother; an earth-eater, who said he preferred earth to food if the dirt was fine and dry; hydrophobia, the patient dying but a few hours after admission; suicide cases from the eating of opium or matches or drinking kerosene; tumors of all sorts and sizes in all localities; small pox and other contagious diseases, which the Chinese fear not at all; tuberculosis of almost every part of the human organism, especially of bones; eyes without number with ailments nearly as numerous;

yspepsia and kindred ailments,- many of these traceable to unygienic surroundings and lack of nourishing food. Perhaps 95% of he patients come later than they should, if not too late.

A woman physician is evidently appreciated, this important hase of the work, bothfor in- and out-patients being given a reat stimulus. The location of the hospital precludes having as any women patients in dispensary or hospital as men, for not nly are the heads of the families reluctant to have the women f the household leave their homes and work, but tightly bound eet make it difficult for them to walk more than a few "li". A onveyance is usually out of the question unless a neighbor's nimal or cart can be borrowed. At Te Chou, with a large population at hand, our dispensary days sometimes find more women than en in attendance.

Prayer is urgently needed and requested that the hospital ay do the work God has given it to do,- care for the whole body, pirit, mind, flesh. When asked if ours be indeed the true God, we an but reply, "The blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the epers are clensed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the oor have the gospel preached to them."

Yours, in the interests of a work which is God's, yours, and ours,

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker.
Emma Boose Tucker.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou,
ia Ts'ing Tao, China.
June, 1905.

Summary for 1904:-

n-patients, women 153, men 359, total . . . . .512.

Out-patients (new & return calls), women 2,843, men 6,129, total 8972.

SPECIAL NEEDS

solation ward, to cost about	$250.
quipment for operating room, approximately	90.
ye apparatus, lenses, etc.	50.
nstruments, which are much needed,	30.
Support of a medical student for one year,	75.

What 30.00 will do:

Nearly support a hospital assistant for one year.
Support a hospital preacher for one year.
Pay the salary of a male nurse for one year.
Purchase the hospital fuel for one year.

What $20.00 will do:

Support the hospital matron for a year.
Support a woman nurse for a year.
Nearly pay the salary of the hospital 'man of all work' one year.

What $10.00 will do:
(Note: $5.00 will do only half as much.)

Pay the cost of caring for one bed for one year. About ten persons occupy a bed in a year. This includes medicines etc.
Whitewash all the wards of the hospital.
Furnish food to some ten needy patients during an average stay.

Contributions should be sent to Mr F.H. Wiggin, Congregational House, Boston, clearly indicated "For medical work at P'ang Chuang", for unless plainly so marked they may be applied to some other purpose. Contributing friends will also please write us when making contributions, addressing "P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China",- the postage rate being 5 cents for each ½ ounce.

With gratitude for your prayerful interest,

Francis F Tucker
Emma Boose Tucker

Woman's Work For The P'ang Chuang Field. 1904-1905.

P'ANG CHUANG, NORTH CHINA.

ANNUAL REPORT

JUNE ## 1905.

PERSONNEL OF STATION.

"Let patience have her perfect work." We tried to. We had our reward after twenty four years of waiting. They came - the recruits we had prayed for so long. For the third time God gave this station twice as much as it had asked for or expected. When we asked for a single lady, it was a double one that came. When we begged for a physician, behold a pair! When we pled for one family, two families made us glad once and again.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, the son and daughter-in -law of the founder of this station, arrived in November under Mr. Ewing's kind escort, and had their first touch with the new field at Te Chou, in the woman's station class. The Chinese consider it such a monstrous state of things for a human being to be born without a complete knowledge of the Chinese language, that they received with satisfaction but without any apparent surprise the fact that Mr. Stanley talked easily and understood everything! Ready-made missionaries are a boon to other folk, but they have their own hardships to bear, coming under the work-yoke too soon.

We mourned over the lateness of the other party. Thanksgiving loomed ahead and after that we must all separate. Little we knew our Doctor, and Rudyard Kippling hasn't been introduced to him. The energy that runs an operating table ten hours on a stretch, just played gently over those boatmen like a garden hose. The hose even went further and poured out occasional jets of copper cash. The "Hast" was "hustled", and we sat down at Mrs. Chapins hospitable table, radiant, jubilant, - Chapins, Wyckoffs, Tuckers, Ellises, Stanleys, and Smith- not one missing. Such a delightful Praise Service! "Forget not all His benefits."

HEALTH.

We praise the Lord for marvellous strength to bear burdens and that no one of us has been seriously invalided during the entire

year, though we do feel that Miss Gertride Wyckoff's throat should have a good long vacation.

ABSENCES.

Dr. Emma Tucker was absent from the station nearly six months, counting in mission meeting, and though we could have desired a more restful summer for her, we are very grateful for the generous lift she gave the Kalgan Station. Her intuitive and overflowing sympathy has made their need her own ever since, and has kept us all closer to Kalgan all the year, bearing them and their heavy disappointments on our hearts. The Misses Wyckoffs had a minature vacat ion, just long enough to show them how much they needed more. They took the seven days' trip to Lin Ch'ing by boat instead of the two days' trip by cart. Miss Grace came back overland working at all the centerns she passed, leaving Miss Gertrude for a long term of service in Lin Ch'ing. Dr. Francis Tucker and Mrs. Smith held the fort for some months in the summer, having time for good visits, and preaching to each other in terns on Sunday evenings. Latter Mrs. Smith was away for two months, having the benefit of the Missionary Conference at Pei Tai Ho, and the delights of sea bathing. She was invited by Dr. Ament and pastor Li Pen Yuan, to help Cho Chou church, and did so for about ten days, feeling much drawn to this lovable new pastor and his winning wife, a dear friend of her daughter Marie's when the former was a girl in the Bridgman School.

"God never makes any mistakes," a pastor Chia said bravly when his wife died, but our hearts cry out some times that our dear Mrs. Porter is too far away, and her vacation too long.

General ITEMS.

Our circle has been rounded out by having the Chapins here, without whose two laddies P'ang Chuang would be the kind of station that doesn't know what to do with Christmas. The Chapin home has been most helpfully open to those not able to keep house and Mrs. Chapin has had the daily morning prayers with the Chinese women. Our new sisters, Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Ellis have taken a most sympathetic interest in all that is going on, from playing "drop the handkerchief" with the training class to praying for Hospital patients, and have captured all hearts.

he Chinese have been wrestling in prayer all winter that they might
cquired the language speedily. Mrs. Stanley began almost at once to
lay the organ at church , she inspected the daily room work at school,
nd sometimes heard lessons of yard or Hospital women, Mrs. Ellis for-
ified with the complete mastery of the words,"add", "Substract", "result",
s, took an arithmetic class. Gifted teachers always find work cut out
nd basted for them. She and Mr. Ellis also gave the Chapin boys' ed-
cational car a daily shove forward. She kept the little store that
upplied the school girls. She and Mrs. Stanley attended morning prayers
nd took part from the start, and at the enD of six months, Mrs. Ellis
onducted school prayers once. Conscientiously watching not to put
oo much time into it they have also taken many pictures most illuminating
o friends at a distance. But their most vital help has been along
he line of prayer. Difficulty after difficulty has been conquored,
bstacle after obstacle has disappeared from the path of burdened work-
rs, as the resolute spirit and strong faith grappled the Arm that loves
o be held by one who " will not let thee gountil Thou bless me". We
arvelled when the doctors 夫人 came to receive such help from them at once,
nd now we wish to praise God anew for such a strong, blessed Prayer
ircle as that which always meets directly after breakfast. Its incense
akes the whole day ∮ fragent.

NATIVE ASSISTANTS.

Her sons' evil course obligued us to dismiss Mrs. Ma the first and
nly matron the hospital had ever had, much to our sorrow. But the LorD
ad Mrs. K'ung for us. She has the patience and kindleness so needful,
nd is a very faithful teacher of the "Christian Primer", though not
uch an effective preacher. Mrs. Ma had said," In all else I will obey
od, but at my time of life I will never unbind my feet". From that time,
er spiritual life began to grow cold, now she nurses her supposed
rievance, and not not even attend church-but we fully believe she must
e brought back to God in the end. We have in our employ as reg-
lar paid helpers, besides the matron, an ex-school girl, who is in train-
ng as a nurse; the teacher and matron of the girls' school; and two
ible women, Mrs. Tu and Mrs. Hu. The latter are both from Kao T'ang,

the one, our "Sunny Heart", a woman of sweet spirit and much stability, and strength; the other, more executive than any woman in the parish. Besides these, there are a large number who help in station classes as teachers. Each new helper gives her service free in the first class, only receiving her food. In each successive class, she receives her food and one string of cash, (about thirty cents), for a class of twenty days. Counting food and cash, they receive about five strings of cash per month. In the old days, the free and capable women to be depended upon, could almost be counted on one's thumbs. With the enlarged field and immense need, this circle also has widened. A goodly number of Miss Grace's girls have left school to be married. They are kept from overweening pride by the fact that they did not finish ~~college~~, but their education is ample for most station class needs. They sing well, and some lead meetings admirably. They are our dear young "right hands".

One pupil who did not go to Peking because she did not seem to have the mental equipment to carry her through the course, has been very useful in station classes and for eighty days without any supervision, taught a little girls' school at Lin Ch'ing, and did her work well.

STATION CLASSES.

We have this year spared to the needy Lin Ch'ing field, for four months in the winter and for twenty days in the spring, our invaluable Miss Gertrude. She also spent ninety days in P'ang Chuang classes, thus reaching one hundred five women and girls. Mrs. Smith spent one hundred thirty six days and had one hundred eighty five pupils, making nearly three hundred under their joint instruction, not counting three men who studied Romanization. These classes brought towards their own support, seven hundred ten catties of grain, and well-to-do members in one place, sent in three bags of sweet potatoes, and fifty catties of white bread as gifts. The Lin Ch'ing statistics plead eloquently for just such culture as this. Among the scores of men baptised at the last quarterly meeting, appeared one lone lorn woman, and there were but two among the crowd of probationers. For years, Lin Ch'ing has had no foreign lady worker of her own in the field.

Do not think of these schools as simply places where women learn to read, and sing, and pray. In connection with most of them, meetings were held twice a day intended to deepen the spiritual life of the

ere held twice a day intended to deepen the spiritaal life of the whole ...ch. It is very exacting work. The missionary and the Bible women ive in very close quarters with these large, strangely assorted station lass families. Each of themis pretty sure to contain several cunning ut rampageous babies, who are never governed at home. This half ear, thirty two women and girls have assisted in teaching though some ere novices, just beginning to be trained. Thank the Lord for them. sk God to give us much wisdom to give counsel to these diverse disposi- ions. Here and there, there is a little friction, but in the main, we ee hearty and unselfish helpfulness. To feed all these, to teach them hinese characters, to love them, to keep one's accounts straight, while unning the big boarding house, to make up their quarrels, so that all re left sweet in spirit, to win them to be a little cleaner, to make ure that everyone of them has spoken with her Lord and has let Him speak o her in the early morning hush, to repress the forward and encourage he shrinking, to walk softly between your two Bible women never tempting ne to be jealous of the other, this would be enough, but when one adds to his the daily meetings for the wider circle, the tax is tremendous. Praise the Lord for the abounding vitality to do it all, and for free- dom from disease, while living for nearly half a year, in rooms so dark one wanted a candle on a cloudy day, so damp that sweeping made no dust on on the earth floor, and so cold that water froze at night, with a charcoal brazier that supplied heat, smoke and gas constantly, - if unceasingly coddled. One of the most valuable results of these classes, is the habit of daily prayer, firmly inplanted in the lives of many Christian believers, and the large number of families, induced to set up a family altar.

In December, a month after the Ellises came, in the station class at En Hsien, ten miles away was a women longing to unite with the church, and feeling that she had waited eight years to long, no one else was free so these dear friends came down. He examined her through an interpreter, and carefully learning the dear old formula," In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost", he recieved into the Church of God this "firstfruits" of his ministry.

ROMANIZED.

One class only studied the new Romanized Primer. Experience is

invaluable teacher, but this dame was absent from this class, with the result that the teacher who was on hand, found the class harder to manage than a pair of twins. The class too, " ate bitterness", shedding tears for their" chin niang"(own mother), the one always invoked in extreme times. The deacon's wife wished to go home at once before she became an " entire idiot" over it. Once a boy whom we apprenticed to learn to make sieves, was required to buy five thousand cash worth of wood," to spoil in learning". We expect to do better than that, and make a success with the very next class, and get them out of that tunnel into day light .

YAMEN VISITS.

Mrs. Smith while holding classes in these three cities, En Hsien, Hsia Chin and Te Chou called upon the wives of the district magistrates. In each case the school laid it much to heart, and fasted and prayer about it many days before hand. In each case the story of Christ's death was told, the picture of Christ's hanging on the cross was shown, and at the close, the official lady was asked to kneel to God while we prayed, and in each cas she did so. At Hsia Chin the official's family had known and liked the foreigners at Chou Ping . These eight ladies were visited and preached to several times. After some teaching on prayer, they each began to pray daily. Later they had a lesson on self-denial and giving. After that, each one of the eight filled on four different occasions, her own little bag, with SELF-DENIAL MONEY, and sent it to the helper, about twenty strings of cash in all. They h ad saved this by doing without hair strings, powder, rough, peanuts, sweet meats or meat. On the last day of the Chinese year these Yamen ladies UNITED WITH THE HSIA CHIN CHURCH TO FAST FOR A MURDERED CHURCH MEMBER, and the official's mother, who had been rendered ill by the tragedy and its consequences. Each of these visits seemed to the church members a tremendous event, and well it might. In ante-Boxer days, one would have been as likely to order a fine cart with which to call on the Man in the Moon.

UNBINDING.

This subject has been rubbed in, pricked in, stamped in, and ground in, at every quarterly meeting and station class. Making sentiment is hard and a slow work even though it be enforced by Imperial edicts, the will and example of the governor and his family, four other governors, and two high Tientsin officials. But even conservative Shantung does move,

l last year foarty four women and girls, outside of the school made us
ad by falling a into line, this year fifty six more have joined their
nks making an even hundred scattered in more than thirty villages,
sides our foarty seven dear school girls, glorifying God with their
ee, unfettered feet. Miss Gertrude has had marvelous success this year
winning people to take this step. Only the Master can ever tell the
mense labor involved in guessing at patterns, and fitting out women at
reat distances with neatly fitting shoes and stockings. O the pity of thes
hese poor little dwarfed, twisted feet, no two pair alike, and all
between the sizes"! This step has been harder than entering the church
or many and has cost much persecution, one being forbidden to enter her
other's home again. Two young women grew faint hearted and went back to
the old way. Later they repented heartily, confessed fully , and took a
fresh start, one trying heroically to undo the mischief she feared her
example might have wrought. One obstinate women held out until a wedding
in the circle occurred , when she suddenly wheeled into line and received
the guests, along with her two sisters-in-law , all with unbound feet.
Not to seem to have been to easily conquored, however, she still forces
her unwilling daughters-in-law to keep their feet bound a little longer!
Pray much for them. Often the whole soul life seems to hinge on surrendering their feet, and one sees the soul who says, "No" to God, growing cold,
and losing her grip on the best things.

Tours, and Contributions.

Miss Gertrude made short tours to three villages. Mrs. Smith went with her husband in January through Kao T'ang and Chih P'ing and the Lin Ch'ing field. The bitter weather and exampled snow-fall turned them back from Tai Ming FU, whither a sister Mission had urgently invited them to come. The gifts of our Christian women this year have amounted to fifty six strings one hundred sixty two cash (about 17 dollars)

Sanitation.

Our bath house, is a comfortable, convenient, completed fact, but at is a dry one thus far, as there have been no funds to run it, and not much spare time to oversee it.

THE P'ANG CHUANG GIRLS' SCHOOL.

welve years ago this school was started. Wang Shu Mei, one of the little s who made that beginning possible, has just graduated from the Bridgman chool, and is expected to her place as teacher in ~~this~~ our school next utumn. Her first teacher, Mrs. Wang, was a pupil of the Bridgman School wenty years ago. It marks an epoch when her pupil returns to take er place. Mrs. Wang's future isuncertain but whereever she goes, her will be cherished warmly by her pupils. Her life and example have een wonderfully examplary, and she has been a strong right hand to Miss Grace all those years. This year there have been forty four boarders, and five day scholars, two of whom were sent home for lack of room in the school room. These came from thirty two villages, two in the Lin Ch'ing field. The total number of scholars from the firstis eighty five. At the time of the Boxer trouble, nine were married into heathen homes; of four of these we have lost sight; six have died, one more is fading away with consumption; one is an assistant teacher in the school; one has just come to be trained as a nurse; another has had a three months school for small girls in Lin ~~Ching~~ Ch'ing ; seven have been in the Bridgman School this year. The spiritual life in the school has been good for the most part, and growth in Christian life manifest. The C.E. applied its contribution partly to shares in the new Morning Star. A collection partly made up of money saved by going without white bread on Consecration Sunday, will be applied to work in Micronesia. Eleven girls have pledged the Lord one-tenth, and most brought a tenth of their spending money at New Year's. There is an everincreasing number of those who desire to enter this school, and we need several small girl's, schools to relieve the pressure. A step in advance is now to be taken in the line of self-support. Here after a string of cash will be required of every pupil each term, this being the first charge which has been made.

VILLAGE WORK.

Miss Grace has given much time to overseeing this branch, which makes a heavy load when added to her large school. Mrs. Kuo and Mrs. Sun have been faithful in visiting villages near by, and many new faces seen at the Sunday services are one result. Five P'ang Chuang women

have met Sunday quite regularily, and two have registered their names to enter the church, the other three have not yet taken down the kitchen god. At New Year's about twenty-five P'ang Chuang Girls and a dozen boys, had each a little school of about two weeks.

THE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Emma Tucker spent over four months of last summer in Kalgan in medical work, where there had been none for six years. The Kalgan women were shy at first, but love and patience won them. When the doctors turned away hopeless suffering once more shut in the Chinese sick ones. It seemed like opening a diet kitchen in a starving district and then, after four months, leaving your famished ones to starve after all. Two hundred treatments were given by the two doctors in a single out-station during a stay of two nights and aday. Sixty of these were women. Many left disappointed because there was no time to see them.

The proper proportion of patients in P'ang Chuang hospital is two men to one woman. The number of the patients increases each year as the fame of the hospital extends. Considering the inelasticity of brick and mortar wards and of American Board funds, there has been an alarming increase in the number of in-patients. There have been from twenty four to thirty six female in-patients at a time for the past few months, staying on an average three weeks. A large proportion of these are surgical cases though no operation is undertaken unless there is at least one-half a chance for recovery. The number of deaths is small. The Chinese seldom attempt surgery, but we occasionally have a ghastly specimen of their clumsy efforts. A women here in May had, for five successive years, been cut for the length of five inches, over her spinal column, for chills and fever! About one-half the patients are eye-patients. Chinese women, poor things, are victims of their cheap green fuel because of the smoke which gets into their eyes and the dirty rags which they use to wipe their eyes.

Some patients have come a distance of from three to five days journey, on a springless wooden cart, or on a wheel barrow. Although the number of women patients is so much less than that of the men, many other women come to nurse their friends and we often have an attendance of from forty to fifty women at hospital prayers. Few of these women have

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

ever been under the sound of the gospel Message before. Many may never be again. The swift fleeting opportunities awe us. Never have hospital teachers been so many, never more faithful, and yet one is always oppressed by the thought of those other things that might also have been done. There has been a deep, quiet interest and earnestness, some specially grecious answers to prayers, Not a few have gone home with manifestly changed lives, having learned to pray, quiet a number registered their names as would-be church members, and three unbound their feet. The out-patients have numbered 2743, the in-patients 153; total 2396.

Would that we could photograph for you dear Dr. Emma's patience, tact, and love, as well as her deep yearning for every dirty, diseased, unintelligble, unreasonable woman and child who comes within her "Sphere of Influence". We are all in vital touch with the hospital cases, and in constant prayer for them, and one can see the work grow from day to day. Te Chou, tardily drawing into line, twenty years after everywhere else, in willingness to hear the Gospel, is still half full of her old predjudices and misconceptions. Still we do not recall hearing any one in this part of our Shantung field say "Foreign devil", since the Boxer year. In Te Chou the writer has just been so called in a week, two times. The medical work there being done on the first and fifteenth of each month is being useful and mollifying in its effects.

Needs of Woman's work in P'ang Chuang.

I. We much need a Normal School to give one or two years of training to many women and girls, who can not take the long and expensive course of a boarding school.

II. We need at once, an enlarged building for the girls' school, and we must have it, if we have to pull down something else to get the bricks.

III. WE NEED A HOUSE FOR OUR PATIENT SINGLE LADIES.

IV. We need another single lady in training at once, in our ever widening, tremendous parish. It has taken Mrs. Smith six months nearly, to hold the schools in her half of the field, and meanwhile, scarcely a

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

single place could be seen a second time. Miss Grace Wyckoff has had an uncommonly hard term of service these years, partly on account of illness and death of pupils, and Miss Gertrude's throat admonishes us that their furloughs should not be delayed too long.

To needy Lin Ch'ing we have promised the Ellises for a few months, beginning next fall, therefore," Now is the accepted time", to reinforce P'ang Chuang.

"Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it".

" My God shall supply ALL your need ,according to His riches".

On behalf of the stations

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sphere of influence". We are all in vital touch with the hospital cases, and in constant prayer for them, and one can see the work grow from day to day. Te Chou, tardily drawing into line, twenty years after everywhere else, in willingness to hear the Gospel, is still half full of her old prejudices and misconceptions. Still we do not recall hearing any one in this part of our Shantung field say "Foreign devil", since the Boxer year. In Te Chou the writer has just been so called in a week, two times. The medical work there being done on the first and fifteenth of each month is being useful and mollifying in its effects.

Rec'd Aug. 3. 1905

Needs of Woman's work in P'ang Chuang.

I. We much need a Normal School to give one or two years of training to many women and girls, who can not take the long and expensive course of a boarding school.

II. We need at once, an enlarged building for the girls' school, and we must have it, if we have to pull down something else to get the bricks.

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0292.

Report of Pang Chuang Station for Year Ending May 1st, 1906.

PERSONAL.- Th entire station spent the summer either wholly or in part at Pei Tai Ho. Here is August a son was bron to the Drs. Tucker. In October at Tientsin a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley.

Dr. Smith left for a trip to the south in October, and after Visiting the Soуuth China Mission and Foochow Mission of the Board, besides several missions of other boards, was summoned by wire to the U.S. and entered upon the million dollar campaign in January.

In M Nov. Mrs. Smith went to Linching, returning for a few days visit in Dec. and April, at the time of the large meetings. The Doctors Tucker also spent the winter and spring in Linching, seeking by advice of the station a rest from their abundant labors and opportunity for study of the language. Mr. & Mrs. Ellis also took up their abode in Linching during the same period.

Mr. Stanley was strongly urged by the station and other friends not to engage in preaching for which his knowledge of the vernacular qualified him, but to devote himself entirely to the acquisition of the written language.

Unfortunately he has been prevented from doing this. For several months his eyes have given him no little trouble. He has besides given instruction to the Academy students twice a week in gy gymnastics and has taught a small class of the advanced pupils in the English language.

In addition to this, the plan of the new building, purchase of materials and no small portion of the oversight of the building has fallen to him.

Mr. Chapin has been the only ordained preaching missionary at the station, and in addition to regular work, has had the care

of the Linching field, greatly aided in this by those temporarily at that city.

Dr. Susan B.Tallmon and Miss Lucia E.Lyons have spent the entire time since their arrival,the middle of Dec. at this station Both ladies are expecting to join the Linching station should it be reopened.

It will be seen that to a large extent during the past six months, the Linching missionaries have exchanged residence with many of those ordinarily at Pang Chuang.

NATIVE FORCE.-Four men from the station, one of them in employ, as helper for several years, went to Peking in October and entered the Theo. Sem. Six others, equal in intellectual and spiritual gifts, but lacking sufficient knowledge of Chinese characters to gain admission, we were compelled to hold back greatly to their disappointment and future usefulness. The large number of such men in the Shantung field, who are often superior to men trained in Chinese or Western Learning, yetforced to lie idle at a time when so many inquirers need instruction, calls for prompt and efficient action.

One such man, Mr. Sun, has been promoted from being scavenger at the central station, to helping in the outside chapel at Hsia Chin.

Kuan Wan Hsuan, who graduated from Tung Chou last year, was assigned to Ch'ih P'ing. Chang K'ei Chien, a graduate of both college and seminary, went to Cheng Chia K'ou, which for a year previous had been under Li Ch'ao Tu.

Wang Yuan Chih, another gradutate of both institutions, gavea little assistance during the summer, and then left to engage in the business of making spinning and weaving machines. He has announced his purpose to be a self-supporting pr acher.

The other members of the native force, have with a few exceptions, remained the same.

Mr. Chapin has developed a Pauline spirit, at least in one particular, a willingness to rob other churches that the great opportunities in the Linching field may not go unimproved.

In Nov. Mr. Ma Was taken from Kao T'ang, to aid the out-station of Sung An Ts'un belonging to that station. He was followed by Wang Hsiao Chieh who has continued on to the present time.

Chang K'ei Chien also taught a station class at Sung An for 20 days.

Lu K'ei Hung has spent most of the past six months at Ch'ing P'ing. while Lin Tung has supp lied at Po P'ing. Chu Kuang Ku'ei Ch'en Chan Ao and Ho Tien Chin are giving temporary assistance, laboring to the west of Linching.

Pastor Chia has continued to give from a fourth to a third of his time to touring in that large field.

These men all belong to Pang Chuang, but the lack of workers in the southern station has made a transfer necessary.

While at Pei Tai Ho last summer, an agreement was reached with the English Methodists on the east, delimiting our field in that direction. and as boundary lines had already been drawn with other missions on the other three sides, this station has now a field of labor definitely outlined.

The territory thus set apart for Pang Chuang to evangelize consists of six entire counties, the larger part of another county and portions of four others.

It is now 25 years since the station was oepned as a station, tho much evangelistic work had been done here previously.

In general it may be said that the growth has been extremely normal. The advance has been along what may be regarded as b natu-

ral lines. No one department of labor has been fostered at the expense of others. While the preaching of the word has been the great thought and aim of missionary and helper, educational institutions for boys and girls, work for women and medical treatment for patients in a large hospital, have by no means been neglected or received secondary attention.

25 years ago there were no well-defined methods for propagating the gospel in China. The going-forth and planting a missionary station in an unknown village off from the great highways of traffic, with the nearest city of any size more than 13 miles away,-it was certainly an experiment.

There was not then and there has not been since, any well organized system for reaching the Chinese masses. But there has grown up what may rightly be called a system mainly based upon the political structure. The shire town of a county is not alone the centre of political life, it is in Shantung the one place which every male adult is sure to visit sometime, and usually as often as once or twice a year.

Accordingly instead of attempting by opening street chapels in many market towns, there is a growing tendency to own compounds on the main street of every county town, with courts for women and men, domestic chapel and schools.

For many years there were street chapels in Ssu Nu Ssu and Hsiao Ho Chuang. But these have not been opened for a long time, while within the last three years street chapels have been opened in as many shire cities, and another would be opened in P'ing Yuan city if there were enough money in hand to purchase.

Another tendency to be noted is that of making each of these county towns, the headquarters for aggressive Christian effort in that county. There is one leading helper who has about him a

a staff of less experienced/~~men~~ or less qualified helpers as assistants. The lines of work, evangelistic or educational are modeled on those of the central station.

The leading helpers of these towns with the principal of the Academy, the native pastors, the evangelist Wang Shu T'ien, and the missionaries, form a council not unlike a presbytery.

In fact the more one examines the present ecclesiastical organization of the Pang Chuang station, the more one rubs his eyes and wonders at things so very un-Congregational. Anyone inclined to bow down to Congregationalism as the most important of the lesser deities to be worshipped, would certainly be shocked.

For, during the year there have been three quarterly meetings at which men and women have been received to the church after a six months probation,-both quarterly meeting and probation being rank Methodism.

Moreover, the out-stations of Te Chou, Hsia Chin and Kao T'ang, are adopting the large meeting plan, while the probational period is universal in this part of Shantung.

In these large out-stations where one man has cgharge and there are several assistants, the ecclesiastical odor is even worse, since one is reminded strongly of rectors and curates in the Episcopal church.

As for the I Shih Hui, which is Chinese for what many call a presbytery, there is nothing to excuse its existence-------save its usefulness!

Two cases of discipline which have come before this council illustrate this latter quality.

Wang Heng Ch'ing was a member at Kao T'ang. But his practice and professions were so far apart as not to be s~~upported~~ mutually supporting. In other words Mr. Wang was in the church for what he

could get out of it. As the helper, Mr. Ma, opposedhim, Wang Hen Ch'ing wrote up to the missionaries, bringing various accusations against the helper, and this letter was in the name of a large number of the church members. In other words Mr. Wang bullied sai men into this ecret opposition to the helper.

Mr. Ma by the advice of several spent six weeks at Sung An Ts'un as mentioned above. But matters at Kao T'ang did not improv and accordingly the I Shih Hui expelled Mr. Wang from the church. Mr. Ma then returned ~~from~~ to Kao T'ang where since then there has been an eramof exceptional propsperity in the church.

The other instance was that of a former helper, Ho Tien Yin. This m helper brought suit against a man accusing him of various crimes, crimes of which he was wholly innocenct. The I Shih Hui gave notice to Mr. Ho that he must get the man released from jail. To do so would require cash to the value of $5.oo gold. Mr. Ho delayed and the man died in jail of cold and hunger. Needless to say the I Shih Hui expelled Mr. Ho from the church. Yet in both cases, the church if left to itself, would have done nothing, and the unworthy members would have remained in the c church. In fact at Ho Chia T'urh, they had already hired Mr. Ho as teacher, while knowing that he was virtually guilty of murder. The unanimous action of the I Shih Hui has aided considerably to build up Christian sentiment and in making clear that the church cannot retain in fellowship men who openly ~~br~~ break the commands of God.

The county system has its advantages, it is exceedingly practical and appreciated by the Chinese; but alas, it is both pagan papal, and must be discareded for some system that has an orthodox origin and is practically uselesss.

BUILDING.- In August last word was received from the W.B.M.I. that the sum of $3500. would be available for the construction of a Ladies' House. Mr. Chapin was chosen to superintend its erection but early in the winter he declined to give so much time as would be ncessary to superintending, and it was accordingly determined to secure the help of Mr. Campbell, an expereinced carpenter, formerly connected with the Houlding Mission.

The gift of $3000. for ~~an~~ the Porter Academy Building caused us to make haste with plans, and both buildings have had the help of Mr. Campbell from the start.

As was to have been expected, the houses are much better built than they would have been if left to the care of missionaries with little or no experience. What may surprise many to learn is the fact that Mr. Campbell's work and oversight have saved more th than the extra cost in carpenter work alone.

Owing in part to his comparative ignorance of Chineselanguage Mr. Stanle and Mr. Chapin have been obliged to give no little time daily during the period of building to looking after the workmen.

Last autumn some Chinese buildings(10 chien in all) were erected for the temporary use of ~~the~~ Pastor Chia and for servants. At En Hsien and Hsia Chin, the new chapel compounds have been put in repair at a cost much too large for our means, but greatly to the benefit of church work.

This spring we received the offer of a place in P'ing Yuan city, where we have long sought in vain to rent property. Only lack of means prevented us from trying to complete the purchase.

EDUCATION.- The Academy has been taught by the same teachers as in former years. There have been thrity pupils. Some thirteen or fowteen others would have entered the school this spring, had it not

been for lack of rooms, some of which had to be used ~~for~~ by the workmen.

As for the primary schools, that in Chiu Ch'eng was given up. It had an attendance of 11 pupils, which was very good, but of these only 2 boys were from Christian families, and the room which was needed for school, was required for other purposes.

On the other hand, there has been a school started this year at Kuan Chuang.

One of the chief obstacles to good schools is the lack of good teachers. Of these there are absoulutely none. Even the best teacher in one of these village schools, ordinarily knows nothing about Arithmetic or Geography. As to t employing graduates from the College, the lack of funds prevents paying such a salary as these men can easily get eleswhere.

The helpers and teachers have come to us, asking that a normal school be opened here for the education and training of teachers. Many such men might be taught in Tung Chou, were it not that they cannot leave their homes, nor find the money for travelling expenses. Perhaps ~~sometime~~ such Normal School will sometime materialize, but the time is not yet.

EVANGELISTIC. WORK.- Turning now to the Evangelistic part of the station labors for the year, we note first the work connected with the Central Station.

Here regular church services have been held throughout the year, bes sides the assemblies three times a year. The last two were not as well attended as in former years, though the church building was well-filled. One reasondoubtless was that Dr. Smith was away. Another is that the large meetings held in several of the out-stations just prior to those held at Pang Chuang, had the natural effect of keeping some from coming.

The native force for this place and the out-stations near by, is very small. Usually every sabbath some of the teachers in the Academy has gone out to some neighboring village. The school boys have made themselves responsible for the meetings held at Chang Kuan Ssu. Several inquirers are reported at this village. And they have gone occasionally to Hu Chua'rh and Wang Yuan Chua'rh. Within thirty li from Pang Chuang are a dozen out-stations. The majority of these show little or no growth. At Shih Chia T'ang where thirty years since that village made a present to the Board of a temple and the grounds which went with it, there are left only two or three men, one of whom usually leads the services on the sabbath. Temples have been built and gods set up with worship in all points the same as previous to the famine year when relief was given this village.

Hsiao Ho Chuang, 12 li from Pang Chuang, has still a faithful few. A teacher from the Academy or Girls' School plans to meet with them on the sabbath.

Chou Ch'uan Chuang is the home of Pastor Wu. The church is rarely opened, being used for storing fuel. The Christians go from three to five li to villages near by and meet for service with the Christians in those places.

The little church at Mao Wang Chuang, is nearly dead. Several of the members have gone over to the Catholics. By arrangement with Pastor Wu, the church here and those at En Hsien and in Kuan Chuang have services once a month. In both these last places there is a visible change for the better in church life during the year.

Ko Chuang where there was for so long a time a bitter warfare waged between Protestants and Catholics, is having rest after the contest. The trouble was due mainly to the hatred of the Catholics

to an expelled member of our church. The later had the right of the the case in a lawsuit, and the mandarin decided it in his favor, which served to convince them that it was impossible for them to succeed in driving every member of the Protestant church from the village or force him to join their church. Since then a number of inquirers are reported.

K'an Fa'rh continues to flourish. There has been an increase in attendance on the sabbath mainly from the village.

Shui Lo Po Li, T'ai T'ou Ssu, must be mentioned as places which once lived, and in which there still may be the breath of life, but which as so many places near Pang Chuang, need regular, pastoral visitation.

Liu Wang Chuang keeps sabbath services, but has received no additions to its membership in many years. It has been exceedingly unfortunate in the past that it has been served by unworthy teachers.

Li Lu Chuang continues to exist and has a school. Chu Kuang Ku'ei lives at this village andis the leader at all times when not drafted out to aid some more needy parish.

Wei Chu'rh should be mentioned because it contains one family determined to go over to the Catholics. All the other families of this small village belong to that faith.

Nan Hsiao T'urh is another village where there is a chapel. and where there has been a school throughout the year. The church were very fortunate in being able to dismiss the teacher at the end of the year without having a first-class row, which at one time threatened. And equally fortunate in securing a good man to succeed him.

The long period of six years during which the station has been kept up by one preaching missionary who had no time for tour

ing even if he had the strength, may in part account for some portion of this low state of spiritual health in so many out-stations But it cannot account for it all. In some places there have been local trials which have caused the church members to hang their heads in shame. In others, there has been manifest a coldness on the part of the leaders. Others have grown discouraged owing to lack of men to lead them. Others yet were built upon uncertain foundations. There is little knowledge of the reasons which induce the average Chinese to enter the church at all; but it is certain that here as eleswhere, the expectation of getting some material good which did not materialize, accounts for the run-down condition of many of them.

At Chiu Ch'eng lives helper Li Ch'ao Tu. In the fall we learned that the chapel was sold, and hence it was necessary to remove to other quarters. A place was rented suitable for the family of helper, for domestic chapel and station classes, but with no street chapel. Here the helper has lived since the beginning of the new Chinese Year.

His field is a broad one running north and south a long distance, and he has also given aid at Cheng Chia K'ou, thirty-five li away.

Mr. Li has made good use of the magic lantern during the year. Several villages have been recently opened to the gospel. a few were added on probation, and still others redeived by baptism, during the year. These fruits are the first to be seen in several years.

WU CH'ENG.- The chapel rented two years since, is still held. But owing to the need of helpers in other towns, it has been opened only amfew times. On man has been p baptized and another received on probation.

KU CH'ENG.- The only outside chapel in this district, most of which isworked by the Hsiao Chang station of the London Mission, is Cheng Chia K'ou. Chang K'ei Chien has been in charge of the chapel work there. The town is a large one, the people are friendly, there have been several additions to the church, and these have been mainly from the better portion of the community. A banker has rented uson the main street several rooms which will answer admirably for outside chapel. The present chapel is so small that when occupied by women, there is no room for the men. And, besides the market before the door has ceased to be the place for preaching. The rent paid is extremely small; in fact only a nominal sum.

TE CHOU.-This isperhaps the largest field under any one man in the Pang Chuang station.Lu Kuo Shun is in charge with Chang Chih P'ing Li P'ing and the gatekeeper, Yin Hsiu Ch'in as a helpers.

Te Chow has been opened to work only three years. Previously the people were bitter against the gospel, and it was impossible to get any foothold.Even to-day something of the old feeling exists. The clinics held twice a month by Dr. Tucker or in his absence by his assistants, have done much to remove prejudice.

The conversion of a Mohammedan a few years ago of so much influence as Mr. Yun has been a great aid. Regular attendance on the sabbath from 30 to 40. At the large meetings in Dec. and Feb. the attendance was about 160

A station class this spring was attended by 23 men, twice the number of last year. The helpers hold meetings at other outstations as Ti Ch'i, Huang Ho Hai or Hu T'a'rh. The last two two are new places.

At Ling Hsien there are more than 20 inquirers. The visit of Chang Chia P'ing this spring was interesting, he being enabled not

only to persuade many of the truth, but to induce them to give him their gods. Accordingly he returned with spoils,----three copper gods,-all in good condition.!

Entire number of inquirers in Te Chou district, is over 50.

Sang Yu'arh, a large market town on the Canal north from Te Chou 15 miles, ought to be opened as an outs-station, but lack men and money, keeps us back.

KAO T'ANG CHOU.- This out-station has had a chequered career. The opposition by the unworthy member mentioned above kept the church in hot water, and was extremely uncomfortable for the helper until finally settled by expelling said member. Since then there has been peace. The station has made good advance in contributions and membership. Large meetings last Dec. and this spring were well attended. On the latter occasion the room was so overcrowded that forty men sat outside in the cold. From 18 to 30 men attended the station class which lasted twenty days.

The attendance at the outside chapel has been large. Tu Yu Chu has aided, as have other helpers during the year.

Outside of the city of Kao T'ang, Yuan Chuang is the principal out-station. Here are a large number of inquirers both in the village and those neighboring. Hence this spring Tu Yu Chu was sent there to lead the services and give help at the fairs besides instructing the many needing his help.

HSIA CHIN.- The outside chapel on the new place has proved to have more drawing power than that on the old place though that was situated on the main street of the city. There are fairs every other day, and the chapel is kept open from 9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.It should not be understood that Li Ch'un Hua who is in charge here, gives his whole time to such pr eaching far from it. He is frequently called in to consult with the dis-

trict magistrate with regard to questions affecting the church. He has at this writing three assistants besides the teacher of the school. There were 15 baptized in the year, and 25 received on probation. In seven new villages there are more than 30 inquirers.

In one of these, P'i Kuan T'un, six miles north-west of the city, lives a family, the head of which has for many years the leader in a Pa Kua sect. The man is well-to-do, and a genuine seeker after truth. For more than a year now, he has been an inquirer, and with his entire family, is seeking admittance to the church. , and studying the truths of the gospel. He has also been successful in bringing two other families to unite with him in believing in Jesus.

In general it may be said that the men who have been added at this out-station are of better character than in any previous year. The church is not alone gaining in numbers, but in quality.

Besides the regular services at Hsia Chin city, two other places under this out-station have been regularly attended by the helpers. In one of these, Ho Chia T'un, lives Ho Tien Yin who was expelled for his grievous sin this year. Very much has been done for Ho Chia T'un in the past, and there is still life here, but how much only time will show.

Kuo Chuang on the contrary has had a most successful period of growth. It is a comparatively new out-station, and is the the centre where met the disciples from ten different villages. Attendance averages thirty or more each sabbath.

It is interesting to note that though nothing has been done toward capturing the chief murderer in the Kuo Ju En case of two years since, quite a number of men ~~of the better class~~ are numbered from that village, all of the better sort.

As to arresting the murderers, of course the magistrate will do nothing unless pushed. and although the case was one coming under what might be well called as persecution of the church, yet as it was mixed up with the Catholics and it would be practically impossible for the mandarins to make such arrests even if so inclined, the case was not pressed. The official at Hsia Chin told Mr. Chapin that the men were sheltered in the Roman Catholic compound to the west of Pang Chuang thirty miles distant. But even supposing such to have been the case, of which there was absolutely no proof, it is almost certain said official, or even those much higher than he in rank and authority, would find it impossible to search such premises and arrest the culprits.

We are far from asserting that the R.C. priest at that village would do anything of the kind, tho we well believe his Chinese underlings might do so unknown to him.

Here we may add that we have formed the custom of informing the foreign priest of a region in every instance of expelling a man from the church, and have reason to believe it has been helpful in preventing such unworthy men from getting admittance to that denominartion. and making trouble for the church from which he has been expelled.

The contributions of the Hsia Chin church have been 180 tiao, or $60. gold. Besides this sum, seven who are now on probation with one who is not even an inquirer, have contributed the sum of $100 gold, which the church have set aside towards building for themselves a much-needed chapel.

A school with 12 pupils has been kept up throuhghout the year.

There are two large meetings each year with larger attendance than the chapel would hold, while the Station Class this spring was attended by 28 men for 20 days.

NEEDS.- This report would be inclomplete if something were not said about the needs of this large field.

First that at Pang Chuang. Sec. Smith wrote a letter last autumn to the mission stating that while sending an additional sum for general work of $5000. it was desirable to know which the mission needed most, Missionaries or Money. Our answer most emphatically is BOTH. Here at the central station we need three missionaries, one of them to be in the field touring most of the time. Another, to have charge of the educational work, to assist in the Academy, and also to teach in a Normal School, men who need to be trained for the r primary schools of this station and that at Linching. The third man would find his whole time filled with superintending the work of helpers, and in pastoral labors connected with the station.

We need at once fifteen helpers to engage in laboring in the stations already opened, and in others which ought and can be opened.

We need another fine scholar and teacher to assist in a Normal School to be in connection with the Academy at Pang Chuang. There is also need of money for renting and equiping five new chapels for street c preaching.

In addition to these there is need of money for the purchase or building of two compounds, one at P'ing Yuan, the other at Ch'ih P'ing, both of which places are county seats. At P'ing Yuan, we have been offered/a good place which with equipment would cost $600.

Two men at such an out-station would be able to reach many of the ~~many~~ run-down places mentioned in the report., and help by their preaching to add both to the numbers and inspiration of the church membe rs.

At Ch'ih P'ing we have a chapel on the south side of the street far away from where the people usually assemble on market days, and with a mani building used as chapel, into which the sun never shines. The house is always both cold and damp, and it is at the risk of health that our ladies spend so much time in these quarters every year.

The county of Ch'ih P'ing has over one thousand villages, and this one cjhapel is the only place from which the gospel sounds forth. As land is not easy to get, and true economy in purchasing is to buy where the largest number can be reached, the sum of $800. would be needed for so great a work.

This list of needs might easily be enlarged. We are now only speaking of those which are immediate and pressing. Were chapels to be opened in all the larger towns, so that the helpers might have standing ground on market days, it would be much larger.

In conclusion we wish to give heartiest thanks to Him who has domne so much for this station in the past quarter of a century. It has had a wonderful hsitory. We rejoice because of the fruit gathe red in the year which is past. Even without the guiding hand of Dr. Arthur Smith, it continues to grow, thanks to an excelle nt staff of helpers who have been trained for their tasks.

On behalf of the Station,

F. M. Chapin

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On behalf of the Station,

E. M. Chapin

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Rec'd JUL 30 1906

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WILLIAMS HOSPITAL P'ANG CHUANG, CHINA

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The ten months since the last chapter in the history of the Williams Hospital was written have been busy ones, though as far as the physicians were concerned, much of the time their work was conducted at long range. Half of the period they were at Lin Ch'ing, attempting to find the needed opportunity for language study.

The timely arrival of Dr Susan Tallmon in December was a blessing to the medical phase of the Shantung work. Her preparation has been so varied and so fitting that it augurs well for the Lin Ch'ing field. Her coming made it possible for the P'ang Chuang physicians to go to Lin Ch'ing, leaving the foreigners, happily augmented in numbers, in her professional care. During these months of residence at P'ang Chuang she has avoided other medical work with difficulty.

The health of the missionaries has been such as to permit their continued efforts, when perhaps, in some cases, they should have been discontinued for a time,- but golden present opportunities for Christ are more alluring than a distant taste of bitter tablets is restraining. The October addition to our force, Miss Mary Helen Stanley, quite eclipsed other P'ang Chuang events of a like nature since our last Mission Meeting.

"If there is anything that will endure
The eye of God because it still is pure,
It is the spirit of a little child,
Fresh from His hand, and therefore undefiled."

Some of the members of the two stations touched upon in

this report, urged on by the exigencies of building houses; by the feeling that the present opportunities were soon to take wings; by the seeming pressure of duties mammoth in size and number, have possibly mortgaged their future. The half-dozen assorted samples of 'new missionaries' (may their tribe increase) have perhaps not fully realized that acclimatization is a very real problem, and that the greater the care now the more sturdy will be their Temples of the Holy Ghost later. The regular inhabitants of the compound, 125 in number, have had relative health, largely due to the care of those in charge of the schools.

By a system of detailed reports we have attempted to keep in touch with the P'ang Chuang medical work when away, and the fidelity with which hospital and dispensary duties have been performed, including the most important phase of teaching and preaching to the patients, speaks well for the assistants and teachers in charge. The branch dispensary at Te Chou (hitherto carried on without appropriations) has more than proved its right to exist. The immense arsenal there, now nearly complete, means increased importance to the place, and possibly visits should be made oftener than twice a month. Till recently the arsenal has held aloof from the foreigner, but a recent accident or two has brought a number to the hospital, and better relations are in order. It is urged that we have a like branch dispensary at the important city of Cheng Chia K'ou. This may be done if appropriations permit. All about us are requests which call for men and women medically trained. There are also a number, well prepared, who desire to pursue the medical courses offered in our Union Medical College in Peking. It is a pity that these two desires, for financial reasons, cannot offset oneanother, though $40.00

will give the necessary aid for a student for one year. This year we have one representative (Hê Sheng Ch'ang) in the medical school, while six applied. Our head assistant (Chiang Yiu Shan) has given the usual good account of himself, and has become much more proficient professionally, as well as in matters of administration, to our great relief. Another assistant, because of combined carelessness and ignorance was responsible for a life lost, which but emphasizes the need for more properly trained help. Perhaps the need is fully as great for a larger supply of preachers and teachers,- for the 100 who are often in the hospital present an opportunity which even the angels do not have. The four 'preacher-teachers' (two men and two women), so ably and beautifully supplemented by the Misses Wyckoff, have, however, done a great work. The help of Dr and Mrs Smith has been greatly missed. Where the ignorance is so dense, more teachers, on fire with love for souls, are sadly needed. To win these men, women, and children,- to plant the seed, and in many cases to gather the fruit, is the main reason the hospital exists. We look to the hospital, not to the dispensary patients, for results, though daily preaching and explanation is the portion of the latter also.

The results of the year's work are, under God, due to faithful assistants and oversight by coöperating missionaries, who happily recognize no line between the medical arm and other branches of the work. In 1905 there were 603 in-patients, a larger number than for many years, again demonstrating the Williams Hospital to be one of the largest mission hospitals in China. During the year there were 496 surgical operations of all degrees of seriousness. The total dispensary attendance was 6,174, a much smaller number than last year. We prefer to reduce the dispensary attendance if by so doing we increase the number of in-patients, for the latter

may be systematically taught. Singing is also taught, and every tune is a new one!

The hospital would have had a difficult time to get along at all, were it not for the appreciated and consecrated special gifts that have come during the year, including the income ($90.oo) from the "Tank Endowment", - and yet our total income is about one-fourth of that of the average mission hospital in China of the same size. Our clientele is helping as never before, the receipts on the field for the year in fees (1½ cents a visit) and gifts being $208.50, Mexican currency. This is not much, but we are in a region of nearly 2,000,000 of the earth's poorest. Our hospital is the only medical aid for them all, except the minus quantity furnished by the native quack.

With pleasure is it noted that there has been a marked increase in the sale (at cost) of soap and condensed milk, - about the only 'medicines' the hospital sells. If this be contrary to treaty, we request treaty revision. Our heavy tablet machine has paid for itself, and the output already is not only satisfactory, but the tablets cannot be imitated by the Chinese. Needless to say, the boycott disturbs us not at all, - the aching tooth does not object to an American cure.

Despite the furor in several lands decrying patent medicines, there is no such movement in China. There is 'movement' enough, but all in the direction of increased advertising and sale of all sorts of noxious nostrums. Alas that they should be advertised (and therefore endorsed) in some of the Christian papers of China, as well as in other periodicals, and so bring true medicine into disrepute. A supply of good Chinese physicians will assist in eradicating this evil which seems sure to become more

severe. A small 15 grain bottle of dirty looking powder was offered the writer at Lin Ch'ing for a few cash. The vender guaranteed that my head ache, my indigestion, my failing eyesight, my sore foot, and ~~another~~ a number of other troubles I inquired about, would surely be cured,- all for one cent from the same minute bottle!

Materials were once on hand for long postponed hospital repairs, and though they were used elsewhere, they will be replaced, so perhaps another year will see a beginning in the repair line, though we do not cease to earnestly hope and pray that ere long a modern or semi-modern hospital building will be erected. No repairs, even to mud buildings, have been made for ten years,- at least no repairs worthy the name. Now that the problem of adequate buildings for residence is solved by the erection of the ladies' house; now that the fine Porter Academy building is in evidence; and now that provision is made for the enlargement of the Girls' School, it is hoped that very soon the only remaining large plant in our compound, and yet perhaps the most cramped, may be more satisfactorily housed. Most of the year some of the women patients have been sleeping on the floor of a mud building which was condemned two years ago. Dispensary and hospital accomodations for women are especially unsatisfactory, due to the increase of the number of women patients since a woman physician came. One small structure has recently been torn down as a matter of safety. The compound, considering its contents, is the smallest of any of our No. China mission compounds, and should, as a sanitary measure, expand at once. The hospital should have eight or ten times the present yard area if possible, and yet fall far short of its opportunities as a country hospital.

Limited space forbids mention of eyes God has opened in a

double sense; of the noble boy who was here over a year, and then, having become a Christian, God took him; of his mother who unbound her feet and opened her heart to the Gospel; of the grateful woman whose foot has just been taken off because of disease resulting from the cruel foot-binding custom; of the grand array of 15 nursing babes here at one time because of their mothers' ailments; of the beggars whose stomachs were lined while they were cured quicker than they desired; of the former blind patient who returns this summer to preach in the hospital after a year in the School for the Chinese Blind in Peking; of suffering and sorrow oft relieved. These are from the land of Sinim,- they have life and they have it more abundantly.

Next year will not only be the centennial of Protestant Missions in China, but the quarter centennial of of medical missions in P'ang Chuang. May it be even a grander year than those that have gone before . Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and in the power of the King of heaven may we proceed.

Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.
Francis F. Tucker, M.D.

1905 Statistics

In patients, men	422	Out patients, men	4,329
women	181	women	1,845
Total..........	603	Total.........	6,174

No. of surgical operations, 496.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.

June, 1906.

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Hospital-P'ang Chuang China 1905-1906. Dr Tucker

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June, 1906.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK, P'ANG CHUANG.
for the year ending
May 31,1906.

The weeks and months of another year have sped onward in their flight until before we know it we are called upon to look back upon and record some of the events of the past.

Personal.

The ladies of the Station have been separated during the Winter three,Mrs.Smith,Dr.Emma Tucker and Mrs.Ellis,having been in Lin Ch'ing while Mrs.Chapin,formerly of that Station,Mrs.Stanley, Jr.,and the Misses Wyckoff have made up the resident lady members in P'ang Chuang. Mrs.Smith's absence from her own field has been wonderfully blest,both to the city church in Lin Ch'ing as well as to its out-Stations. The church there surely will not forget her "work of faith" and labor of love "in journeyings often,in weariness,in watchings often,in hunger,and thirst and cold,in fastings often" she has labored abundantly and we thank God on her behalf. Hre absence could but put a heavier burden on the workers in P'ang Chuang,still God has been good in giving health and strength so that much of the activity in each line of work has gone on. Mrs.Chapin has aided as before in taking charge of morning prayers and Sabath afternoon prayermeeting,and her home is always such a hospitable one full of love and kindliest thought for everybody. Mrs.Stanley,Jr.,with the added care of her little one has continued her study of the language as she was able and has taken some slight oversight in the domestic life of the Girls' School and heard a class of little girls read on Sunday. Little Mary Helen Stanley has done all in her power to contribute to the joy and happiness of the whole Station and the workers were never so busy but that they could at least take a peep at her. We missed our other baby,William Beese Tucker,who contributed his many bright smiles and cunning ways to Lin Ch'ing's happiness. Just before the Christmas time we welcomed to P'ang Chuang for Lin Ch'ing Dr.Susan B.Tallmon and Miss Lucia E. Lyons,who have spent the Winter with us studying the language. They have added much to our circle,especially as they have entered into all its life and work and by their interest and prayers have been a stimulus and inspiration to all. Lin Ch'ing may well thank God and take courage with two such workers provided for its need.

Touring and Station Classes.

Previous to the vacation of the Summer and attendance on the Annual Meeting in Pei Tai He, in May of 1905 Mrs. Smith held two brief Station Classes, one in Ch'ih P'ing and one in Kao T'ang and visited seven villages. X In July there was a training class of nineteen days for women with daily exposition of Scripture by Mr. Wang Shu-t'ien. Four girls from the Boarding School acted as teachers and twenty-five women were in the class. Three men studied on the Romanized. In July Mrs. Smith met with two new funeral experiences. Mrs. Yang Pang-tsun was forced against her will to have a heathen funeral for her husband though he had expressly ordered a Christian one. Mrs. Smith goes and kidnaps the woman and her daughter and carries them to P'ang Chuang leaving the heathen son with three hundred guests coming the following day and no hostess and no mourning widow in sight. They sue for peace the same night, take her, home and have a Christian funeral.

After a long vain struggle over the case of the murdered Church member in Te Chou in which the district official would do nothing, nothing is left but to pray, - we do so. Then comes mysterious news that the offending family are punished. There is a fine showy funeral and twelve carts and a feast all at their expense. The heathen village had looked at us through these Boxer eyes as un-natural monsters. We preached while waiting for the feast, and they said wonderingly, "Why, they seem very nice sort of folks after all." After return in the Fall regular work was begun as soon as possible. Mrs. Smith made final visits to the field, especially those portions that had been her ~~portions~~ charge for the two previous years, and then entered upon her work for Lin Ch'ing. In the latter part of October, about the close of the cotton-picking season a short tour was made to a dozen or more villages. Following this a class was held in Te Chou where with no cotton we hoped the date would not find the women too busy for study, but the gathering in of other crops, sweet potatoes, corn and pea-nuts, hindered a number from coming; - however nineteen attended and did good work. Together with the Summer class and the one at Te Chou above mentioned, closing with the two held previous to the wheat harvest, nineteen classes have been conducted. Of these six were independent of supervision from the Missionary lady, and in a number of the others the lady in charge left the pupils for ten days or so in the hands of the native assistants. The Winter class in P'ang Chuang was longer than usual, and in it classes were made of the women according to their age and ability. Special atention being given to the explanation of the "First Steps in the Doctrine", the women being required to explain the Scripture in that book and also to do some memorizing from Mrs. Smith's little book "Light for Beginers". In these classes there have been 280 Pupils from 80 villages at an average of 18 days per woman, - what she receives in a year as her schooling. The amount of grain brought totals 960 catties, or ~~####~~ 1280 pounds, a slight requirement and help towards self-support. The order in the classes, and the spirit of peace and harmony and Christian love, have for the most part been characteristic of the work

and commendatory for the women. In many faces has beamed a new light of knowledge and expression has been given by many to a desire to live more consistent Christian lives. One woman, a helper in the more common and ordinary routine of class work, deserves special mention for her faithfulness, patience and sweet service. She is not a very intelligent Christian but seems to understand a little of the spirit of Him who came "not to be ministered unto but to minister". During five classes, three times a day ######### at regular times and without delay, she has looked after all that was committed to her in getting out the food materials for the two or three assistant cooks (appointed from the class in turn each day) and has stood by to see that there has been no waste and that nothing went wrong in the cooking of the meals. For a family of eighteen or twenty she has gladly done this, and I have heard no word of complaint from her or of her, and very little criticism of others from her lips. She has deserved the praise of a good disposition which the women have given her. When occupying a part of the room with her, I have heard, at the ringing of the morning bell, her voice in prayer and while looking after the meals the verses of Scripture being committed by the class were on her lips and being taught to others. It has been a great pleasure to hear certain Christians tell of their home life, a word here and there which reveals what Christianity means in the home. A daughter-in-law said, "My mother-in-law asks me every morning the first thing, 'Have you prayed', and at night reminds me, 'Don't forget to pray'". In this home, though the father or mother may take turns in going to the city to church, the Sabbath day is remembered. The little ones lisp prayers of their own patterned after those of their parents or grand-parents. Thank God for such homes, not a few, in country places quite removed from the centers of work, many of them standing alone, a light in heathen darkness. On the other hand in one of our oldest church centers the church life is dead because the home life is dead. The oldest generation have passed away having left an example of simple faith and zeal and love for God. The following generation has not followed in the footsteps of those who have gone and the study of the Bible and keeping of the Sabbath have little place in nominal Christian lives. The burden now rests upon the third generation. In exhorting two young women as to their duty in keeping the church alive a hearty response came from one saying, "True, this does belong to us; we must keep the Sabbath, we must give heed to Christian duty or the church will die". An inquirer in the church insisted on his wife attending the class hoping she would change her disposition and thus help to make things more peaceful at home. She is an interesting woman with a will of her own, but promised reform. Then he wanted his mother to come that she too might understand and lead the family in becoming followers of the doctrine. Both old and young have shared in the benefits of the Station classes, from little children of ten years to old women eighty and eighty-six. Not a few interesting womenhave expressed a desire to attend other classes and receive more instruction.

Native Assistants.

Of women regularly employed in various lines of the church work we have three in the school, two in the hospital and three in the field, with one other who receives barely her support for some little work she is able to do in a small center. Aside from these six have been employed for the Winter or Spring as the work has demanded more or less of their continued service, and six others, besides a few of the school girls, have given voluntary service for short periods of time. We rejoice that so many are able to be co-workers with us. In the evangelistic work the women are not trained as we could wish and as they should be but they have done excellent work for their sisters more ignorant than themselves? In one rather difficult class three women ## most sympathetically and lovingly entered into the needs of the women exhorting them about the importance of Christian living and their influence in the church. In four villages Christians ask most eagerly that these helpers be sent to them after the wheat harvest. An experiment was made in sending two women to Peking with especial reference to learning the short-hand method of Chinese. The younger woman did good work and received a diploma with a fair mark, the other woman was sent as an escort, but we hoped to make an experiment of her too, a woman of about seventy, in learning the new system. When their services are required we shall begin to realize an income from our outlay in this special line of training.

Village Work.

Owing to our incomplete working force the work in and around P'ang Chuang has had to suffer more or less. A committee of three school girls have made monthly visits to three villages being accompanied in the Fall by Mrs. Ellis. The pastor's daughter-in-law, a former pupil of the P'ang Chuang school, has had since the new year a semi-monthly class for the women in the yard and the ~~two~~ few young Christian women from the village. The regular Friday prayermeeting has been in charge of the women themselves. The three or four very near villages which were visited quite regularly for a time last year have been dropped from the list. The two Christian women were simply invited not to come any more, lack of time and fear of ridicule being the excuses given. Alas we know too well the lack of genuine interest in or desire to hear the gospel is the real reason. Since the New Year Miss Grace Wyckoff has made visits to a few villages spending Saturday nights and returning Sundays in time for the afternoon Sabbath School. While this is too hard for a school teacher it has proved a rest from the school routine and given an opportunity to see and help a few who could not have been helped otherwise. In prosecuting Station Class work Miss Gertrude Wyckoff has been able to make some visits to both new and old villages but we feel very strongly the lack of regularity in our village work which characterized former years, a result of so much more being done in the larger out-Stations. Could each out-Station be provided with a helper and his wife the latter competent and helpful who should keep the flock together and feed them on the Sabbath day more progress would be visible.

Lack of money and men and suitable women, both in age and ability prevent the carrying out of this important method of work in many places.

Foot Binding Reform.

In a comparatively new village where regular Sabbath services are now held four women and two girls have unbound their feet and three enquirers express the desire to do so. In Hsia Chin two or three more have followed the lead of those who unbound a year or two ago. This year in some of the oldest out-Stations a start has been made in the reform. It was beyond our highest expectations when one day in the He Chia T'ur class no other than Mrs. He Tien Yin, a former helpers wife, and a most inconsistent Christian came into the room with her feet clad in the new style of shoes, saying, "I am going to take the lead in this matter in this little church". Five others in the village have followed suit, and two in near villages. Among these were some of the mothers of former school girls. Of the girls in our school at present seventeen of the mothers now keep their daughters company having unbound their feet. One woman promised her husband to give up smoking if he would permit her to unbind her feet. She has kept her promise and hopes he will soon give his word of consent. To carry on this reform in the country is far from easy, and it is difficult to say whether it is harder for the one who exhorts, or to those who yield to exhortation, to press the movement forward. To some it means great reproach, slander and abuse and often times threats from friends refusing to recognise a daughter or sister as belonging to the family. Two women said that they had not been to their married daughters' homes for two years because of unbound feet. It is not surprising that some have not been able to stand against such extreme opposition, while others who have been weak have in time become strong and overcome their temptations. A few elderly women have been most willing to bear witness in this matter, but have been so persecuted by grand-sons or grand-daughters that in order to appease their anger they wear the stockings having removed the bandages with a large pointed shoe. The sad expression on their faces and their helplessness is pitiful. Twenty-three in all have unbound this year and others are ready to make the change.

Hospital.

Before Dr. Emma Tucker went to Lin Ch'ing she engaged the services of a former school girl, now married, to help in the women's wards work. But the time for training her was short and later Dr. Emma's removal to Lin Ch'ing made it seem best to drop Mrs. Chou as permanent helper, at least, until she could have more supervision. She still has morning prayers and hears lessons once a week and has helped in teaching. Miss Grace Wyckoff has tried to keep a little in touch with the hospital work but could only go once a week. This however was often enough to realize what a grand opportunity was slipping away, yes, being lost to give to many the word of Life. This Spring on any Saturday one might see

twenty-five out of thirty women together, each with a sheet of the Commandments and two simple prayers, or a book, "First Steps in the Doctrine", in her hand. Those who have been here longer having learned not a little, and those having just come only a sentence or two, but all showing a greater or less degree of desire to learn, as well as faithfulness on the part of the matron, Mrs. Kung, to teach. In the Fall with a more complete working force, the newer ladies being able to help in the work, we hope more attention can be given to the needs of this work so important and far-reaching in its results.

Contributions.

These have not been what they ought to be and we can but feel that, in spite of the poverty, and yet in comparison with the money formerly spent by the women in worshipping the false gods, they are not giving according to their ability. This is partly because they put their own needs first and do not plan for giving, and partly because of a lack of genuine willingness to give liberally. It is a pleasure to have some of our workers take off a tenth from the string of cash placed in their hands after they have done some work for the church. A contribution slip for each woman is a good method, but with the great distances which separate them from us and infrequent visits to them it is difficult to keep them in remembrance of their duty. The amount given in 1905 was 75,022 cash, or about twenty-five dollars Gold.

Boarding School

It is with a renewed sense of gratitude that we recount the continued mercies of the Lord to the P'ang Chuang school. Teachers and scholars alike have had good health and strength of body, mind and heart, has been given in special measure to those in charge. The pupils for the most part have been obedient, good and happy. The first term of the year somewhat stricter rules were made and occassional discipline excercised. At the close of the term one and another said, "I'm not coming back next term". All did however and each has tried in many ways to prove herself earnest and faithful. It was with some fear and trembling that the Fall term opened with the new requirement of a tuition fee amounting to about thirty cents (gold) a pupil. To our great delight nearly every girl has brought her string of cash and that very promptly too at the begining of the term. This will easily pay the wages of the teacher. The standard for scholarship has been raised a little owing to the coming of one fresh from the Bridgman School of Peking as teacher, but it is very hard to keep to that standard when so many are so dull and slow. While we must have a high standard, we are still of the opinion that our P'ang Chuang school must consider the benefit of school discipline and instruction in Christian truth, as of first importance for our Christian girls. As to the spiritual condition of the school the Christian Endeavor shows a healthy and natural life and the performance of Christian duties, attention to the word as preached, and also the daily life, each gives signs of growth. Oftentimes we long for the spontaneous expression of that more abundant life which Christ

came to give. When the last report was written we knew we should lose Mrs.Wang the faithful teacher of over ten years. She has left a beautiful example and the love of her pupils for her has been manifest again and again when her letters with loving messages and exhortations have been read. Miss.Wang a former pupil of hers, ~~fresh~~ from the Bridgman School followed her and has proved most efficient. In taking oversight and responsibility, in reproving when reproof and discipline were needed, and in teaching she has shown herself equal to the task. Not one of the forty-two scholars has in any way been dis-respectful or dis-obedient to her, nor have they failed to listen to her words of exhortation. This is a great deal to say of a young Chinese woman twenty-seven years of age especially when a few of the older pupils were once in school with her. She herself recognises the special favor of the Lord to her in her new work and difficult position. The corps of teachers consists of Mr.Chou, in charge of the work in the Chinese Classics, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Wang and Mrs.He, a former pupil of the P'ang Chuang school, who at the time of the Boxer trouble was married to the teacher of the Boy's School. Miss Lyons has had Number work and Mental Arithmatic with the lowest class which numbers twelve and has done good work woth them. Four of the P'ang Chuang girls are in the Union College in Peking. Of these one is to take a medical course, and two who finished the Academy have been teaching in kindergarten. In the Fall we expect to send two new pupils. The school numbers, boarders, 39, day pupils, 3, -total 42. We are thankful for the privilage of doing foundation work in the lives of so many young girls. May God add his blessing in the future even more than in the past.

The school needs first a young lady fresh from college life, just like Miss Lyons. She should be in P'ang Chuang this Fall to prepare to take Miss Grace Wyckoff's place when on furlough in 1908. The school will add eight or ten pupils this Fall, and with such a number of pupils ought to have two foreign ladies. The second need is the expansion of the present quarters. An appropriation for enlarging the Girls' School was granted last year and we had expected to enlarge the present school building, but the plans looking into the future for expanding the borders for all departments of the work of the Station, makes it seem wise to postpone such a change and to ask permission to use $150.00 of the $400. granted for land, and the remainder to put up five rooms, which will always be needed, and will temporarily relieve the crowded quarters and enable an addition to be made of a dozen pupils in the Fall.

Needs of the Station.

Before speaking of these in particular we may well express our thanks to the kind ladies of the W.B.M.I., for giving us a new house the walls of which now loom up before us amidst the trees and promise a delightful dwelling place, not only for the ladies now on the field but for those whom we trust are soon to be sent to occupy it with us. An experienced carpenter was providentially sent us, and for the relief which his aid has been to the gentlemen of our Station, when the ladies were utterly in-competent

to take charge of the building, we feel profoundly thankful.

Under the Boarding School we have mentioned the need of a lady fresh from college for the school work and also that of the expansion of Boarding School premises.

The need of the Hospital and P'ang Chuang local work is most pressing. A lady to care for the spiritual interests of this work and to supervise the teaching ## and duties of the native workers in this connection, is a primary need. We need to train our native women assistants. Kindergarten work on a small scale should be carried on in our compound at once. Our village work needs both over-sight and the personal touch of the missionary. Mrs. Smith will doubtless be in the field at large again next year, but one worker goes home on furlough and Mrs. Smith and Miss Grace Wyckoff must follow soon. We asked for Miss Porter's assistance which was granted by the Mission, but the need of Peking is so great, we must have faith to believe she will be with us. We recognise the valuable assistance which our young married ladies will soon give, but with the above conditions which face us and the various demands of the work we are sure there is abundant field for another lady in the woman's work of this Station. Thus we may hope for advance and enlargement in the great work which is ours.

We gratefully acknowledge all God's goodness to us as a Station in giving the health and strength, courage and hope to do this work, and as we leave the outline of the year behind and look into the future we turn our eyes unto God to "establish the work of our hands", and to further His plans through us for all the work. In doing so we can say with the Apostle Paul, "Having obtained help of God up to this day, I continue".

On behalf of the Station,

E. Gertrude Wyckoff.

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On behalf of the Station,

Gertrude Wyckoff.

Pang Chuang 1905-6

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff

2 Boston.

Statistics.

Boarding school	I
Boarding school Teachers	2
Boarding school Pupils ,boarders 39,day 3,total	42
Bible Women ,employed regylarly for the year	3
Bible women, employed part of the year	6
Hospital assistants	2
Station Classes held	I9
Station Class attendance total number of women	280
Villages represented in attendance of classes	80
Na tive contributions 75.022 cash,about $ 25.po	Gold
Number of women unbinding their feet	23

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

Tung Chuang 1905-6

Statistics.

Boarding school	1
Boarding school Teachers	2
Boarding school Pupils , boarders 39, day 3, total	42
Bible Women , employed regularly for the year	3
Bible women, employed part of the year	6
Hospital assistants	2
Station Classes held	19
Station Class attendance total number of women	280
Villages represented in attendance of classes	80
Native contributions 75.022 cash, about $ 25.00 Gold	
Number of women unbinding their feet	25

Rec'd AUG 2 1906

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

REPORT OF THE P'ANG CHUANG STATION OF THE NORTH

CHINA MISSION FOR THE YEAR

1906 and 1907.

The general situation as it confronts us at P'ang Chuang is not one that is necessarily peculiar to us,-in fact it is indigenous to the soil of every mission Station. It may be summed up in the words of a more or less familiar Spanish saying which, with the addition of the appended phrase for the sake of local coloring reads something as follows;-"He that cannot find wherewith to employ himself let him buy a ship or marry a wife"-- or come to P'ang Chuang!

PEREGRINATIONS AND THE EXODUS.

My report might end here - were it not for the fact that there are a number of more or less significant details that will need to be noted. Not the least of which is an account of the migrations of those who are here and of those who might be here but are not. In the latter category there are three conspicuous examples. In the minds of the Chinese there is an unquenchable hope that Dr.Porter will be able to return again to those whom he has served with such tender patience for long years. Dr.Arthur Smith,whose literary duties called him away over a year and a half ago and whose qualifications later dragged him across the briny Pacific to assist in the Million Dollar Campaign,-is now resident in Shanghai,and but for a short visit some time in the late Summer or early Fall does not expect again to set up his roof tree in our midst. Both of these men by their absence have left a dull and aching void within which echo only answers.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff we are glad to say,for her parents sake is not constructed of iron and steel,-though circumstantial evidence might not seem to prove this assertion. She is in the United States for two years for a much needed and more deserved rest,having sailed from Tientsin the first week of September 1906. What are we doing in her absence?- we are not doing the things she did because we cannot,-and her good works are following her.

In pursuance of Mission action Mr. and Mrs.Ellis and Dr. Susan B.Tollman,who had been in Pang Chuang about two years and one year respectively,packed their goods and chattels and sailed by land and water for Lin Ch'ing to open up more fully and direct the work of that great Station. Mr.and Mrs.Ellis left immediately upon the departure of Mr.Chapin and his family for the United States in September and Dr.Tollman followed about a month later. It was not a fair treatment of the work of either Station,but it did seem to be the wisest thing to be done and so we regretfully but willingly to meet a great emergency,- divided forces. "Such things ought not so to be", though they do go

to show that there are still men and women who will willingly though fearfully tackle a heroic situation.

This sum in subtraction leaves a "Righteous remnant" which though unable to do the work assigned still refuses to be "downed" except they go down with it! Mrs.Smith after a well-earned rest in the Fall returned to us on Dec.20,-having spent some time in places along her return route holding revival meetings that gave evidende of their use and effectiveness by their fruits. With a predilection for doing the hardest work she has spent most of her time visiting the various out-Stations and holding a series of meetings or a short class in each. Miss Grace Wyckoff continues her Herculean labors in the Girls' School,and what with touring whenever it can be squeezed in and oversight of a couple of large local Station classes running in all for several months she manages to encompass the work of two well-favored giants. Along with carrying some work in the girls' school and teaching an English class in the Academy,-Miss Lyons has done some things to the Chinese language which few people ever do in the same length of time. Mrs.Stanley has had a class in English in the Academy and has been teaching music to a large class in the girls' school. She has persistently pursued the elusive language,and has not a few duties in connection with acting as house-keeper for two-thirds of the Station. The Stanley's with the two ladies,Miss Lyons and Miss Grace Wyckoff, occupy the new Ladies house. The Drs.Tucker have by a supreme effort been able to cut off and reserve a portion of their time for study of the language. Their usual work in the hospital has gone on,and in addition they have made a large number of half or three-quarter day trips on Sundays to the various out-Stations within a radius of about twelve miles. This has given a practical touch with the outside work which it is not easy always for the medical missionary to have,and has been an inspiration and help to the small companies of Christians to whom they have gone. Not the least of our joys and blessings are the two babies of the Tucker and Stanley households,-who between them expend more foot-pounds of energy to the square inch than all the rest of the Station combined!

Dr.Francis Tucker remained in Pang Chuang during the entire Summer,1906,-leaving for Shansi in the Fall to escort Dr. Emma Tucker and William on their return trip. The two latter spent the Summer in Shansi. In August the Misses Wyckoff went North,-Miss Gertrude on her way #### to the United States,and Miss Grace to escort her to the coast. Miss Lyons and Mrs.Stanley spent a couple of months at Peitaihe after Mission Meeting,-while Mr.Stanley remained in T'ungchou for six weeks in an endeavor to do a little language study.

"The BORDERS OF OUR LAND."

Approximately speaking we are spread over an area of 3200 square miles,-a vast expanse impossible of even in-adequate supervision and attention considering the working force we have. We have twenty out-Stations in both cities and villages where we

have buildings for chapels and schools and in each of which we should hold at least one Station class for men and one for women ea each year lasting at least twenty days,but in all but six of which it is impossible -with an occassional rare exception-to do any such consecutive work for the men. It is a situation for which a solution must be found in the near future else we will lose the footing we already have and dissipate the good already done,- we have been widening our borders at the same time that we have been rotting at the core. It is the most natural and to-be-expected result for a semi-Christian community to gradually lose their grasp on the truth in which they are but partly grounded,-and it is our responsibility to see to it that they are properly built up and fed with the brotherly message of Jesus Christ till they become a self-respecting community with the absolutely necessary germs of self-propogation implanted in their hearts without which our work is in vain. When we have fostered into intelligent being one church that really means business we might say our work is done,-- as yet we cannot say that our days are even numbered, let alone our task accomplished.

There is one change in the status of ous out-Stations,- Ch'ih P'ing,our Southernmost district has been given over to the care of the good friends at Lin Ch'ing. The church in this pocket edition of a Chinese city has been in a state of semi-asphyxiation for a long time due to the gasses raised by the sulphurous impact of some of the few church members,and secondarily due to lack of care and persuasive teaching. This change of over-sight seemed wise since the city is only 25 li from some of the regular work of the Lin Ch'ing Station at Poa P'ing,while it is 90 li from the nearest point of contact with our P'ang Chuang work. An empty chapel has been rented for the past two years at Wu Ch'eng a river town 70 li to the South-West of us hoping it would be possible to find some way to occupy the place in the elusive future. Hopes have been in vain however and this year the place has been given up indefinitely.
We came very near to losing our rented place in Kao T'ang through the fact that the owner of the property put the place on the open market for sale. Fortunately for us he had previously borrowed a year's rent in advance from some of the resident church members and so a simple statement of the facts of the case to the prospective buyers left a roof over our heads for another year at least. Whether after another twelvemonth we will be ushered out into the cold is difficult to say,since there is so often lurking beneath such moves on the part of a landlord the possibility that he is simply out "on 'change" to test the mettle of his tenants. The disposition of the Northerly out-Station,Chang Szu Ma,a question which has been the subject of unmitigated litigation for two years and more has had the attention of the writer throughout the year and it is hoped that a solution of the knotty and thorny problem will be reached in the near future such as will bring the maximum of advantage and progress to the little body of church members there.

UNION.

The progress of the Union movement has possibly been not so rapid in Shantung as it has been in the North where communication is more free and rapid due to the rail-road and where the various Missions are in closer proximity,-in some places with almost daily contact - - still the echoes of the Peking and Peitaihe conferences are not lost upon us and we have in our minds' eyes visions of the future. The movement has borne more immediate and tangible fruit in the South-East of the Province where the American Presbyterian and English Baptists have their large work. The ultimate extent of their plans so far as education is concerned embrace a union College of Arts,a Theological Seminary and a Medical College for men. There has been in the hands of the writer for some time a call from a committee representing German, English and American Missions for a representative gathering to be held in Chinan in September of this year to discuss the forming of a Provincial Council to act in conjunction with the central Federal Council. This will be the third Shantung conference;- the two previous ones were held,one at Ch'ing Chou Fu in 1893,and the second at Wei Hsien in 1898. Another interesting and suggestive document has recently come to hand containing the memorandum presented to the Governor of our Province,H.E.Yang Shih Hsiang,on the part of the "Triumvirate",- a committee of three elected from the various Missions of the Province for purposes of arbitration and communication in a representative way with the Chinan Foreign Office and the Governor direct. I need not comment on the memorandum,-an able document both conciliatory and apologetic,but it seems worth the space to quote in a general way some of the sentiments expressed by ### H.E. the Governor.

The Governor stated that during the year there had been no trouble with Protestant converts.

He said that it was greatly to our advantage that Protestant clergy was non-celibate. He also expressed satisfaction that Protestant missionaries do not make it part of their policy to engage in money transactions with the Chinese for profit.

The fear of disturbances arising between Protestants and Roman Catholic# Christians was,he considered, a serious matter,and he expressed the strong wish that the Protestant missionary body would do all in its power to hinder controversies and quarrels between the converts of the two churches.

With regard to his own efforts in behalf of the suppression of opium he stated that he hoped some of the higher officials addicted to the habit would avail themselves of the help rendered by the Mission Hospital in Chinan,and he would use his influence to have them do so. He said that he intended to shortly give notice to his officers that he would no longer employ them if they continued the habit.

PERIPATETIC.

Most people consider P'ang Chuang off the highroads of commerce and travel, but since the flying visit of Col. Menzies and Dr. Morrison of the "Times" two years ago we almost tremble lest there shall spring up an Astor House or Hotel des Colonies by the main road before our front gate! It takes a good deal of coming and going for an interior Station to keep in touch with the outside world by an occassional visit, and then to return again. Aside from this necessary movement we have had the pleasure and profit of a number of visits from our friends North and South. In the Spring of 1906 Mrs. McCann and Mrs. King of Tientsin spent a few days with us; in September Mr. Verity and Dr. Ensign of T'aian spent a day with us on their way to Peking, and returning a few weeks later with Miss Martin and Dr?Benn gave us the pleasure of their company for part of a Sabbath day; Mr. Liddell of the L.M.S. Hsiao Chang swooped down on us for a few hours one day in the early Winter, -and we are still looking for more of the same; ditto Mr. Ellis who, on his return from Nankung to Linching in Jan, spent a day and parts of two nights with us, -the latter is literally true, since the compound was vacant of Ellis Monday morning and the chronometer registered some such outlandish hour as 4.30 A.M!

"DEATH HAS A THOUSAND DOORS TO LET OUT LIFE."

Death has put his incomprehensible hand on us with no light touch this year calling from us one who was an only son and a well-remembered and beloved playmate, and another upon whom was to have lain a doubly heavy burden for the work of our great parish. The terrible word of the death by drowning of Henry Dickinson Smith came to our circle by letter from the North on September 20, 1906, and struck us dumb. Known to some of us personally and to all by a remarkable repute, and being a son of the Station and the one remaining child of Dr. and Mrs. Smith the bereavement was particularly ours, -though it belongs in wider measure to the whole North Chine Mission since we have lost the earthly endowments and genius, -though not the heavenly, of one who was pledged to be in our midst within two years. Our hearts all prayed that the good Father would be, as he was, most kind and tender to the parents in their lonliness. The sympathy and interest, and the comments of the Chinese who had known Henry as a boy were most touching and showed a sense of the reality of spiritual things that was an inspiration and encouragement. Byron has somewhere said, "Heaven gives its favorites an early death."

We had not at all recovered from this first shock when five days later on Sept. 25 at 2.45 A.M. Chia Ch'ing Jui, our senior Chinese Pastor was freed from the discomfort and weakness resultant on a protracted illness of some three months and was taken from us. It is more fitting that one who has known Pastor Chia for long years should write of him than that this privilege should fall to one who has been associated with him for but two years, - but even this short acquaintance was long enough to reveal the strength and power of the man. Physically he was not equalled by any other of our Chinese brethren so far as I am

acquainted with them,-a man of immense frame and corresponding physical endurance that was willing put to the most trying tests in the long Winter trips through our own field and especially through the Southern and Western sections of the Linching field. Spiritually he was a man of real power and in many ways was an ideal pastor,- his judgement was sound in almost all cases and his advice was sought and appreciated by both his associates and,what is more important,by the rank and file of the church members. I have often heard him remark that he always was careful to keep in his mind and heart and to continually pray for the desires and needs of the individual church members,-- a thing which he was most fitted to do being able to call them all by name,-the result of his long years of labor among them. It is a wonderful Providence that called him away just at the time when it would seem that he was more needed than at any other time in the history of the Shantung work.

TOURING.

The untiring and efficient country work done by the ladies of the Station will be reported in the account of the woman's work. For the men Dr.Francis Tucker has done some much-needed and appreciated Sunday work,going horseback to some of the nearer villages in company with one of his assistants in the hospital. It is constant attention of this kind that our work needs more than any other thing and yet it is just this kind of work that our reduced force of both foreign and Chinese associates compels us to neglect. Our evangelist,Wang Shu T'ien,has done his usual efficient work through the year,part of the time being given to visiting the Christians in their homes and part given to assisting in the Station classes held in the district centers. Mr.Stanley has made four trips to district centers on the occassion of "big meetings" being held. These trips only necessitated absence from the central Station for from three to five days,and can be considered but a drop in the bucket compared to the work that should be done.

CITY WORK.

In some of our city chapels we are encountering a difficulty in connection with our street chapel preaching,a brach of our work which has been considered secondary to no other. It is the demand of friends,and church members and strangers alike to be seen personally by the helper in charge to talk confidentially or in groups of two or three instead of being content to be talked to as one of a room full of people. There have been cases where there was some doubt as to whether the difficulty was not in large part imaginary on the part of the helper in charge who was thus relieved of the strain of long hours of preaching,-while in other cases we know it to be the fact that it is a real problem for which,especially with our diminished rold of helpers,we have as yet found no solution. In such cases,insofar as it indicates more of the personal touch,more special work with individuals,we cannot but greet the new situation with rejoicing at the same time

that we are puzzled at the problem raised;- where it an indication of failure to realize one's opportunities and responsibilities we hope and pray that there may soon come to being a new zest and zeal in the work that will be able to make all things possible.

CHINESE ASSISTANTS.

There have been some changes within the staff of helpers and assistants that should here be noted. From March of the current calendar year it has been necessary to dismiss the chapel keepers from four of our city premises,- the reason the number is no larger is because there were only four to be dismissed. Of our colportuers,or men of third grade ability,we have been obliged to do without the servives of one. All this is the result of a regretable necessity that a perusal of our budget will easily explain. On the other hand we have been rejoiced to welcome into association with us Wang Yuan Fu one of our College boys who was graduated a year ago this June from the North China Union College at T'ungchou,and his cousin Wang Yuan Chih who was graduated from the Theological Seminary two years ago. These men are some of the best material we have,according to the demands of the badge of that great movement for young men which is making itself particularly felt in this part of the world just now,e"Body,Mind, Spirit." Mr.Kuan Wan Hsuan who had been stationed for a year at Ch'in P'ing was able to leave for Peking in the Fall of 1906 to enter the Theological Seminary there. While we lose a man by this change,it is not an unmitigated evil since his absence is but temporary and his greater efficiency as a result of further study will be ample recompense for his three years release from full work. He was graduated from College two years ago. The death of Pastor Chia,who for some years has had his residence within the compound at Pangchuang,necessitated a change that would make it possible for Pastor Wu to be at the central Station. This was done by placing Wang Yuan Fu in the district occupied by Pastor Wu with his headquarters in the district city,En Hsien. One of the most trying items of the year has been the disaffectiom and consequent retiring from service of Mr.Ma Wen Ying who has for some 15 years been in the service of the Station with the rank and title of one of our first grade helpers,-though he has not actually been equal in efficiency to them. His undoing was ambition for things beyond him,lack of a single-minded openness,and a failure to realize the relative importance of acts that would of necessity require moral interpretation. He is capable of doing good work and will probably find a new shpere for labor in some station of the Linching field. Mr.Li Ch'ao Tu who has been for years accaptably serving at Chiu Ch'eng will take his vacated post at Kao T'ang and MR.Wang Yuan Chih will go to Chiu Ch'eng.

EDUCATIONAL.

Our day schools are thorns in our sides,-though they chiefly do their pricking by being absent. This calendar year their number is reduced to five with an attendance of about 60. It seems to be all the children's fault,since the writer has been

assured in all seriousness that there are no children,-- a doubtful legend perhaps in a land where the ground is fair cumbered with two types of life,fowl and amphibian,-the former,chickens, the latter pigs and youngsters!

Last Summer we graduated seven young men from the North China Union College and in the Fall were able to send three new boys to begin their work in that institution,they having completed the work in the P'angchuang Academy. Again,owing to the change in the time of ending the College year,one of our boys was graduated from the N.C.Union College at the time of the Chinese New Year holidays. There have gone from us three young men to enter the Union Theological College at Peking,-one already mentioned who has been out of College one year and two who were graduated last June. They left in October for their new work,and much of our hopes and plans for the future is bound up within their possibility of accomplishment.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There have been two buildings for schools put up at the central Station this year. One good sized school room,dimensions 45 by 24 feet,and two dormitory rooms were put up for the girls school. Ground was broken for foundations on Sept.23,and the building was ready for use about Jan.1,1907.

The other building is the Porter Academy Building with accomodations for school room,recitation rooms,museum and assembly hall. The first work for the building on frames and sash for windows and doors was done on Feb.5,1906. Ground was broken for the building proper on the thirteenth day of March and the boys were able to go into their new quarters on Nov.21,1906. These dates apparently show the building to have been eight months under construction. As a matter of fact work on the building was completed within five months,-- the building lying idle during the three months of the Summer,June,July and August. In this building as in the building of the Ladies House gratitude is due to the oversight and advice of Mr.Campbell with his experience as a practical builder. The building,-called the Porter Academy Building in recognition of the long and effective service of Dr. H.D.Porter,and erected with monies appropriated for this special object by Mr.James Porter,- stands as the main building of the school quadrangle and faces South. It is a two story building with basement and measures over all 65 by 45 feet. The second story has accomodations for an Assembly Hall 40 by 30 feet in the Eastern half of the building. The Western part is taken up with the museum,a room 40 by 21 feet,while between the two through the center of the building runs the hall,the South end of which forms a store room for school supplies,8 by 15 feet. The first floor arrangement is similar,with hall through the center of the building,a large school room corresponding to the Assembly room above on the East,the Western half being seperated off into three recitation rooms of approxomately equal size. The basement has an arrangement similar to the first floor. The building

seems to be meeting the demands placed upon it and we, schoolboys and teachers and all, are more and more grateful for the generosity and interest that made the new accomodations possible. The attendance during the first half year was 37, - there are 41 boys this second semester.

An effort is being made to bring up tuitions and to make the boys toe the money line a bit more evenly. This vacation word was given out that no boy would be allowed to register his name and take his place at his desk who did not bring his tuition in full for the half year. Three boys turned up with only part of their money, or none at all, - and all went immediately home to get it. One boy's father had gone to get his son's money, but scarce was he out of sight when the boy said he was going home to get it! When expostulated with and when it was suggested that his father had gone for it he said, "Oh, he! If you let him go alone for it there's no telling when he will get back!" Exit father, henceforth. Only one boy did not return, and his friends sent for his things. He belongs to a well-to-do family, they have always paid their son's tuition -- some time, and are amply able to pay it now. They wish to pay it their way and keep the boy at home as a method of informing us of the fact! It is a regretable case of mis-understanding, -the only case we have had, and we trust the friends will see the reasonableness of the new demands and act accordingly. The health of the boys has been all that could be expected, and the morale of the school is remarkable for an institution that is so almost entirely under the care and supervision of Chinese teachers. Gratitude is more and more due to the Principal Mr. Chang Feng Hsiang for the way in which he handles the boys and all the problems of the school.

MILESTONES.

One of the principal marks of progress is the fact that we have, in the opinion of the writer, at least not lost much if any ground. This is a situation for which we should be profoundly thankful in the light of two facts: one, that we have not adequate foreign supervision for the various branches of our work, and, in the second place, that we have lost three men from our force of associates, -our senior Pastor, Mr. Chia; Mr. Ma, mentioned above, and Mr. Kuan to go to the Seminary.

There is one thing in which we have much hope and that is the possibility of a renewed spirit on the part of our Chinese associates. The meeting of our local Association last October was remarkable for this one thing above every other, the desire to be entirely at one in all our deliberations and the deep earnest thought given to the consideration of all matters that came up for discussion and decision.

Roman Catholics.

It seems as though there was a growing understanding of the true relation of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Church. One short year cannot be used as a criterion for judgement, but this year just passed has been in marked contrast to the one previous and a decided contrast to two years ago. We have had no Catholic "cases

Catholic "cases",- though there has been an abortive instance of Christians going over to the Catholics. They did not go because they wanted to,so they say,but because they thought this would be the surest way of attracting the attention of the Missionary in charge and so having their matter,-a split in one of our small churches,attended to. This vicarious sacrifice has bred few joys however and they are more than anxious to be re-instated and to come back to the fold,-- which we hope they may be able to do upon evidence of an abising desire so to do.

"Cases".

It has not been necessary to write a single letter this year to any of our district yamens in regard to cases of mis-carriage of justice or persecution. This is quite remarkable and a state of affairs, almost too good to last,but one for which we are profoundly thankful.

Baptism.

A new regulation has gone into effect this year that we trust will bring great good to those involved and to the Chinese Church as a whole. Those who want to enter the Church on probation or through baptism must before each step have studied at least twenty days in a Station class. This scheme has two good points;it compels at least forty days of consecutive study which should produce something besides mere surface knowledge of the Truth,and it also lengthens the probationary period to about a year.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The varied enterprises of our central Station cannot be gone into in detail for lack of time and space. When we are at our best we have a yard population of nearly 300 people,and it can but be left to your imaginations to picture and catalogue the varied interests of this miniature city. Accounts of the far-reaching work of the hospital,girls' school and local Station classes for women find their proper place in the reports devoted to these varied lines of work.

The efficiency of the Station is increased by the completion of the Ladies House which gives proper and adequate accomodation for the un-married ladies of the Station. The Stanley's have had the use of half the house during the year.

One thing which we greatly covet is an extension of our borders,- we are entirely too crowded,in fact the only part of our plant which is not crowded is the Academy. More room must be found for the girls school and the future hospital. The principal difficulty seems to be to convince the landed proprietors who have holdings immediately adjacent to ours that they really are anxious to sell their property!

The gold mining business on# the Rand has struck us in certain spots till they are quite sore! What between absconding sons and un-heard-from relatives,rascally collectors of hard-earned dollars who have betrayed their trust and embezzled the funds committed to them and the reported refusal of the paying office in Tientsin to pay anything up to a limit of one month to

four months arears, one is tempted to wish that Bryan had been the world's choice and that there was no gold!!

Deputation.

On Tuesday, March 12, we had the pleasure of welcoming Dr. J.L.Barton to the compound for the few short hours of one day. The time was all too short and there was not a minute of it but was filled with something,- even victuals. It was a great disappointment that it was impossible for Dr.Barton to be with us for at least two days over a Sunday as at first planned,- but there were other calls more insistent and to which we were glad to be able to yield some of the time allotted to us.

Scraps.

There is a bit of speculation round about as to the outcome of having had two eclipses during the year, one of the moon and one of the sun. There is not much said, but there are possibilities in case anything out of the usual should happen,- as the lack of rain a year ago was attributed to the building of the new house and the Academy building. Death made un-usual ravages among the people just at the New Year season and there was many a house whose door was darkened on the last day of the old or the first of the new year.

There have been too inroads of pestilence on cattle and the contagion spread rapidly over a large area. Not alone did cows and oxen suffer, but there were many cases where mules and horses passed off with seemingly the same symptoms. It has been impossible to detect the exact nature of the disease from inquiries made, though a person familiar with cattle diseases would be able doubtless to diagnose upon seeing one case.

Our district magistrate of several years standing, a Mr. Li, has been promoted this Spring to the position of Chou magistrate at Linching. There was a great furor raised a few months ago by his urgent request for the loan of an old well-boring aparatus that had been in use here many years gone by with doubtful success. Later on the aparatus was returned with the information that there was a higher appointment awaiting our official,-- but not a ghost of a well had been bored! The facts of the matter are he borrowed this aparatus from us along with a couple of spinning machines from one of our church members. When a deputation came from the capitol to enquire into Mr.Li's record they were quite naturally impressed with the energy of the man and his great interest in bettering the condition of the local manufacturer and agriculturist,-- though as matter of fact he had little thought for either cotton or water. The redeeming feature of the whole story is the fact that well aparatus and spinning looms were returned in good condition after the departure of the examiners! Thus we rise to power!

The year has been full to brimming,-many of its burdens might have been heavier and more un-nerving, but we are profoundly thankful that they have not been so and that we are spared to think and speak of some of the things one would like to have ~~as~~-

Rec'd JUL 30 1907

done. What has been accomplished has not been "by might nor by power" nor by anything of man which is vain for safety but through the goodness and blesseing of the kindly Father who has gone always before tempering the winds to our shornness,- and to Him we are deeply and humbly grateful.

On behalf of the Station,
Chas.A.Stanley,Jr.

Williams Hospital P'ang Chuang

1906-7

Despite demands in other directions, as a few months' residence in Lin Ch'ing, some attention to building and language study, the medical arm of our institutional church has been somewhat to the fore in the ten months since a report was last made. The further development of medical plants on the distant fringe of our field seems to have had no effect on our work, and the usual large number from distant fields is a renewed testimony of the efficient work, pastoral and professional, of our predecessors. Except in emergency cases patients which should be treated in other hospitals are refused.

The report for 1905-6 showed the foreign missionary force to weigh 1905 pounds, while the revised figures show a falling off of nearly one-half, the present weight of the station being 996½ pounds. This lamentable loss is due to a number of causes, and it is increasingly evident that lack of nourishment, perhaps unavoidable, on the part of the parent (American Board) may easily carry the inanition to a most undesirable point, if it must continue. Heart-aches and head-aches are the principal symptoms, though the prognosis of faith and several over-taxed bodies is fortunately hopeful. The two babes of the compound, though reducing the average weight of members of the force to 111 pounds, are doing their best to raise the standard in this and other directions, including most happy little speeches both in and out of meeting. Some of the rather numerous minor ailments need careful attention, including rest for fatigued physique or serious consequences will surely follow.

Chia Mu Shi (Pastor Chia), so beloved as a man, a pastor, and a friend succumbed to the almost forgotten foe of his distant

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There is a bit of speculation going round about as to the out-come of having had two eclipses during the year, one of the moon and one of the sun. There is not much said, but there are possi-bilities in case anything out of the usual should happen, - as the lack of rain a year ago was attributed to the building of the new house and the Academy building. Death made un-usual ravages among the people just at the New Year season and there was many a house whose door was darkened on the last day of the old or the first of the new year.

There have been two inroads of pestilence on cattle and the contagion spread rapidly over a large area. Not alone did cows and oxen suffer, but there were many cases where mules and horses passed off with seemingly the same symptoms. It has been impossible to detect the exact nature of the disease from inqui-ries made, though a person familiar with cattle diseases would be able doubtless to diagnose upon seeing one case.

Our district magistrate of several years standing, a Mr. Li, has been promoted this spring to the position of Chou magis-trate at Linching. There was a great furor raised a few months ago by his urgent request for the loan of an old well-boring apa-ratus that had been in use here many years gone by with doubtful success. Later on the aparatus was returned with the informa-tion that there was a higher appointment awaiting our official, -- but not a ghost of a well had been bored! The facts of the matter are he borrowed this aparatus from us along with a couple of spinning machines from one of our church members. When a deputation came from the capitol to enquire into Mr.Li's record they were quite naturally impressed with the energy of the man and his great interest in bettering the condition of the local manu-facturer and agriculturist, -- though as matter of fact he had little thought for either cotton or water. The redeeming fea-ture of the whole story is the fact that well aparatus and spin-ning looms were returned in good condition after the departure of the examiners! Thus we rise to power!

The year has been full to brimming, - many of its burdens might have been heavier and more un-nerving, but we are profoundly thankful that they have not been so and that we are spared to think and speak of some of the things one would like to have se-

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Rec'd JUL 30 1907

Williams Hospital, P'ang Chuang, China.

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Despite demands in other directions, as a few months' residence in Lin Ch'ing, some attention to building, and language study, the medical arm of our institutional church has been somewhat to the fore in the ten months since a report was last made. The further development of medical plants on the distant fringe of our field seems to have had no effect on our work, and the usual large number from distant fields is a renewed testimony of the efficient work, pastoral and professional, of our predecessors. Except in emergency cases patients which should be treated in other hospitals are refused.

The report for 1905-6 showed the foreign missionary force to weigh 1905 pounds, while the revised figures show a falling off of nearly one-half, the present weight of the station being 996½ pounds. This lamentable loss is due to a number of causes, and it is increasingly evident that lack of nourishment, perhaps unavoidable, on the part of the parent (American Board) may easily carry the inanition to a most undesirable point, if it must continue. Heart-aches and head-aches are the principal symptoms, though the prognosis of faith and several over-taxed bodies is fortunately hopeful. The two babes of the compound, though reducing the average weight of members of the force to 111 pounds, are doing their best to raise the standard in this and other directions, including most happy little speeches both in and out of meeting. Some of the rather numerous minor ailments need careful attention, including rest for fatigued physique or serious consequences will surely follow.

Chia Mu Shi (Pastor Chia), so beloved as a man, a pastor, and a friend succumbed to the almost forgotten foe of his distant

youth, tuberculosis, in September. A more beautiful life, a more exemplary sick bed of months one seldom or never sees. His last words, typical of his life, were "pray for me". How the lone foreign pastor has managed at all, and so ably, without Mr Chia, and that, too, with many matters of importance to the fore, is an item to be touched upon in a medical report. The prescription is that the added preaching missionary, first asked for nineteen years ago, be in evidence soon. The two P'ang Chuang preaching missionaries of experience have been added to, by the subtraction of both and the increment of a new one, who has had to do more in two years with the language and otherwise than most of us do in many, at the same time too seriously calling on his reserve potential energy.

The ravages of tuberculosis in its various forms has come to our attention with especial force. It seems probable that the death rate in the densely populated country districts, in our region (2,000 or more to the square mile), is nearly as high as in the cities. A plain and practical consideration of the disease, how acquired, and how best to battle with it, forms a major part of a printed report in Chinese just being issued. Certainly it may be said of the "white plague" in China that it -

"........hath cast down many wounded
Yea, and all her slain are a mighty host.
Her house is the way to the grave,
Going down to the chambers of death."

Another purpose of the Chinese report is the informing of our local constituency of the details of hospital receipts and expenditures - there being no proper appreciation of the investment, either among church members or at large. Beginning this year it is hoped to institute a 'Hospital Sunday', on which annual date contributions shall be taken all over our field for this home missionary work.

Our greatest problem is how best to use the opportunity for religious instruction. The steady guiding hands of Dr A.H. Smith and Dr H.D.Porter are as much missed in this line as any. As we reluctantly leave the hospital to attend the annual meeting of the Mission there are 105,young and old,men and women,in the hospital confines. Even though they realize it not,they are there to know God,to have life and to have it more abundantly. The two men and one woman (hospital religious teachers),in some ways not well equipped,cannot feed the bread of life to such a host - many of them dull and practically all illiterate. Some of them,thanks to the Lord's modern miracles,do indeed learn to say -

"It is good for me that I have been afflicted,
That I might learn Thy statutes."

But there is room for several more workers who need not necessarily be of a superior grade,whose work shall not be preaching,but the slow,reiterated teaching of one or two or three at a time - hospital <u>pastors</u> rather than hospital preachers. Blind Mr T'ang,now preparing for valuable service as a hospital evangelist assists in the summer months. We discourage the dispensary phase of our work or rather do not especially encourage it,as the resident hospital patient is so much more favorably situated to absorb and assimilate. We feel that soon a more detailed oversight of the hospital force on the part of the foreigners,and the securing of the added teachers (and money for them) will definitize this,THE hospital work,without which the hospital is merely humanitarian.

Dr Emma Tucker improved the opportunity of her half year's residence in Shansi for language study,and the other physician feels the necessity for work in this line with increasing desperation. Despite careful watching there was murder committed in

the hospital this year,- a continued annihilation of the Chinese language on the part of at least one, the enormity of the crime nöt being mitigated by three periods of slight illness and other interruptions. Efforts to leave a sacred time for language work, which must be even greater in the future, were but partly successful, for the avereage sick man does not comprehend why the heralded physician could give him relief, but will not !

A few generations from now, aided by such material as the three from our field now in the (Peking) Union Medical College, medical work, at least in cities, will be self supporting, as it is now in some few places. Though this desideratum will come about more slowly in country districts, beginnings are most encouraging. Last year (1906) the income from the hospital 'gate fee', 50 cash (1½ cents) for each dispensary visit, and the voluntary contributions of the in-patients, amounted to $161.oo, to which may be added $100.oo which was contributed, unsolicited, by Capt. Liu, Director of the new Government Arsenal at Tê Chou. This $261.oo is about one-fifth of the hospital expenditure in 1906. Progress will take place, even if slow.

Hospital finances have had a remarkable year. With the silver anniversary of the establishment of the medical work just ahead, the hospital faced the year with all supplies at a low ebb, but with faith that the need would be met. The program went on with the Lord as trustee and treasurer. The result was that the fiscal year closed with a small balance on the treasurer's books, though the expenditures for the year, especially for supplies, had been very high. This answer to prayer was not alone due to the approach to normal in the appropriation from the American Board, not to the splendid coöperation of the W.B.M.I., but also to the receipt of "special" sums from various sources, all of which came

in response to the crying need, for no direct appeal was made. "I will satisfy the poor with bread".

Some minor repairs have been made, but, judging from the expressions of astonishment on the part of every visitor who has seen the premises of recent years, practically none of the buildings can be considered even habitable unless thoroughly gone over,- essentially rebuilt. The "Boxers" were unkind, unintentionally so, and with characteristic inconsiderateness left our premises to the sharp tooth of Time. A few days ago 18 adults were counted in an average room containing 2,700 cu. ft. of air space,- a common occurence. Should a physician allow but 150 cu. ft. of space to a patient in an American or European hospital, it is highly probable, if he persisted, that his own air would be filtered through iron bars. However, the church is not a building, but a structure of human beings, disciples of Christ; so a hospital is not a building, nor yet the twelve bungalow-like shacks constituring the Williams Hospital plant, but its output, and the in-come into the Kingdom of God. The 519 different in-patients of 1906 had at least some opportunity to receive what they did not come for, as well as what they did, and not a few sing:-

"The Lord is my strength and song;
And he is become my salvation."

The quality of those entering the church from the hospital impresses one this year rather than the quantity, a well-to-do Tê Chou shop-keeper being among the number. The station 'guest hall' has been in demand more than usual, twice being occupied by military officials, and twice by a literary graduate,- all patients. Our recently added opthalmic equipment has been an appreciated boon.

The light is burning at P'ang Chuang, but how many are yet blind is indicated by the fact that not one patient in 100, rough-

ly speaking, is a church member. The ninety and nine come from the myriads of unevangelized. The dispensary visits for the year numbered 5,272.

The two hospital assistants, also a nurse assistant for the men and another for the women, have given good satisfaction, -or as good as possible after limited empirical training. Mr Chiang, the senior assistant, is a most valuable and efficient necessity, and we still have hopes that he will complete a proper medical course. Applications continue on the part of those desiring foreign aid in studying medicine. but most of the applicants are unwilling to work as hard themselves as is necessary in parallel cases abroad, and but one medical student has been sent to Peking in addition to those already there.

Opium reform is still in the paper stage among our nearly two millions of people, though there are rumors that sometime, something is going to happen. The tax is higher. less is planted, and no new shops are being opened.

Charity cases have been fully as numerous as usual, though famine refugees in numbers have been seen but twice. Ordinarily patients furnish their own bedding, fuel, and food, but aid is given, when it seems wise, to the worthy poor.

A cold day in January a rude couch, of "one horse shay" type, was "borne of four" into the hospital yard. After setting the bed and its faintly moaning burden of earthly rags by one of the hospital buildings the bearers and other villagers who had come remarked that they were going home to dinner. The doctor thought not - at least till he had learned a little of the case. Mr Li had been a carpenter and bean-curd maker in a village a few miles north-west. He was taken sick with what proved to be liver abscess, and was now dumped in the hospital yard as it was "incon-

venient" for him to die in rented premises,and,besides,it was the Chinese New Year season,and everyone was busy! His beautiful little wife and baby were with him,and,explaining that there was but one chance in ten for recovery,we reluctantly admitted the family,a friend having given a little sum to provide for such a case. After good feeding and two operations he began to im-
~~prove rapidly,and is about to be discharged,quite well.~~
prove rapidly,and is about to be discharged,quite well.

"The cords of death compassed me
And the pains of the grave found me:...............
Out of my distress I called upon the Lord.
The Lord answered me and set me in a large place."

The gratitude of Mr & Mrs Li is balm indeed,and they wished to present their little girl to the doctors. This is not in any respect an exceptional case,- simply a type.

Those who are helped we try to find work for while resident in the hospital,if they are able,paying in millet and corn-stalk fuel,costing perhaps five cents a day for each person. So the procession moves on,and blessed be those who make possible these and similar opportunities for stopping for a little time at an information bureau on their way to Heaven.

The broken doors,falling chimneys and roofs,floors which are traps,and "k'angs" (mud beds) which are unsanitary,to say the least,and many other ailments of the decrepit buildings speak for themselves. Relief will come,-the Lord knows when,- and meantime we do not doubt that at least some lives are shorter than they would otherwise be,because of remediable conditions. To put in a sentence our needs,would be but to endorse the request of the North China Mission of a year ago that at least $5,000 be granted for the men's hospital,and $5,000 for the women's,the present plant to be utilized as far as possible. Friends of

another denomination far to the west are spending nearly $20,000 on a medical plant practically before a patient is in sight, while perhaps a liberal estimate of the value of our buildings and equipment at present is $2,500.oo.

If the number of in-patients is taken as a criterion, the Williams Hospital is one of the largest in China, the last statistics of the medical missions showing but six hospitals with a larger in-patient clientele, though there may be others not reporting. It is noticeable that the cost per patient is twice the average cost at P'ang Chuang, which may indicate the degree to which economy may be practised in a country hospital, and may also constitute evidence that our hospital is not giving the service which afflicted humanity is entitled to.

In one of the busiest months there were discharged 141 patients, who returned to their homes in 123 villages, located in 19 counties. Such is our parish. In this first quarter-century the number of dispensary treatments totals 310,825, while 12,979 men, women, and children were given opportunities of eternal value in the hospital. Dr Porter has recently written "One-half of our native churches had their origin in patients in hospital attendance."

The average annual cost of a "bed" or space on a brick "k'ang" is $ 12.00,- one dollar a month. This includes average medicines, dressings, etc., though for the sake of humanity this cost should be raised to $18.00. Better service would give better results. The average annual cost per bed in 13 of the large English hospitals is $413.00, and likely about the same in the United States. Though, as a rule, we supply no food or fuel, the discrepancy is too enormous. The Chinese are entitled to some of the comforts, as well as a few of the necessities of the sick room,-

especially as their proportion of coöperation increases. Every in-patient now pays a "string" of "cash" (35 cents) on entering the hospital,- and since the establishment of the rule a few months ago none have felt it unwise, though a degree of unpopularity is doubtless engendered. Of course there are some charity cases, a special fund providing their registration money, so that absolutely no exceptions are made. This means that an in-patient now pays about one-fifth or one-fourth of the cost of his maintainance.

The year has been an encouraging one also in that the number of women patients,-appreciating to an increasing degree the presence of a woman physician,- have come in larger numbers than heretofore. It has been noted, too, that many of them belong to a better class of society than has hitherto held. Both men and women from the P'ang Chuang village have come in considerable numbers - which they had stopped doing for some time after the back door was locked and a registration fee charged.

The branch dispensary at Tê Chou, visited twice a month, continues to be a valuable and helpful link. In this and other trips the hospital horse is a useful member of the hospital corps, saving time and money as compared with the pre-Abrahamic chinese cart.

"The Lord has come to some of those who

".:.....sat in darkness and in the shadow of death,
Being bound in affliction and iron:
. . . .
And he saved them out of their distresses,
He brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death.
. . . .
He sendeth his word and healeth them."

Francis F. Tucker, M.D.
Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.

1906 STATISTICS

In-patients, men	343	Dispensary patients, men	4,315
women	176	women	1,089
Total	519	Total	5,404

Number of surgical operations, 404.

What it costs :-

Cost of a bandage	$0.05
Cost of food per day for charity patient	0.05
Cake of soap, a rare and appreciated medicine	0.06
Can of condensed milk, especially appreciated for children	0 .10
Registration fee for hospital patients	0.35
Bed covering, each, being made by the patients themselves. We desire to have a number of these made for use by the poor, who often come with none at all.	1.00
Annual cost of a bed, or space for a patient	12.00
Cost of keeping hospital horse, one year	24.00
Hospital matron, who is also a religious teacher, a year.	25.00
Janitor, two are employed, each costing, per year.	25.00
Nurse-assistant, one man and one woman, each	30.00
Gate-keeper, who attends to hospital tickets, etc.	35.00
Hospital religious teachers, two, and two more needed, each	45.00
Fuel, one year, though nearly all rooms are unheated	55.00
Hospital assistant, of which there are two	60.00
Medical student, annual grant in aid at medical college	75.00
Isolation wards, long and sadly needed	400.00

Note:- All money is expressed in terms of U.S. Gold, unless otherwise indicated.

F. F. Tucker
Emma B Tucker

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.

April, 1907.

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Isolation wards, long and sadly needed.	400.00

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F.F. Tucker
Emma B Tucker

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.

April, 1907.

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Picture of "Babies, Boys and Girls" — Little ones in Pang Chuang

Latest May 1907 in J.H.S.'s folio.

~~Oct Aug 1907~~

~~PANG CHUANG'S HOSPITAL CHILDREN.~~

Just now, ~~May 1907,~~ there are ~~many~~ patients in the Williams Hospital of Pang Chuang, China, - 115 ~~of them.~~ There are the ~~many~~ men, ranging from the scholarly Mr Chou, a degree man, with his history of three operations already performed and at least one more to follow, to the old beggar, blind with double cataract, who has been successfully operated on, and will soon be able to at least attempt to do enough work to earn his food. Then there are the women; some ~~so~~ young and bright, but rarely without at least one baby in arms; some more advanced in years, who have never read a word, nor listened to an address or sermon, and whose thoughts have always been engaged on the small, gossipy things of life; and others still so very stupid, for whom to get a new thought is positively painful, - all ignorant.

But it is not of these I wish to tell you. It is of the rather unusually large number of children who are now in the Hospital. They number about 25, including 7 infants. The boys - there are 15 of them, ranging in age from 9 to 16 - love to read and study the Christian primers, and to learn to sing. Each evening at about seven, there enters our rear windows a tremendous medley of sounds. It could hardly be termed musical, but its discordant notes make us glad, for they are the utterances of these boys as they shout their lessons at the tops of their voices. No two are reading at the same place and rarely are two studying the same book. Each one is a law unto himself. The Hospital preachers are very fond of them, and proud of the progress they make. The one little blind fellow sits patiently by and listens intently, and soon, too, his quick ear enables him to repeat what his younger brother has read.

These two little boys, the blind one aged 12 and the little one 9, deserve more than passing notice. They have traveled a week's journey from the southwest to reach here, the younger leading the older by the hand. They are orphans. An older sister is living, but as all too frequently happens among these very poor of earth's lowly ones, she cannot give them bread to eat. In their far away place they heard of the marvelous cures of this hospital, and little as they may be, they have begged their

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AUG 2 1907

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P'ang Chuang Medical 1906-7

way here to see if the older one might obtain his sight. We know that there is no hope of that, but we are loath to send them away until we know how they can be cared for. China has had no charities for such, but little boys never go begging for a home. Little girls may, but boys never. ~~Because~~ Children almost always earn as much as they cost, so little is spent upon them for food and clothes, and unless well-to-do, no time is given them even to learn to read. The Chinese reason that a boy will some day be a bread-winner in real earnest, ~~and~~ since the patriarchal system holds in China, the parents will always be cared for as long as they have a son. Not so with the daughter. She goes soon into another home to serve (is married into it) ~~and~~ so all that has been expended on her is lost, they think! The only ~~adoption of~~ a girl ~~by any one~~ is to rear her as a future daughter-in-law for one of the sons, and thus not lose all that ~~they have~~ has been spent on her! This is a prevalent custom.

But we must resume the story of our two ~~little~~ boys. Already overtures have been made to adopt the younger one, who can see. But that means abandonment of the helpless blind one, and what could he do without his little care-taker? ~~As I write~~ the wheat has rapidly ripened and is being harvested by night and by day, as there is a full moon. According to the custom of the Orient, the very poor are allowed to glean after the reapers. The little care-taker was gleaning ~~to~~ yesterday, and a tiny ~~wee~~ bundle is the reward of his industry. Today he has come with the pathetic request that he be allowed to use an empty room in the Compound ~~of~~ for storing his grain! The heads he has carefully cut from the stalks, so that he may use the latter and the roots for fuel. The blind elder brother has patiently sat and picked out each grain from its husk.

Two little girl patients, also, have arrested our attention. They, ~~too~~ are from that stream of eye-patients that never ceases flowing in China. They are cousins, the one 9 and the other ~~one~~ 12. The old grand-mother of the poorer one cares for them both. Three weeks ago messengers came calling all three home at once. Pleading for them seemed in vain, in spite of the fact that it meant loss of one eye for the older and poorer girl and loss of sight in both eyes for the other. The grand-mother must go, as ~~for~~ the son, the father of the older one, had died in Manchuria, and the news must not be broken to her here; for, according to the custom of those

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who know not the comfort of the Gospel, she must wail and mourn, and refuse comfort, and thus not be able to care for the two little girls. The grand-daughter could not stay, for the death of her father cut off the little extra money occasionally sent home and they were already so poor. ~~That sentence gave~~ the key to the solution of the problem. Food and fuel and the registration fee of 33¢ for a month's stay in the Hospital ~~was~~ (now charged as a beginning toward self-support), were promised, and she bravely said she'd manage to cook her food with the aid of her one good eye. Then the nine-year old cousin, though homesick, formed a big resolve. She decided to stay, too, "For," said she, "I don't want to be blind all my life". Her eyes were operated on at once and now we know that in a few more weeks they will be entirely well. The older one's eyes does not yield so readily to treatment, but is slowly improving, and we are glad.

There is a little girl who has come from a county three days journey distant. Her eyes can be helped ~~a little~~. She is a willful ~~little~~ miss and has caused her relative, who cares for her, many heartaches. But both she and the ~~little~~ girl with one good eye are very proud of all that they can learn to read. When were girls loved enough in China to spend any time on them to teach them to read? ~~When~~ As Miss Grace Wyckoff opened her school for girls here about fifteen years ago, the people said girls could not learn to read. Now the Christians know better, ~~that they can~~ and there are 60 girls studying in that school, and many more would like to ~~do so~~.

~~But~~ I cannot write more of these interesting children ~~now~~. I only wish that you were near enough ~~for a little while~~, to see them with your own eyes; ~~and~~ then you would know how much what you have done for them has accomplished for good. ~~When you pray,~~ Will you not ~~continue to~~ pray that the Williams Hospital of Pang Chuang may help to save the children of China, both ~~their~~ bodies and ~~their~~ souls?

~~Your loving friend,~~

~~Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.~~

~~Pang Chuang, China,~~

~~May, 1907.~~

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PANG CHUANG'S HOSPITAL CHILDREN.

Just now, ~~May 1907~~, there are many patients in the William's Hospital of Pang Chuang, China, - 115 of them. There are the many men ranging from the scholarly Mr Chou, a degree man, with his history of three operations already performed and at least one more to follow, to the old beggar, blind with double cataract, who has been successfully operated on, and will soon be able to at least attempt to do enough work to earn his food. Then there are the women; some so young and bright, but rarely without at least one baby in arms; some more advanced in years, who have never read a word, nor listened to an address or sermon, and whose thoughts have always been engaged on the small, gossipy things of life; and others still so very stupid, for whom to get a new thought is positively painful, - all ignorant.

But it is not of these I wish to tell you. It is of the rather unusually large number of children who are now in the Hospital. They number about 25, including 7 infants. The boys - there are 15 of them, ranging in age from 9 to 18 - love to read and study the Christian primers, and to learn to sing. Each evening at about seven, there enters our rear windows a tremendous medley of sounds. It could hardly be termed musical, but its discordant notes make us glad, for they are the utterances of these boys as they shout their lessons at the tops of their voices. No two are reading at the same place and rarely are two studying the same book. Each one is a law unto himself. The Hospital preachers are very fond of them, and proud of the progress they make. The one little blind fellow sits patiently by and listens intently, and soon, too, his quick ear enables him to repeat what his younger brother has read.

These two little boys, the blind one aged 12 and the little one 9, deserve more than passing notice. They have traveled a week's journey from the southwest to reach here, the younger leading the older by the hand. They are orphans. An older sister is living, but as all too frequently happens among these very poor of earth's lowly ones, she cannot give them bread to eat. In their far-away place they heard of the marvelous cures of this hospital, and little ~~tho they be~~ ~~even~~ tho they be, they have begged their

way here to see if the older one might obtain his sight. We know that there is no hope of that, but we are loath to send them away until we know how they can be cared for. China has had no charities for such, and little boys never go begging for a home. Little girls may, but boys never. Because children almost always earn as much as they cost, so little is spent upon them for food and clothes, and unless well-to-do, no time is given them even to learn to read. The Chinese reason that a boy will some day be a bread-winner in real earnest, and, since the patriarchal system holds in China, the parents will always be cared for as long as they have a son. Not so with the daughter. She goes soon into another home to serve (is married into it), and so all that has been expended on her is lost, they think! The only adoption of a girl by any one is to rear her as a future daughter-in-law for one of the sons, and thus not lose all that has been spent on her! This is a prevalent custom.

But we must resume the story of our two little boys. Already overtures have been made to adopt the younger one, who can see. But that means abandonment of the helpless blind one, and what could he do without his little care-taker? As I write the wheat has rapidly ripened and is being harvested by night and by day, as there is a full moon. According to the custom of the Orient, the very poor are allowed to glean after the reapers. The little care-taker was gleaning yesterday, and a tiny wee bundle is the reward of his industry. Today he has come with the pathetic request that he be allowed to use an empty room in the Compound for storing his grain! The heads he has carefully cut from the stalks, so that he may use the latter and the roots for fuel. The blind elder brother has patiently sat and picked out each grain from its husk.

Two little girl patients, also, have arrested our attention. They, too, are from that stream of eye-patients that never ceases flowing in China. They are cousins, the one 9 and the other 12. The old grand-mother of the poorer one cares for them both. Three weeks ago messengers came calling all three home at once. Pleading for them seemed in vain, in spite of the fact that it meant loss of one eye for the older and poorer girl, and loss of sight in both eyes for the other. The grand-mother must go, for the son, the father of the older one, had died in Manchuria, and the news must not be broken to her here, for, according to the custom of these

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who knew not the comfort of the Gospel, she must wail and mourn, and refuse comfort, and thus not be able to care for the two little girls. ¶ The grand-daughter could not stay, for the death of her father cut off the little extra money occasionally sent home and they were already so poor. ~~That sentence gave~~ the key to the solution of the problem. Food and fuel and the registration fee of 33¢ for a month's stay in the Hospital ~~was~~ (now charged as a beginning toward self-support), were promised, and she bravely said she ~~d~~ manage to cook her food with the aid of her one good eye. Then the nine-year old cousin, though homesick, formed a big resolve; She decided to stay, too, "For," said she, "I don't want to be blind all my life". Her eyes were operated on at once and now we know that in a few more weeks they will be entirely well. The older one's eye~~s~~ does not yield so readily to treatment, but is slowly improving, and we are glad.

There is a little girl ~~who~~ has come from a county three days journey distant. Her eyes can be helped a ~~little~~. She is a willful ~~lit-tle~~ miss and has caused her relative, who cares for her, many heartaches. But both she and the ~~little~~ girl with one good eye are very proud of all that they can learn to read. When were girls loved enough in China to spend any time on them to teach them to read? ~~When~~ As Miss Grace Wyckoff opened her school for girls here about fifteen years ago, the people said girls could not learn to read. Now the Christians know better; ~~that they can and~~ there are (60) girls studying in that school, and many more would like to ~~do so~~.

~~But~~ I cannot write more of these interesting children ~~now~~. I only wish that you were near enough ~~for a little while~~, to see them with your own eyes; ~~and~~ then you would know how much what you have done for them has accomplished for good. ~~When you pray,~~ Will you not ~~continue to~~ pray that the Williams Hospital of Pang Chuang may help to save the children of China, both ~~their~~ bodies and ~~their~~ souls?

~~Your loving friend,~~

~~Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.~~

~~Pang Chuang, China,~~

~~May, 1907.~~

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There is a little girl who has come from a county three days journey distant. Her eyes can be helped a little. She is a willful little miss and has caused her relative who cares for her many heartaches. But both she and the little girl with one good eye are very proud of all that they can learn to read. When were girls loved enough in China to spend any time on them to teach them to read? When Miss Grace Wyckoff opened her school for girls here about fifteen years ago, the people said girls could not learn to read. Now the Christians know better that they can, and there are 80 girls studying in that school and many more would like to do so.

But I cannot write more of these interesting children now. I only wish that you were near enough, for a little while, to see them with your own eyes, and then you'd know how much what you have done for them has accomplished for good. When you pray, will you not continue to pray that the Williams Hospital of Pang Chuang may help to save the children of China, both their bodies and their souls?

Your loving friend,

Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.

Pang-Chuang, China.

May, 1927.

Rec'd JUL 30 1907 278.

Report for Woman's Work, Pang Chuang.

" Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it"

The first event after summer vacation, was that of moving into the new "Ladies House" It was Done with the usual amount of weariness and fatigue- owing to an over-accumulation of earthly goods- but had its reward in the pleasure of living in a new house. Mr. AndMrs. Stanley and small daughter Mary Helen, who have occupied part of the house , have made a most delightful home for Miss Lyons and Miss Wyckoff. The sociability and companion-ship thus afforded have added much to the joy of the year. Reference has been made to the "house-warming", and the adaptability of the home to its use, so, in this report we need only repeat our thanks, which were given in antidipation in last year's report. Resolved , therefore , that "Realization is better than anticipation" May the hopes and desires which this building represents, be more than fulfilled as the years come and go, and may the building of that other house, in which we are engaged as workers, be speedily brought to perfect completion.

Personel.

The different lines of work for women have be n carried on by the la ladies of the station, Mrs. Smith, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Mrs. Dr. Tucker, Mrs. Stanley and Miss Lyons. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff left Pang Chuang for her fur furlough in the United Statea the last of August, sailing from Tientsin the first week in September. Though the weather was hot , and the last days full of busy prepration for leaving, there was time for a farewell visit to srveral of the "Branch Churches". This last tour made in company with her sister , was a great joy to all the Christians, as also to herself

Chinese Assistants.

The force of regular Chinese Assistants has added but one to its number, and is as follows. Bible Women, four: Hospital, two: School, matron one, assistant teachers, three. As in the past years, so this year school girls and otherwomen have given help whenever it was needed.

Evangelistic Work.

Owing to Miss Gertrude Wyckoff's absence on furlough, this work has been entirely under Mrs. Smith's care. Occasional visits to near villages have been made however, by Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Stanley and Miss Wyckoff. The latter made a tour in the fall covering nearly a month. Fourteen villages were visited and two hundred Christian women seen.

Mrs. Smith on her return from Mission Meeting stopped at Ching Hai to give a crumb to the women there, who because Tientsin has no single lady to do its out-station work, are hungry all the time. The months of July and August were crowded full of work for her, three classes for women were held and other village work done. August 31st Mrs. Smith left for Ku Ling. For the kind Providence which ordered for her a months rest and change at this beautiful summer resort, and for the strange mysterious Providence which called her with Dr. Smith to pass through those deep waters of affliction, and above all for the wonderful sustaining power which the "God of all comfort" gave at that time, we can but praise His Name. We recall Christ's word

t I do now thou knowest not ,but thou shalt know hereafter" and our he
rts as well as theirs are indeed comforted.
following two and a half months were occupied in visiting Mission wor
in different places. At Kiu Kiang she saw the work of the C. I.M. and
.M: at Wu Chang and Han K'ou that of the London Mission: at Wei Hui and
ng Te Fu, that of the Canadian Pres. Mission, and last of all at Pao Ting
that of the Pres. as well as that of our own Mission. Much might be
id of these days of work but space forbids here.
the 20th of Dec. Mrs. Smith returned to Pang Chuang. It might seem owing
this more than three months absence from the field ,that the amount of
rk done during the year, must have been greatly lessened. This has not be
n true, however. Through Mrs. Smith's indefatigable efforts all of the outstations
e received special attention by more or less prolonged visits. Less tim
has been given to holding classes, and the work has been more for the
urch as a whole, than for the women alone. Since the Chinese New Year this
s been true, and revival meetings of five or six days followed by a
rt class have been held in a number of our churches. A few incidents
ll give an idea of the kind of results which have followed.
one place three families which had been quarreling for a year were
ought together and made harmonious. Several families who had given up
mily prayers were led to set up the family altar again. A woman who had
mbled at a nephews house was beaten by her husband, and made to sit up
ll night as an additional punishment. Naturally there was an unpleasant
eling on both sides. The angry woman would notstay in the same room with
r husband, and left saying ,she would worship her own God, but had no use
r his. A better spirit finally entered both hearts, and the two were reco
ciled. Two sons-in -law each liking to spend money for his old fa-
ther-in-law, but objecting to thier wives spending for the old mother, re-
ived a new blessing and began to see how the spirit of love should be
partially manifested. More than a year ago a former helper was excom-
nicated from the church for falsely accusing a man, throwing him into
ison and letting him die there. The accusation was made in the name of
e church. This man was led during meetings held in his place to write a
ll and frank confession to the magistrate who was in power at that t
me, but who has since been sent to Chou Ping one hundred and thirty mile
ay. Mrs. Smith in referring to this says, "He was panicy after it was
itten but braced up ,rather God braced him up and he sent it."
helper in the Hospital long the enemy of another helper and working a-
inst him, was asked to help a needy and quarrelsome church. While on the
ad he was profoundly convicted of sin, and so filled with a desire to con-
fess his sins, that it seemed as if the church would have to forbear. He ha
s carried this large blessing to three needy churches, and quickened
them much. Several women unbound their feet. One man broke off opium a sec-
ond time, but we feel anxious lest he fall again since his church do not
seem to be able to pray the prayer of faith for him. One church split into
two factions was brought together again. Thus in many ways the Christians
have been strenghed and helped to new resolutions which we believe must

to more consistent Christian living.

A four months class for girls too old to enter school, and young married women, was held in the winter and continued in the spring. It was in charge of Pastor Chia's daughter-in-law, a former school girl, who owing to the sudden death of her mother-in-law, was obliged to be married. During these four years she has borne the yoke faithfully and cheerfully, under the control of a half heathen step mother-in-law. Intercourse with Christian friends in the yard, allowed to her in a small degree, has served as panacea for her ills, while the " peace of God has sentineled her heart and mind". It has been a great joy to her and us to have this opportunity to help others, thus refreshing her own weary soul. One young woman whose husband is in the Freshman Class in the College, said, we came here hungry and go away full. The young teacher has had charge of all that pertains to the class, ordering of food supplies, and giving out of the same, as well as the teaching of characters, hearing of lessons and explanation of Scripture. The young women formed two classes, one of which studied the Life of Christ, the other a catechism on the Old Testament. Oral lessons in Primary Geography were also given. One of the girls who finished the school last year assisted in teaching. (Mrs. Smith had morning prayers with the class while she was at home.) Thirty-six scholars have read, some however who could not read the whole time read only two months. The number in regular attendance was at no time less than twenty-five.

Bible Women. Mrs. Ma former Hospital Matron ("no silver's mother") has been stationed now for several months at Cheng Chia Kou, a place opened quite recently. Here we hope to see the results which we are sure must follow, when the work for women goes hand in hand with that for men. One of our great needs is to have either a helpers family or Bible Woman in all of the centers of work. Mrs. Chang Lan Shih is still at Te Chou, but cannot look after much more than the city work. That district ought to have a woman for village work going to and seeking out the church-members, doing personal work in teaching. We hope to report advance along this line another year. With the present outlook of Mrs. Smith's probable withdrawal from the work, in view of Dr. Smith's new form of service, and in the absence of the Misses Wyckoff on furlough, we must send forth a band of native workers to continue the work of teaching and instruction, which for a time at least cannot be done as in former years in classes. Pray that God may call many, and that there may be many who will answer saying "here am I send me".

A few days ago a Christian woman who had done a little of this kind of work, gave the writer a glimpse into the seven or eight visits she had made during the month. She went in her own cart to a place five or six miles from her home, to see some women inquirers, who had read in a half month class in the spring. She found them weak and in need of help: three had rebound their feet, one man had buried his mother with heathen rites, because he had not courage to withstand the villagers, who threatened " no one man will help you if you have a Christian burial". More frequent visits by some one, might have saved the backward step.

s. Chang herself said they have not had the help they ought to have had after the new year she spent ten days with them, and means to follow the work up during the year. After telling about this village she said, you remember that girl with a bad hea called Joy, do you? "Yes". She is married to aheathen home and lives at Li Hang Tun. I went to see her the other day, she haught her father-in-law, and he is keeping Sunday. She has forgotten many of her characters but will recall them easily. In another village she had taught four women. One of the two daghters-in-law had read en a little girl so found it much easier to learn than the other one. ead east on the waters does return after many days". Three women have attended the Bible women's training School in Peking.

gular work has been done for the women in Pang Chuang during the year, Mis Lyons and Mrs. Kuo, nd there has been more interest than in former ars. During the leisure season of the New Year a good many heathen women from nea villages, came to keep Sundy. They listened with less curiousity than is often the case. At the large meeting held on th e 24th of March an overflow meeting for this class of women was held. More than a hundred listened for two hours to singing and preaching. We trust the time is near at hand when these who are nearest to us shall receive of that which we have to give.

Educational Work.

At the Annual Meeting held in 1905, a special of $400 was asked to put up a school building. This was granted. Under Mr. Stanley's oversight the work was completed in the late fall of 1906. In connection with this building it seemed best to put up two dormitory buildings. This addition enabled us to add to the school as we could not have done otherwise. Eighteen new scholars entered. We would not expect as a rule to add so many at one time, but the number of applicants had been accumulating, and it seemed best to receive the names on hand. Our great need is girl's schools in the out-stations to prepare for entrance to this school. It seems impossible to get places in the villages. The church members have only just room enough for their own families in their small crowded yards. In Hsiao Chang (London Mission) and T'ai An (Methodist Mission) pupils pay thirty cents a month, while here only thirty cents a term. For many even that much ready money is hardt to get. One man sifted peanuts ten days in order to pay one term's tuition for his girl. [The Chinese will not take into consideration the ffact that his child is not eating off of him for eight months of the year, and so ought to be able to pay tuition for him, as well as the extra expense for the better clothes that are needed. A higher tuition would doubtless reduce the number of scholars. When however we see the benefits of school life in the lives of our girls we hesitate to do that which will diminish the number of those who receive this kind of instruction, especially when the children are from Christian homes, and by no means inferior material. while there are two more helping in the Kindergarten.

The Pang Chuang school sent only one girl to Peking this year, and she a ... Ching girl. Seldom have we had one of greater promise. This makes 5 girls Chuang girls in the Col. Acad. The early engagement of a second of the three who finished the course, made it impossible for her to go. Her marriage however was put off indefinitely.

she has been giving good service here as assistant teacher-in fact sh has been responsible for almost all the work of the new scholars. The ird girl was hardly bright enough to take more advanced work, but has en teaching in station class this winter.

total number of boarders has been fifty-five, and these come from thir-three villages. The health of the school has for the most part been g̶o̶o̶d̶ od. One was not allowed to return, because it seemed certain she must ll prey to the "White Plague"-and a second also of the first class, did t return this spring lest she alseventure too far on her strenghh. After devastation made in our school three years ag̶o̶ we can but watch anx. usly the lives entrusted to our care. Another child was not allowed to turn this last term. Her grandmother , who is very deaf and well along years, owing to the death of her husband and a son, both in one year, ve up her faith and went back to idolatry. The child's father was unable control the matter. Two other little girls who entered school in the ll have not returned because they are so poor , and it is such a long y to go and come. (thirty miles)

ith so many new scholarsthere has been some additional care, ans still on e can but be thankful for the spirit of harmony and love, and for the ack of quarreling ans strife. The heedlessness and forgetfulness with oc-sional suggestions of insubordination are the easily besetting sins of ildren large and small, who mean to be good and for the most part are od. There is certainly no better plae tha such a school as this to test e patience and tact and forbearance and love, of teacher and pupil alike. e teaching force consists of one ~~male~~ man teaher for Chinese Klassics. Mrs. tanley has charge of the music, Miss Lyons has taught two classes and aken charge of the domestic work, while three young Chinese women have ssisted Miss Wyckoff in the rest of the teaching.

he work of the C. E. for the most part is done in the school, and consists n the older girls aiding the girls of the Junior Department. A committee of two have visited two villages near by once a minth. A teady growth in the Christian life has been manifested, but the spontane-us expression of the same in words often comes to o slowly.

t the time of the writing of this report the work in the school and a normal lass is in charge of six who have studied in this school, another two are elping in the Hospital, and still another is in charge of the little sch school in Lin Ching. For this school we thank God and give all glory to is Name.

Hospital.

The first day of May saw Dr. Emma Tucker, little William, and teacher f Chinese start on their long journey to T'ai Ku and Fen Chou Fu, Shansi. stay there proved to be longer than wasn anticipated, but w trust w t without fruit in several lines. Since thee was not a woman phys-an in the entire province , except one of the China Inland Mission who s no medical work, the people couldn hardly believe a woman could eat their ills, and so calls for medical aid were few, especially in the n Chou-fu region. This with the agreeable climate gave the desired op-

unity for study of the Chinese lnguage so unavailingly sogght for all se yeasain Pang Chuang. At T'ai Ku it was a special pleasure to be led often in consultation, and to assist Dr. Hammingway with a number important operations, so impossible to handle alone without trained istants.

last four months have been spent a t Pang Chuang gathering up the eads after an absence at Pei Tai Ho, Lin Ching, and Shansi of almost and one half years. Since three of these months preceeded the Chinese Year, when women are busy preparing for that great festival, the num- residing in the Hospital, with the exception of the tenth month, were a her fewer than usual. However the unusual number who have crowded in early in the New Year, alredy filling all apparently available se, and overflowing in themanner common to each Spring, on to the floor of adjoining prayer room, more than justifies the thought, that the women of the Pang Chuang and Lin Ching fields and adjacent country, do in some sure appreciate the one opportunity that is theirs for treatment in a pital by a woman physcian. In fact the large number of new patients ly arriving the past month, most of whom could not be put off till our urn from this Mission Meeting for treatment, made it seem almost crim- l to be absent just one month.

number of clinical dispensary patients hs increased correspondingly. iceable among these is a daily attendance of from one to six on the t of women from Pang Chuang. This is "noticeable", for all these years women have held largely aloof coming for trifling ills only, or ding a little child for ointment or eyewash. These have now come with ve diseases, running mostly in two lines gynecological and pulmonary, showing that some reputation on the part of the Hospi- l has at last gone out to those nearest home. Contrasting these with se who come three to five days journey distant with all sorts of ls shows "that the "prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

s before the number of women in-patients numbers only about one lf the number of women in actual residence in the Hospital, the oth- s comprising those caring for women men or children. Every sacrifice is de that the male portion of the household first receive medical tention, for they are the present and potential bread-winners. ten after a residence of some days the woman attendant to some man tient reveals that she is suffering from an illness only less in de- e to the one possessed by the patient on whom she is waiting.

spiritual work of the Hospital is for all these women numbering in stant attendance from five to sixty. As in previous years feel that the work of the Hospital is to reach these women for us Christ. To instruct these, the regular number of workers outside physcian is two--the hospital matron, and a young nurse assist- . When the patients become so numerous the duties of these two aside m teaching, increase so that little time indeed is left for that pa- nt individual instruction so necessary for understanding, on

the part of blind, half-blind, and non-educated people never accustom- listening to anything but gossip and small talk. So the temporary loan one of the most capable Bible women the past month, and now the enlist- t for an indefinite time of the services of one of the first class girls the Girl's School, who by reason of beginning of lung trouble, it was ught best not to do regular study, promise more fruit for the future.

Our hearts are full of gratitude for a matron who bears the spiritu- needs of the patients upon her heart, and is willing to rin hither and ither for them all day, and night too. AAlso for the one nurse assistant former very bright school girl, now the mother of two little children, but who can give several precious hours daily to the Hospital, relieving physcian of much of the drudgery of daily routine. Her work in Dispen- ry and Operating Room is untrained, but tactfully rendered, but her daily ting of an hour with the women could hardly be improved upon in tact clearness of exposition. It ddoes seem as if every woman must carry ay a more or less clear understanding of the first Bible Truths. This is at which we most desire.

The review of the year leads us to thankfulness for what God has ne for us-the outlook for the future causes us to realize as never be- fore the need of trained Bible Women, who shall give the Word of Life to heir own sisters. Who is to do this training? One of our women said "we sha hall miss Mrs. Smith". "Yes indeed", I replied. Who is to fill the vacancy she leaves? A school of over fifty, a Hospital full of heathen women almost ll the year round, touring, village visiting, station class work, Bible Women o be supervised, full three hundred Christian women connected with our wenty out-stations and scattered in five times that number of villages, ow are these to be fed and cared for? The working force on the field is y no means a constant quantity. One comes and another goes. The married adies give much valuable aid in the general work of the station and the ork near at hand, but their time and strength cannot be taxed too greatly: It does ~~not~~ seem to us that at the present time four single ladies is not too large a number to ask for, to carry on the work of this field, that of ed- ucation for the two stations, Pang Chuang and Lin Ching, in Shantung, and the evangelistic work in its different lines. We need one for school, two for touring and out-station work, and one for work in the central station. meanwhile we must look to the Woman's Board for one more single lady There is a plenteous harvest to reap. Who will come over and help us? at least

In behalf of the station.

Grace Wyckoff.

NORTH CHINA MISSION REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE P'ANG CHUANG STATION.

1907 - 1908.

THE STATION FORCE.

Throughout the year the Station has been in the same depleted condition, so far as foreign workers is concerned, in which it was at the time of our report a year ago. For the Spring and Summer of 1908 the outlook is even more serious, owing to the departure of Miss Grace Wyckoff for the United States on furlough,- though this situation it is hoped is but temporary, since it is expected that Miss Gertrude Wyckoff will be returning in the Fall of the year to the work which is calling for her. With the exception of this slight change for the Spring and Summer months of this year the foreign staff of the Station has cocsisted of Miss Grace Wyckoff and Miss Lyons in the Girls' School and Woman's Work; Dr. Tucker and Mrs. Dr. Tucker in the Medico-evangelistic branch of the work, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Jr., in the general work of the Station and the Boys' Academy.

During the Summer of 1907 the foreigners remained at their posts,-with results, physically good or otherwise, as will be noted in the report of the physicians of the Station. Through the greater part of the Summer Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Dr. Susan Tollman were with us,- thus escaping the risks of the restricted quarters at Lin Ch'ing. During the course of the Summer and Fall Dr. and Mrs. Smith were both with us for visits all too short.

It was in August and September that there were two "minor" additions to the Station force. On Aug. 5, Margaret Tucker was born, and on September 10, Alfred Stanley made his presence known to the world. In God's providence the coming of these little ones was blest in health to both mothers and children,--and for us all we can but say that the Lord has been good to us in that he has preserved us through many things which might have proven to our greater hurt.

Our journeyings have not been many,-we could wish that one, and perhaps a second trip had not had to be made. In Sept. Miss Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Stanley went to Tsinanfu to attend the Shantung Federation Conference. In February Mr. Stanley made the uncomfortable trip by land to Tientsin on account of the illness of his mother. About this time Dr. Tucker made a short trip to Linching,- and on March 30 we had reluctantly to release Miss Wyckoff for the much needed rest and furlough.

We have not accomplished that which we would; we are able to see with understanding eye some things which were hid to us as we went about our daily tasks,-so often troubled by the tyranny of little things. We feel that the future alone is after all that of which we would gladly boast,-and not the past,-- and at the end

as we look back in profound gratitude we can but humbly acknowledge the mercy and goodness of our God who has so bountifully placed hsi benediction upon our goings out and our comings in. The work is too great for us. We cannot stop to wash our hands between tasks,- and yet we have no great achievements to record,- and some which might be recorded have long ere this been quashed in the minority reports of our own hearts! We have at many times and in many different words, but to another God, offered the pathetic, earnest, hopeful prayer of the Emperor Ching, in trust that He would guide us on our way.

" Even as a little child am I,
.... Here, upon the verge
Of the momentous years, I pause and trace
The shining footsteps of my forefathers,
And the far distant goal that drew them on--
Too distant for my range.
.... O great
and gracious Father, hear and condescend
To guard, to cherish, to enlighten me.
....
Let me not say, "It is too high above,"
Above us and below us doth it move,
And daily watches wheresoe'er we are.

It is but as a little child I ask,
Without intelligence to do my task,
Yet learning, month by month, and day by day,

I will hold fast some gleams of knowledge bright.
Help me to bear my heavy burden right,
And show me how to walk in wisdom's way. "

GENERAL WORK.

The general work of the Station has been pursued,-where it has not pursued us!- with perhaps the same evenness that has marked the year previous, though there are indications that may point to advance along certain lines. There have been baptized in the course of the year thirty-seven adults,-a number less by eight than that of the year previous. This is the perfectly natural result of the cut-working of the new rule established last year that there must be at least twenty days of instruction in classes, or its equivalent, undergone by each candidate before he or she can be accepted first for probation, and afterwards again for baptism. In time, it must be our judgement, that this restriction will be but for the general good of the church. Would that there were other, the more binding restrictions - the constraint of the Spirit of God - on the hearts of these who know a little that they might not be content till they know more!

The natural con-commitant of this restrictive regulation has been the necessity for better accomodations in our Station class work. As a result of this special need and the effort put forth in connection with it we have had rather a phenomenal growth in our station class attendance.

nal growth in our station class attendance. Counting both the classes for men and those for women, we have had this year under definite instruction for a period of twenty days or more one in approximately every four and three-fourths of our total baptized membership. It is our purpose and hope that this ratio can be brought down to the comparatively difficult figure of one in every three, - which I think will prove to be about our limit.

Our force of Chinese associates has remained practically the same as for the year previous, -with the exception that two men were allowed to go into Chianghsi whence the call was very urgent for colporteurs to follow up the famine work of the Winter and Spring previous. The change appears to have been beneficial to the men, and their work has been more efficient in some ways than it could have been here. While we have lost their services for the year, their ultimate efficiency will far out-weigh any temporary loss, -the result of a wider out-look and a deeper in-sight into the needs of men. Pastor Wu has remained at the central Station to assist in multiple duties, not the least of which are the many meetings which have to be held for the benefit of our local constituency of three hundred and more, -these who are within our own gates.

One of the principal events, when history is written it may prove to be the principal event of the year, was the examination and ordination of our evangelist Mr. Wang Shu-t'ien to the ministry, which were held on Sat. and Sun., Oct.5 and 6th. In response to the letter missive sent out by the church there were present delegates from Tientsin, Peking-both the Tengshihk'ou and the North churches, -T'ungchou, Paotingfu, Linching, and the London Mission Station Hsiaochang, - the latter too late Saturday to sit on the council. It was a great joy to see this man of talents, consecrated as he has been in other years, giving himself heart and soul to this deeper larger work. He was ordained to the general pastoral care of our whole field, a position which cannot be filled by any two men, with our increased membership, -the hope being that it might prove soon possible to locate him in some one of our local churches and thus make our first definite attempt at self-support. The gradual fulfilment of our hopes falls naturally to be recorded along with some other details in connection with our out-station work.

THE OUT-STATIONS.

It was over a year ago that there threatened the necessity of giving up the work at Chiuch'eng, thirty-five li to the South-West of us. At the time it seemed as though it were imperative to cut down expenses, and it was simply a question of where the unfortunate process should begin. We are rejoiced that the need for this cut did not prove to be imperative, -though the word had gone out that this was what should be done. Mr. Li Ch'ao-tu who had been in charge of the Chiuch'eng work for years was removed to another out-stationand a colporteur was stationed at Chiuch'eng to fill the gap till the end of the six months when the change was to be made and we were to officially withdraw.

But deputations from the little church soon began to arrive, and the heart of the poor missionary began to groan within him! They begged and pled, -all the time insisting that the pastor was hard hearted and did not love them, but in vain. The change must be made, -- and in the goodness of God that intelligence has seemed to prove the life of the church. To put it in a word, this little church, with its contributions quadrupled, has a flourishing boys' school; with a grant in aid from the central Station, has undertaken the support of their pastor, -Mr. Wang, mentioned above, and altogether has seemed to put on new garments. It is our expectation and our earnest hope that other places, seeing the success and realizing the self-sacrifice of the Chiuch'eng church, will be inspired to undertake similar tasks. The time is ripe for movements of this kind and the church is abundantly able to undertake the work, if she will but put her hands to the plough. We have now four districts which are able to follow the lead of Chiuch'eng, though in an even more comprehensive way. It seems to be evident that three out of this four could each call its pastor and be able to make up his support without assistance from the central Station, - and we trust that this may come about in the near future.

The work in the out-stations has not had the supervision which it is our desire to give to it, but considering our limited staff more thorough work has been impossible. District meetings have been held in all the larger centers, each of the centers has been visited twice by Mr. Stanley, and a number of the smaller places have been seen.

One of our great needs is a central meeting place in the district East of us, P'ingyuan, with the county seat forty li from P'angchuang. Our most flourishing little village church is in this district, and yet there is no one place central enough to command general attendance either for the Sabbath, or for general meetings, and so the work cannot be unified as we would wish to have it. We had hoped to be able this year to purchase a place in P'ingyuan city, and it may be that another year will see the church in that district cheered and encouraged in the possession of just such a central meeting place as they need. Our prospective Rail Road, though at the small end of the telescope as yet, has affected the real estate market, and it wise to do our buying before prices are out of our reach.

Techou, forty li North from P'angchuang, has had growth during the year, -- in the rapidity of its growth in an adverse atmosphere this place is probably the most remarkable of any of our out-stations. In this place we have an ever widening constituency, due in large measure to the little dispensary ~~which~~ on the chapel premises which is opened semi-monthly, and also to the medical assistance given to the large arsenal situated at this place. There has been an interesting movement at Techou, which, though deciding nothing final, still may perhaps be taken to indicate one line of effort into which we must enter more fully if we are to accomplish our mission to these people. A few of the

wealthy young men of the city,and well educated,in conjunction with one of our Seminary graduates,Mr.Wang Yuan-chih,desired to open a reading room for the benefit of themselves and a few of their friends whom they might invite from time to time to meet with them. Not finding any suitable habitat it was suggested that perhaps one of the rooms on our premises might be used for the purpose of a reading room,-and after consultation consent was given. The added expense has held us back from doing some things which we should have liked to do to encourage and foster this movement,though a few books have been purchased or loaned and periodicals subscribed for for general use. This movement,spontaneous as it was,its leading spirits young men of influence outside of the church,willing to find a home under our roof,-perchance is pointing us to something of which we have thought too little in the past. Work along this line,with lectures,social times and tea drinking,has been followed with great success in the Eastern part of the Province by the Presbyterians and English Baptists,-- and it would seem that there is a field for such broadening work in our region also. We are failing to meet the demands that are being made of us under changed conditions. Tracts,in some instances all too poorly printed;street chapels,cold and dark in Winter and un-attractive in Summer,-- such are not adequate exponents of the Kingdom of Heaven. True the mustard seed was small, but it had a chance to grow up into God's good sunlight,and its branches and roosting places were not so dark but that other birds, besides the 'owls' of the air,would care to come and rest on its branches! The efficiency of our street chapels could be increased many,many fold not by any miracle other than three or four windows,a good door,even an occassional streak of white-wash on the walls,a ceiling,and the pictures which could be saved from a cast-off Sunday School lesson roll! This is perhaps the place to say that a present expenditure of $2000. on our various outstations,and an annual expenditure for the next ten years or so of $300. in addition to our present appropriation,-an increase of about one eighth in our present running expenses,- would increase our efficiency and influence fully ten fold. This is fast coming to be not merely a matter of theory,but a question of plain facts which must be met or we will find ourselves out-played and out-ranked. There is opportunity for us to do an immense work could we,but partially even,avail ourselves of forces and situations lying fallow all around us.

The matter of the Chang Szu Ma out-station,which has been before the Mission for two years back,has been settled in pursuance of the vote of the Mission at the last Annual Meeting. The place has been taken over by the London Mission from Hsiao-chang,and such funds from indemnity as belonged to the local work are to be expended for the good of the little church there. The place has been re-opened after these many years,and a helper has been stationed there. It is our earnest hope that this may prove to be the begining of new life for that distracted little

Christian community.

One of the oldest and,at one time the most promising of the out-stations,the one place which has consumed more time,energy and love than any other place under our care,-has been a thorn in our side for several years. This place is He Chia T'un,and the persons who have been the promotors and sponsors for practically all of the distraction and soreness in this little church are a man,who in other years was one of our most efficient and effective Chinese workers,and his wife. The snarls in this place have never been unravelled,and it may be years till they will be,-though perhaps we are justified in renewed hope since there is a complete separation between these two and the church by their going over to the Catholics. This fact gave opportunity for a final settlement in regard to some land,money &c.,which was made a few weeks ago during a visit made to the place by Mr.Stanley. For the next few months we have placed one of our best men at this place to try to tide things over,bring order out of chaos,and to comfort and encourage the hearts of the few who have tried to be faithful to that which had been committed to them. We do most devoutly hope and pray that this may be the opening of a new era in the goodness of God.

THE CENTRAL STATION.

The work of the central Station has been about as it has been in other years,-only in some ways perhaps a little more so! The attendance in the Academy and the Girls School has been larger than for several years back,which has necessitated some re-adjustments and changes in the teaching force. The hospital has had in many ways an un-precedented year.

Perhaps the most out-standing event of the year was the Summer Conference for workers which was held for a month begining July 16. It was felt that the Chinese workers,over-burdened as they are through the year and continually giving out,needed a time for rest and in-filling,-a time that would be good for both body and soul. The suggestion for such a conference met with the enthusiastic support of all who were consulted,and after the suggestion was once made there was no chance to give the project up,-though difficulties loomed large and awful before the mind of the missionary in charge. Fortunately it was possible to command the assistance of Dr.Smith who was here at the time. The general plan of the conference resembled that of such gatherings at home. We were fortunate to be able to have the use of the new Academy building which gave ample accomodations for all meetings,while the commodious basement served as a delightfully cool dining room. All the sessions of the Conference were held in the morning,with the exception of evening prayers which came just before the evening meal. The afternoons were given over to recreation. There were three morning sessions of an hour each devoted to Bible study, Chinese History,various assigned topics,travel,and twice a week essays and debates. It being our first attempt at anything of the kind,there were some things done which will not be done again.

There was a lack of continuity in some of the work,-especially was this noticed in the devotional meetings, which should have been given over to two or three of the leaders instead of being scattered through the whole attendance. Aside from the renewing and deepening of one's spiritual life which always must be the great purpose of any such Conference, perhaps the greatest good gained is the sense of unity which men obtain being thus together for a time sufficiently long to really deepen acquaintance and come to know another's desires and hopes, and to understand more of another's work. This was to a certain extent gained, and will more and more come to be realized as a real power in the lives of these men. If there were no other fruit from these days spent together, still it would be well worth all the thought and effort spent. There were forty men in attendance, all of them having had some training,-the majority having been for a longer or shorter time in the College or Seminary at T'ungchou or Peking. The following ratios may prove interesting:- there were six men who had been through the Seminary - two of whom are pastors; thirteen men, graduates from North China Union College,-three of whom are theological students, and two instructors in the above College; four are short-cut men in the Theological College; nine are school teachers in preparatory grades; four are hospital assistants, and the few remaining are colporteurs, or those who have filled the position of colporteur in the past. It would seem that such a conference for our local work would come more and more to be an absolute necessity. It was easily manifest that the Spirit of God was moving amongst us, and the work of the year has in many ways shown the inspiration of a new purpose, and a deepening of thought and earnest prayer for the work given to our care.

There is one very definite thing which may be mentioned as a direct fruit of the conference. Many years ago there was "still born" in our parish a missionary society, which has accomplished as yet nothing but the accumulation of a few hundred tiao and some unfortunate ill-feeling. This dead corpse had been breathed upon many times, but to no purpose. Since those days a second generation has sprung up with new ideas and wider purposes and plans than some of those who were charter members of this older organization. Some of the younger men in the North China Union College had formed themselves into a society called, "The United Strength Society"- the purpose of which was to help the work of the church in Shantung as soon as they were able. It had been most earnestly hoped that these two societies could unite and by uniting soon carry out the desires of the one, at the same time calling back to life the corpse of the other. To curtail a story that covers some days, to the real surprise of those who saw deepest into the situation, the two organizations were able to decide on a basis of agreement and a union was effected. Our hopes are set on the out-come of this new move. It is nearing a year since the new organization was brought about, and it is to be devoutly hoped that with this first annual meeting after definite

between the various educational elements in the village with the organization there will be a forward step out into the work which is waiting to be done by such a society. I think it is safe to say, that had it not been for those twenty-five days of rubbing one against another, and the Spirit of God touching men's hearts, the strenuous work of those last few days could never ##### have borne the fruit which it did. We shall surely have cause for rejoicing if our hopes are realized, -and we know they will be.

EDUCATIONAL.

In general the educational work of the Station is more flourishing than it has been for several years. The work of the Academy is more thorough and of a higher grade, due in considerable measure to the good work done by Mr. Chu Teng-ying who graduated from the North China Union College two years ago. He is a student by instinct and loves to teach, - two facts which have their influence upon the boys, especially of the higher classes. We have been in our new building for more than a year now, and are more and more coming to appreciate ### its uses and conveniences. The boys have shown a good spirit in all their work, and too much praise cannot be given to the four Chinese teachers who have carried the heavy teaching burdens with scarce a thought given to the institution in its daily management by the missionary in charge. In accordance with the decission of the Mission regular work has been carried on in English. This could not have been done had it not been for the generous offer made by Miss Lyons, and later, when Miss Lyons had to go into the girls' school, by Mrs. Stanley, to take this work. The boys have many of them done very good work, though it has been intense agony for some!

One of our most crying needs is for a primary school here at P'angchuang. We are continually meeting the difficulty in the Academy of having to accomodate ourselves to the needs of perhaps ten of the boys who are deficient along certain lines of study, -through no fault of theirs, but simply because they have not had opportunities to study certain things. It is a waste to have to divert teaching energy from the higher grades to the piecing out of these primary needs, and the preparation cannot be so good as though the work were done in a purely primary school. We need a primary school for the sake of the Academy, and we also need the school for the sake of the P'angchuang village, which we cannot hope to reach except as we go after the young generation. All that human can do has been done for this village, and with fruitage absolutely in-commensurate to the toil involved.

The number of our day schools in the out-stations has been increased by two over last year, making six in all with an attendance of about one hundred pupils. One of the most interesting developements in connection with the day schools is at K'anfen, the village in the P'ingyuan district where we have our most thrifty little church, as mentioned above. We have had a self-supporting school here for a long time, and there has been a village school besides. This year, by common consent, a union was effected

between the various educational elements in the village with the result that they have a school of thirty-eight pupils with three teachers,-the man who taught our school being at the head of the new school. This large number of pupils at once created a difficulty. If you have a school,it must be under a roof,-but in this case there was no roof except that of our chapel,which was agreed to be the most suitable place for the school. The chapel having been cobverted into a school room,the next question was, "Where are we to have our church?". It would be out of the question to have to move the educational institution out of doors once every seven days,-and once between for prayer meeting,-and the only other place was the temple,one at either end of the village. The villagers suggested that the idols be thrown out of the larger temple and that it be used for a chapel,- but it was thought best not to do that,but to meet in some rooms in connection with the smaller temple where no expurgation would be necessary. But these rooms are too small,and some different arrangement will have to be made in the near future.

One other interesting experiment is being made at Kuan Chuang,where we have a good school,the only one of our day schools which can boast of a college graduate for teacher. There is a large membership in the Kuan Chuang region,and the idea is that the contributions of the church members as well as the income from the school shall be used for the support of the teacher,who is to be their minister as well as instructor. A larger grant in aid is given to this school than to any of the others that are helped, and this will we #hope be an adequate test of a method of work which is pursued in oyher missions of the Board. If it proves successful,as it seems that it should,it will probably prove to be the begining of a sweeping change in some of our primary school methods. Both the school and general membership gain an advantage in being able to command a man of greater ability. The ordinary school cannot afford to call a college graduate,-nor can a small village church,until our membership increases greatly.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A significant meeting,the Shantung Federation Conference, was held in Tsinanfu Sept.23 to 25. Delegates were present from all over the Province representing eight missions and five nationalities. The findings and suggestions of the conference were essentially the same as the Chihli and Honan conferences,and the delegates were returned to their respective places to meet again in a year and take final action upon the various suggestions made. The meeting for the final consummation of the Shangtung Federation ~~Convention~~ Conference is to be held at Ch'ingchoufu in July,from which time of organization on the suggestion being that federation meetings shall be triennial. Aside from the regularly appointed delegates four of the Chinese brethren were in attendance last year.

The movement and purpose for self-support is gradually

gaining headway,and there are many things that point us with hope to the future. The results of the two experiments,one at Chiu Ch'eng and the other at Kuanchuang,are even now becoming manifest. In one of the out-stations there has been formed a society for self-support,and I am assured by those who know that this place is amply able to call its pastor at once. All that is needful is the perfection of the organization,and the right man for the place. When this becomes an accomplished we shall have the three methods of work laid open before our eyes as an incentive to go and do likewise,in one of the three ways: a pastor,assisted by a grant in aid;a pastor-teacher,assisted by a grant in aid,and a pastor entirely supported by the local church,-and the latter of course is the end to which we shall bend our energies.

One of the most natural sequences of this desire for a self-supporting church will be the calling of a pastor to be over the home church in P'angchuang- to devote himself to this village, the villages within a small radius,the hospital and school,-the ultimate hope being that the village could be made a Christian village.

The country has been quiet,and the call to give assistance to church members who are in difficulties or under persecution have been nil. There have been plenty of grievances but they have been patched up,-and no trouble of large proportions has shown itself.

We have cause to be grateful also for freedom thus far from friction over cases with the Roman Catholics. We have had two or three cases of going over to the Catholics,-for the apparently suffucient reason that the Jesus Church seemed not to be able to protect its communicants,nor to abtain for them certain things which they desired! In connection with one instance,the leader of the little local Catholic community approached one of our members with the enlightening remark,"If you desire to save your soul you had better come over to us,but if you want to make money stay where you are". And one of the "sisters",a Chinese, said to a couple who later went over to them,"Why,you have no cause for alarm;it is nothing at all for our priest to slap the local magistrate in the face!". In many ways it is coming to be more and more evident that the foreign priest does not know what is actually the situation,-it is in-conceivable that men of insight and learning as many of them are could tolerate such a situation did they know about it. But the difficulties of bringing abuses to their considerate attention and of persuading them to put the slightest grain of credence into facts gathered from reliable sources,seem in-surmountable.

The monotony of our existance has been relieved by an occassional glimmer of light brought in from the outside world by some of our friends. Aside from the friends who were with us through the Summer,we felt quite rich in the delegates coming to the ordination last Fall,Dr.and Mrs.Stanley,from Tientsin;Mr.Aiken from Paotingfu,and Mr.Wilder from T'ungchou. Then through the

year we have had Mr.and Mrs.Lenwood,of Offord,Eng.;Miss Rees and Miss Peil from Hsiaochang;Mr.Ritchie of the Customs Postal staff; Miss Heebner of the Shansi Mission;two ladies from the South Chihli Mission,and in the Spring Miss Porter.

There is little change in the country about us. Opium suppression is a dead letter,-so far as suppression is concerned,- though it is reported that gambling has been stopped in the P'ing-yuan district through the live efforts of the new magistrate,who has a very trying habit of riding around the country at night and going wherever he pleases! He is an intelligent man of real executive ability,-having seen enough of trouble,since he with about sixty associates had in 1900 to flee from Pao Ti Hsien across country with nothing but the clothes on thier backs,and to get out from Taku through the ice! He speaks easily of such books as Uncle Tom's Cabin,and though a Southern man has no use for boycotts such as the present one in the Tatsu Maru case. There seems to be a concerted effort at tree planting on the part of the outhorities,which effort is I am told to embrace all the great roads. On a recent trip through the Hsia Chin region such a planted road was noticed. It was lined on either side for miles as far as the eye could reach with fine specimens of young trees,predominantly the large leaved poplar,planted about thirty feet apart,or less.

Our region is being invaded by the insurance agent,and has long been over-run by the seeker after the elusive hen's egg. There is an immense traffic in eggs,and now there is put out a pamphlet on chicken culture for market purposes which really seems to have some sense to it. It is knowledge of this kind of which the people are in great need to tide them over the economic difficulties which they cannot understand and against which they are able in no way to guard themselves.

Owing to a very dry Spring prices for grain are higher than they were last Summer,when it was thought the high water mark for the present had been reached.

It is with a profound sense of gratitude that we look back over the year and count up some of the things it has brought to us,and note some of those which in God's goodness have been kept from our doors. It is perfectly evident that many things that have been accomplished have not been done by the missionaries hands,- we are bound to acknowledge that it is only in the benevolent providence of God that we have been brought through the year as we have and have seen the service which it has been God's good pleasure to give us to perform.

Submitted for the Station,

Chas.A.Stanley,Jr.

May 1908.

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May 1908.

JUL 30 1908

300.

A BUSY YEAR
in the
WILLIAMS HOSPITAL

Pangkiachwang * * * Shantung * * * * China.

1907 - 1903

The thirty years since the beginning of the medical oasis of the American Board in northern Shantung is this year to be commemorated by the issuing of an illustrated brochure, historical in aspect, and rightly calling attention to the solid foundation and superstructure reared by Drs. Porter and Peck. (A copy will be sent to any person requesting it.) In this period 313,074 dispensary visits are recorded, and 12,648 patients have dwelt in the hospital for longer or shorter periods, - a continuous "station class", - who received more than they came for in some lines if less in others. The number of surgical operations in these three decades is 14,243.

That there is present and future service is indicated by the fact that for months prior to the date of this report, the weekly record shows an inpatient clientele of 100 or more, despite the discharge of an average of three patients a day. To be sure they do not come for religious instruction, but few object, if well presented. The man who came with no personal belongings but a rope secreted in his clothes, thinking to bind himself and drown in the Grand Canal if not cured of his aggravating disease, voluntarily gave up the rope long before he was cured.

"The fear of the Lord tendeth to life,
And he that hath it shall abide satisfied."

A distinct change in the class of patients has been noticed during the year. More particularly in the last few months the women have thronged upon us till the floors, mason's hovel, guest hall, servants' rooms, and sometimes the verandas have offered meagre shelter. For some time patients living nearer to other, though usually distant, hospitals have been refused, but this year we have had to go a step further and refuse all doubtful cases, for those for whom there is the most hope physically are most likely to be reached by the healing and practical gospel of Jesus Christ.

It is with most earnest thanksgiving that we learn of the early prospect of a Porter Hospital for women at Pangkiachwang, and the funds needed to complete the desired $5,000 will surely soon be forthcoming, if not already pledged. The splendid efforts in this direction of Miss Frances Patterson, formerly of the North China Mission, affords another excellent illustration of "once a missionary, always a missionary". Before this plant and the new men's buildings (asked for by the Mission two years ago, but still unauthorized) can be constructed, a considerable piece of land will need to be acquired. This will take money, time and patience, but either the present or enlarged hospital yard should be delimited by fencing or wall, - to say nothing of the need of an isolation ward or building. The present free intermingling of patients with other occupants of the yard is objectionable from several stand-

Opium habitues have been numerous, and, though a difficult class of patients to deal with, have proved quite satisfactory. A Mr Liu, father of one of our college graduates now studying medicine, came to attend his wife, and was urged, as oft before, to give up his opium. For perhaps the fourth time he agreed to try. He ran out of money and his valuable opium pipe, lamp, and outfit were purchased to assist him as well as to remove temptation. In a month his sordid face brightened, his thin body straightened, and he went home seemingly a new man. Nearly a year has paased, and he has not so far fallen again into the opium pit, and we may well pray that he will not. Many times during treatment opium patients are found to be secretly taking opium, the ashes, or "anti-opium" pills containing the drug, so that stringent rules and a careful watch have to be maintained. For the sake of the effect on the other patients, infringment of the clearly understood rules means discharge from the hospital. Two officials of inferior rank, and the wife of one of them have been among the "cured". The opium reform edicts from the throne, despite their slack enforcement, have aided the surely coming but sure death of opium by raising the price. The officials must make as much money for themselves as before, and the "squeeze" or tax must therefore be larger from each shop. Consequently, while some opium dens are closed, many smokers, already poor from the costly, debilitating vice, must give up the habit after having financially ruined their families and their friends. Many opium dens, though really closed, still have to pay license, thanks to the avaricious officials. No opium is grown in our region, and smuggling is common. A few county officials are reported as not allowing known opium takers in employ, and the admirably conducted Tehchow Arsenal prohibits opium altogether.

Besides the increase in the number of women patients from the better as well as poorer classes, and in addition to the opium takers, the increased attendance of recent months is partly due to the coming of a few men of relatively higher social rank than has been usual. We regret that accommodations for such are inadequate. A few who needed treatment declined to stay because there was no suitable place. The average stay of the patients has been longer than at any time for these thirty years. This means disappearing prejudice, a willingness to listen, as well as something of a desire to ingest and to digest <u>all</u> the hospital has to offer.

During 1907 there were 541 inpatients, - a remarkable number for a country hospital. The youth with a hare-lip, the man with a large tumor on the back of his head, and the young woman with tubercular glands came for professional attention that they might be made marriagable, but the reasons were usually more serious.

The first aim of the medical arm of the missionary service is to acquaint the sick (and the usual friends or relatives attending) with Christianity, - in which aim success is often vouchsafed. However, most of the patients are dull, and do not quickly grasp ideas, either new or old. About to perform an operation, before the usual prayer the man was asked what prayer was, - "beseeching the doctors to cure me", he replied. He learned to look higher. As to fearing the knife, daily do we hear the petition to operate when it is quite out of the question. Not so the woman who refused our offer to remove some necrotic bone from her son's leg. "No, indeed", she gasped, "who wants a boneless son ?" Cod liver oil has been sold at cost, and perhaps ten times the usual quantity has been called for. That which is freely given away is too often not properly valued. A small vegetable garden was last summer largely cared for by patients, furnishing vegetables for the hospital poor for the whole year.

The Orient is fully as resourceful in remedies as the Occident, and, alas that the bane of patent medicines from otherwise civilized countries is now multiplying the ills of the "Middle Kingdom". "Have you an American egg?" asks the half-blind incubator manager from 270 li to the north. "No, American eggs acquire an odor if kept too long. Why do you ask ?" "Because I've been told that if I ate a chick hatched from an American egg, my eyes would get well". Not all American eggs have such a savory reputation. His eyes, ruined in his crude incubating rooms by using them as delicate test fields for egg temperature, will never be normal, but his stay here opened his "heart eyes" even more than his fleshly orbs. A small boy with an extensive laceration of the leg from a dog-bite had been treated by burning some of the hair of the dog, mixing the ashes with oil and rubbing the mixture into the wounds, - which naturally made it harder for us to secure a prompt and good result.

One of the most pressing needs is a corps of evangelists on fire with love for their God-appointed work. Busy Mrs Kung, the matron, aided in her religious work the busy part of the year by two school girls, the one efficient and one less so, and faithful Mr. Kao, assisted by two partly trained young men for part time;- these, together with the help from the missionaries and hospital staff, and some aid from blind Mr. T'ang in the summer, might be sufficient were these workers better equipped for this great work, as we trust they or their successors will become. The patients and their attendants are unfettered by the allurements a city would afford, and an attractive Gospel is sure to take root in some of the lame, the halt, and the blind, whose afflictions thus become their salvation.

As relatively unrewarding, we have not especially cultivated the dispensary service. However, twice a month either physician or assistant sees patients in the neighboring city of Tehchow, and the day following holds a clinic at the Government Arsenal at the same place. This large Arsenal should have its own physician, and the Government will one day make the provision. Meantime they seem glad to have the Christian missionary physician attend to the needs of the thousands of employes as best he can by an occasional visit. The number of dispensary calls for the year was: men, 4,745, women, 2,279, a total of 7,024.

The senior hospital assistant, Mr. Chiang, after much hesitation, was sent to the Shantung Union Medical College for a few months, and it is possible that he may continue there for a time. Though his going made duties heavy for the remnant of the force, - two "half-baked" men assistants and the two physicians, - it seemed best to make the attempt tp better equip this splendid material for the sake of the future. The assistants responded splendidly to the extra calls made upon them, which were the more numerous, as there has been no woman assistant the past year. Two representatives continue in the Peking Union Medical College, and we hope for proficient professional assistance from this source, though it is a matter of much regret that we have no one in training in the newly established Union Medical College for women. To help fill the gap caused by the absence of Mr Chiang, one of our house servants was enstalled as nurse-in-training, giving half his time to religious work in the hospital. He is doing finely, and well worth the $35.00 a year which he costs. It is hoped that another nurse or two may be added this year, - an experiment before tried

The time seems to be fully ripe when we should call upon the home boards for either a consecrated trained nurse, with a consuming love for souls, or a woman physician, with like ambition. Either or both would be of the greatest aid to the present force, and a boon indeed to the enlarging clientele surely coming to the new hospital and the new China.

The total weight of the resident missionary force is but 839 pounds, which is much less than one-half of what it was two years ago. This elimination is not so much due to individual loss on the part of the present force, as to the absence of several whose weight is missed in several ways. The absence of Dr. and Mrs. Smith and the Misses Wyckoff make gaps best filled by themselves. Two appreciated little mites, Alfred Stanley and Margaret Tucker, came during the year to begin their efficient missionary work. The health of the missionaries has been good, save for what may be considered minor ailments. The partial laying aside of Mrs. Smith, though not at work in the Pangkiachwang field much of the year, is a matter of much regret. After the whole force having remained a summer season on the enervating Shantung plain, we feel that it would be best in the future for at least the mothers and children to escape for a time. While the summers are fairly agreeable, doubtless longer and better service will be rendered if a change for all is possible. Our thankfulness that Miss Gertrude Wyckoff is recovering so well from the operation done in Chicago is but feebly put when merely recorded.

The health of the boys in the Academy has been unusually good, and while there have been few in the girls' school seriously ill, there have been an extraordinary number of minor ailments. Measles disturbed some in the schools, and most of the smaller children of the yard, necessitating the closing of the kindergarten for a time in the winter.

In connection with the physical examination of the 100 pupils of the Academy and girls' school, it developed that on the average, there were as many children deceased in each family represented as living, the average being four deceased and four living. A child mortality of 50 % with the average living child age at but 13 years is sufficiently alarming. When it is taken into consideration that most of these children come from homes rather above the average, we may indeed conclude that the present generation represents the survival of the fittest, - or perhaps a part of it. To enlighten somewhat the two millions of our parish is our far aim, and thus to save to life a portion of the one-half of every generation now needlessly and ignorantly buried in childhood. If we are able to keep two or three students in medical colleges a few years, more in the line of branch dispensaries, etc. will be possible and most rewarding in many ways.

In the matter of self support, some advance has been made. In 1907 the nominal hospital and dispensary fees amounted to $288.11 (U.S. Gold), while contributions, including one from the Tehchow Arsenal, totaled $170.25. The $458.36 thus raised is a fourth of the cost of the work, - a result that does not suffer by comparison with results in some charity hospitals in more favored lands. Thanks to answered prayer in the never failing par payments of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, and the help of friends of the work the fiscal year was closed with no deficit.

No patients are refused because of the lack of money or food, though whenever possible either patient or attendant is expected to do at least a little work in return for hospital care. During the year 553 surgical operations were performed, and the long list of diseases shows a range in medicine from typhoid fever to heart lesions, and in surgery (an especially rewarding branch in China), from intestinal work to tumors of all sorts and sizes, to say nothing of the minor work in medicine and surgery. As in other years there has been a relative predominance of some ailment, as hare-lip or dislocation of the jaw. This year we have had an unusual number of cataract operations, though the proportion of eye cases has been no larger than usual. Because of his sightless condition it took one man thirty-five days to reach his haven,- alas, too late. The cholera epidemic of last summer was not severe, yet few of the legion of villages escaped without loss of life from this cause. Perhaps one in fifty of our patients can read, and not a few are glad of the opportunity to learn to read the foundation Christian books, a few coming to realize that -

"The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life
To depart from the snares of death."

Quite a number have taken one or the other steps of church membership, but for the most part the bread has been cast far upon the waters.

The lack of rain this spring and summer, together with the partial failure of crops last year means much suffering for millions in our Shantung mission field and beyond. Crops cannot be planted, and those planted are not coming up. Wheat and a few other staples which were earlier planted are yielding but a scant crop, the headed wheat as harvested being in many cases but 6 to 9 inches high. The average wheat yield of the region is but six bushels to the English acre. The building of railways and the development of other than agricultural pursuits will afford relief, but in the meantime it seems impossible to avert a famine covering a considerable area. Many are eating but one meal a day, and that of the coarsest food. Food-stuffs and fuel are already double price. The church poor are appealing for help, and the worst will not come till autumn and winter. Wells are being frantically dug in the somewhat vain attempt to save the cotton and peanut crops. The coarse and insufficient food will result in full hospitals and at least one enfeebled generation. Is it any wonder that the death rate in China is higher than that of any other great nation of the world ? What shall be done to either stay the grim Reaper or to prepare his victims ?

Francis F Tucker, M.D.

Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China

June, 1908.

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Woman's Work at Pang Chuang # # # April 1907 - 1908.

The working force of the Station the past year has consisted of four ladies, Mrs Dr Tucker, Mrs Stanley, Miss Lyons, and Miss Wyckoff. Each has had her part in the work as carried on its various departments, Medical, Educational, and Evangelistic. We believe we see some signs of progress and advance, and as we seek to guide those who are our asssistants - to whom we and the Church must look for the fuller fruition of our feeble efforts - we are led to say, "Our eyes are indeed blessed, for they see, and our ears, for they hear".

Evangelistic Work.

Bible Women. The Evangelistic work for women has doubtless suffered because there has been no one to take direct charge of it. In some ways however, it has gained, and a beginning has been made towards that larger activity on the part of Christian women on behalf of their own sisters - a condition do desirable for the native church. It is therefore a joy to report that the work of Bible Women, Station Classes, and Touring has been maintained and prosecuted much as in the previous years.

Twelve women have been used during the past year. In Nov. Mrs Hu, the "Sunny Heart", left with Mrs Smith to help in the Kalgan field. Mrs Ma, former hospital matron, is now 75 years old and quite feeble. She has done good work, however, in Cheng Chia K'ou for half the year. Soon after the new year she was asked to come to Pang Chuang and occupy a house in the village which was unexpectedly offered for our use. This change is made with the hopes that she may help some of these who are so near to us and yet so far, and that the "heathen Sunday School" which at one time gathered in the little chapel in our yard, one winter numbering between 60 and 70, may once again be started, and may become the means still of saving some in Gospel-hardened Pang Chuang. May we not ask your special prayers for this new effort?

The house and lot in the village belong to a young man who was at one time a cook in our Compound. His wife learned, when a little girl, to read. Because of the poverty of her mother's home she was passed over to her future mother-in-law's home. In due time she was married, but after a time, a year or two, her husband died. Later she received rather unkind treatment in that home, and so an engagement was made to the cook, Mr Ma. Later he got into bad ways and had to leave. Mrs Ma went with him and found employment in, first, Paoting-fu, and later in Tai Ming-fu, making a most earnest and useful Bible woman. After six years they returned to Pang Chuang, Mr Ma meanwhile having been converted. They found their house they had mortgaged, given over to idolatrous rites and ceremonies. This grieved them sore, and they sought at once to redeem it, desiring that the place should be used for Christian work. They are delighted to have the old Bible Woman, Mrs Ma, live there and attempt Christian work for their own village. Mr and Mrs Ma feel they must return to Tai Ming-fu to help in the work there and repay in a slight degree the debt of love they owe to those who helped them in their time of need. In time we hope that Mrs Ma may return to help in the work in this field.

Tu Er Sao has been locatd in Pang Chuang to be in charge of some teaching in the Compound, and to make semi-monthly visits to near villages. Mrs Chang Lan Shih in the Tehchow district continues her work, being in the city for Sunday services, and for the first and fifteenth of each month, on which days the Dispensary is opened. She receives the women who come and talks with them while they are waiting for attention. The opportunity is large and much good must come from this special form of work. The rest of her time is occupied with village visiting. She often walks four miles to do the teaching in these villages.

The rest of the Bible women have been doing village work, making semi-monthly visits, teaching as opportunity offers. What was at the beginning of last year an experiment, is certainly worthy of longer trial. We trust this use of our Women is to be instrumental in God's hands in helping our Christian women and their families to learn to read and understand more of the Truth. In this way possibly the large number of women and girls who can never have school or even Station Class advantages may still become quite at home in the New Testament. In one village, where there is only one Christian, one of the women went for the sake of helping the daughter-in-law and her children. This was accomplished. It was a great joy to me to find also that three other non-Christian women had learned a little. One woman was nearly blind, but she had committed to memory the Commandments in abbreviated form, the short blessing, and a little prayer as well as the Lord's prayer. Another had learned the Commandments. The third was a bright young woman with a baby in her arms. The Bible woman recognized her and said, "Where is your book?" The sheet she was studying was produced from her sleeve, and she began to review what she had tried to learn two weeks before. In another village ten children recited this sheet consisting of the Commandments, Blessing, and short Prayer, with scarcely a mistake. Mrs Li's room was crowded that day, and a number of the mothers and relatives of the children were there to hear their own children read. A great crowd of men listened to preaching on the threshing floor near the yard, and we hear now that a number of men have been to a chapel near by to inquire more of this Way.

Formerly all village work was done by the lady missionary. We trust that in the future it will be largely done by the Christian women, the missionary following up the work as time and strength permit. Some fifty villages may be easily reached by these women now employed, and at the present time perhaps one hundred and thirty are being taught. This is not a large number, but the possibilities are large. The work however is not easy, for those around us are for the most part poor, the temporal and seen are the tangible things, so that a "hungering and thirsting", an eagerness to learn, is oftentimes not manifest. Then, too, learning Chinese characters is hard work. There are at least four other districts in our field which ought to be worked in this way. The work which can be done at present in one of these districts does not require the full time of a woman, in fact, only about ten days a month. For this time, and a little extra to cover expense of traveling, ten dollars a year might be called ample remuneration.

Station Classes.

Six classes for women have been held during the year, each lasting twenty days. These have been in charge of three school girls, who finished

the course in the Pang Chuang Boarding Schools for Girls, but could not go to Peking. They have done faithful work, the classes have been harmonious, the pupils have made good progress in their books, and they have added a few more precious promises to their meagre store, which we believe will make them stronger to overcome sin, and thus win them to more earnest, consistent Christian living. We have sent out these teachers from Pang Chuang, have provided fuel and lights, and fifty cash a day for boarders (one and a half cents). Dates for classes, those to be invited, and other details were left for each out-station to decide for itself. This we feel is a step in advance along the line of the church assuming the responsibility for training its own members. One hundred and fifteen women have read in these classes, and they come from sixty-four different villages.

A three months self-suppprting class was held in Pang Chuang, in charge of Miss Ho who has had the training not only of the Boarding School at Pang Chuang, but of three years additional work in Peking, in the Academy and College. The Bible Women referred to above were in this class. They came for half a month and then returned to their work to make the round of villages. While less was accomplished by them in their respective fields, as they made monthly instead of semi-monthly visits, the benefit they received and the advantage to the one supervising their work was not small. They received a great deal from the class, as their examination at its completion showed, especially along lines in which they are so deficient. The distances from which they come make it very difficult to combine the intellectual training and the practical part of their work, which is the ideal way.

In two other places at the New Year season, the Christian women gathered in the chapel to read for a week or ten days. The weather was very cold and the writer was newly impressed with the difficulties of learning to read. When she got out of her cart, a few men with primers in their hands, who had been hugging the ~~the~~ south side of the chapel, trying to keep warm in the sun, greeted her most cordially. The women, too, were gathered around the door making the best of the sun's beneficent rays. The chapel was cold as a barn, and the writer's feet were numb all the time she was there, and she could hardly complain of the slight confusion caused by one and another getting up and going out to sit on the steps to get warm.

Girls Day Schools.

In Kan Fen and Kao Tang half day schools for church members' children have been started. While the numbers are few, these beginnings, we hope, will develop into Primary schools, one of the great needs of our out-stations at the present time. The constituency in many of these is still rather too small to make such schools a success, but we must work towards it. The church is to provide a small sum for the teacher, the out-station itself providing a place, and making all other arrangements. One of these is taught by Mrs Li Chao Tu, sister of Mr Fay Chi Hao, who received her training in the London Mission in Peking, and at Tung Chou, her girl-hood home.

Educational.

The Girls' Boarding School opened the middle of Oct. with fifty pupils. The three mos of school passed quickly, and closed with fair work and a better record in some ways than in the previous term. Another one of our girls who has been out of school a year, died in Jan'y. The trouble seemed to be tubercular, coming on very suddenly. From this, however, she

recovered, but other complications brot her young life to an end after some two months of weary suffering. In the Medical Report reference will be made to the physical examination of the girls, but we may add a word here expressing our joy and gratitude for the good condition of all with one or two exceptions. Miss Ho, who was threatened with tuberculosis, and for that reason did not return to Peking, has recovered to such an extent that we advised her accepting an invitation from the London Mission, to teach in the new "Arthington School" for girls, which is just being opened in our nearest neighboring Station to the west. Miss Tsu, another girl who dropped out of school because not quite strong, has helped in Lintsing for three months, in Station class work and Girls' Boarding School.

At the end of the winter term, Miss Wyckoff turned the keys of the school, and all that that includes, over to Miss Lyons. We can hardly express our gratitude for this provision of a great need, a provision which makes Miss Wyckoff's furlough so comparatively free from anxiety for the school. The Spring Term opened under Miss Lyons' supervision, and has moved on as usual, with no evident signs of confusion such as might arise from change of hands. The six girls of the highest class seem a trifle less mature than those of former years, still they have assumed responsibility in a good spirit and are the support they should be in many ways.

The Christian Endeavor Soc. has been carried on by the girls, themselves as usual, and they have been ready to assist in teaching in Hospital and S.S. when their services were needed. The quick spontaneous expression of spiritual experiences at times seems greatly lacking, and still the daily life shows that that Life itself is not wanting. When the present class leaves, only six new girls can come in, for our rooms are full. The next class has two years yet, so we shall not add many to our numbers.

Kindergarten. One other advance made in our educational work should be mentioned, namely, the Kindergarten. During the year this has been maintained with more or less regularity, the attendance being twelve, six of whom live in our own Compound, and six come from the village. A much larger number might attend, but we have no accommodations as yet, the room now used is one formerly used for women's classes. The brick bed was taken out, which gives a room about 8 ft. square. Mrs Liu, another of our school girls who has been to Peking, receiving partial Kindergarten training, has been teacher. We are persuaded that this is a form of work which ought to be started and carried on without delay, and are very glad of this beginning.

Touring

In the summer of 1907 Miss Wyckoff made a tour of 20 das. and a number of short trips in the Spring following, besides occasional visits to villages such as could be made between Sat. and Mon. noon, so as not to interfere with school work. She was specially glad to have this little touch with the general work for women before returning home on furlough. Our field is large, Christians scattered, and it is a great question how they are to be taught more of the Truth and established in the Faith. Each small branch church must take hold of this work and do for itself, the mother church giving such assistance as it is able. We must be training our women. We are most thankful that Miss Lyons can take up the school work, and that Miss Gertrude Wyckoff on her return may give herself to the larger develement of the Evangelistic Work.

Medical Work.

When the Pang Chuang physicians went north to Annual Miss. Mtg. a year ago in late Mar., they were conscious they were leaving a hospital full of patients, - 70-odd - in the hands of the Chinese assistants. They returned a month later to find a hospital more than full - containing more than 100 in-patients, which number maintained for many weeks longer. In fact, the presence of the foreign physicians all thru the summer, kept the mud-brick beds of the wards well filled in spite of their heat, since they are a part of the labyrinthian outlet for the smoke and heat of the kettles used in common in each room for cooking.

That number last Spring was more than paralleled the past four mos., when again for consecutive weeks ~~xxgxxxxx~~, the in-patients numbered more than 100. This year not only was there embarassment to find accommodations for such a large number of patients on bed space for but 80 patients and their attendants, but there were other complications, such as having a larger number than usual of the "family type" of patients, i.e., a husband caring for a wife, a wife for a husband, or a son for a mother, etc. Each such case should have had a room, no matter how small or crude it might have been, but that was often impossible, and so combinations of families were put together; e.g., Mothers caring for sons of about the same age.

Another complication, and one which included a type designating the women patients, at least, from those of previous years, was the larger number of from homes of wealth and often refinement. These came bringing servants and impedimenta sufficient to make our plain country patients gasp at such a display of the things that money could buy. We were embarrassed that we had no rooms with suitable accommodations for such. It is no wonder, then, that nearly every room for women or for families, no matter how small, contained besides the k'ang full of patients, a bed for the overflow, and that the mason's hovel, several rooms of servants' quarters, the Church's prayer meeting room, and the Station guest hall were called into requisition, the last having at times as many as 5 sets of patients of the "family" type.

Another feature of the work of the present year has been the heavy operative work the physicians have been called upon to perform, and that notwithstanding the fact that all cases, the outcome of which in any degree ~~xxx~~ seemed doubtful, have been turned away. It has wrung our hearts to turn these away, and we still hear the cries of those sent home who said, as did one woman with carcinoma and whose case was on this border line, "And must I go home to die? I do not feel ill in any sense whatever, and am well and strong, except for this cancer. Will you not try?" But we couldn't, for human flesh and strength found their limit when there has not been a single woman assistant of any kind for almost a year, and the only help the two foreign physicians have had, has been that of two less than half trained men assistants, the best of whom could perform no operations aside from two minor ones. This medical staff of four have often operated daily every day in the week, have begun operating often before 5 A M, and continued for hours together without stopping, have daily held clinics for out-patients, and dressed all cases of in-patients, besides sparing at least one person 4 days in each month for the important clinics at the city of Tehchow, in Gov't Arsenal, and on the church premises, - all this notwith-

standing one was a mother with two babes. It does seem a matter of the greatest regret that not a woman seems at hand to assist in the routine of the Dispensary and Operating Room, and of even greater regret that none of our school girls at Peking is in training as either nurse or physician. The one student to whom we have looked for future aid, Miss Ho, had as said above, the beginnings of tuberculosis, and so did not return to Peking last fall to go on with her studies in the College. She has, however, improved greatly in health, and is, as stated above, loaned to the London Mission for a period of three years as a teacher, thus delaying our hopes for her help in the Hospital by at least that period of time. We also hear that her father plans to have her married, being delayed in that scheme only by the fact she is now earning money, so we may lose her altogether.

Two remarks have been made by friends out side the Station within very recent date which add new hope to out outlook. One is the hope held out to us in a recent letter from the Board, in which it is implied that a trained nurse might be sent to become a member of out Station force. The relief to the two physivians which this suggests is almost unbelievable. Were there only someone to get ready the operating room, and do the hours of work there both before and after the time actually consumed in operating, - i.e., oversee its being done by the Chinese assistants -, and to train several nurses who could intelligently watch beside the bed of patients seriously ill, how unspeakable the relief.

The other remark is, that considering the largeness of the work, another woman physician should be soon sent to the aid of Dr Emma Tucker, especially with the assurance we now have that the $5,000 asked for to build the woman's side of the Hospital is practically assured. This woman's hospital will be named in memory of Dr H D Porter whose loving services were never denied the hundreds and thousands of both men and women who yearly thronged the Compound for so many years; and when it bears the name of Porter we will ever have in mind the self-sacrificing service that many members of that beloved family have rendered the Pang Chuang Station.

A careful physical examination of all the students of the Girls' Boarding School, as well as of some of their teachers was made in the winter. It was a pleasure to find that with the exception of a very few, all were in excellent condition physically. How to keep them in good health is one of our ever-present problems, requiring constant vigilance in dormitory, in classroom, and particularly in the amount and kind of food given and yet keep the expense for the same within the limits of appropriation.

The opportunity spiritually that such a large number of women, brought to our very doors in a most impressionable state of mind, affords is not to be despised. Indeed, it is an opportunity that even angels would covet. To meet it we have had during the busiest part of the year the services of two former school girls who gave their entire time to teaching the Christian books, to explaining them, to conducting morning prayers, to teaching the women how to pray, and some even to sing(!), especially the children. In addition half day service has been given to teaching and preaching by an elderly woman, and the great and warm hearted, loving, self-sacrificing matron of the Hospital, has never idled away a moment, nor lost an opportunity to teach, preach, exhort, or run hither and thither for the welfare of the patients. Dr Emma Tucker has had supervision of the evangelistic work on

the woman's side,hearing once a week ~~all~~ each patient read all that she has read within the week,as well as holding several meetings with them weekly,trying to not let one pass out of the gates of the hospital who has not learned a little of the relative importance of body and soul,as ~~God~~ God sees them. This evangelistic work is so important,and so paying, that it really seems sometimes as if the woman physician must set ~~all~~ aside her professional duties to attend to it. Should that other woman physician be sent out,nothing would give the present one greater joy than to enter more fully into the large spiritual opportunities. In fact, for a woman with children and home cares,to find time to spend from 4 to 6 or 6 hours daily in the hospital,to go almost daily to the girls school for professional duties or to conduct morning prayers,and sometimes several times daily,and then to find time to have touch with the other life of the Station,as a teacher of Sunday School class or otherwise,it would seem as if the new medical recruit, ~~xxxx~~ a woman physician,were a crying need.

We do thank God that we often are permitted to see the fruits of our labors,aside from the physical results. One day this Spring there came to us a woman of about 40 from the distant county of Hsien,not far from the district city of that name. She had ridden a donkey three days to reach here. Three years ago she had been a patient for whom cataracts had been successfully removed from both eyes. Last Christmas she had sent a brother to come and pay his respects to us. We thought for him to come so far when he was so poor for this purpose merely,that surely he had another "axe to grind",but it seems not. We,however,had a lovely message to send her - that we now have an optical outfit to fit glasses,and she should come to have her eyes fitted. So she came,and it was most interesting to watch her expressions of gratitude. Her bows, made elaborately and with great dignity,were always directed toward the South,no matter whether we were behind or before. She has been serving ~~xx~~ as a cook and servant to an elderly woman in comfortable circumstances for the three years since she left us. She said,"I never took up a bowl in my hand,but I remembered whose grace it was whereby my sight was restored - the grace of God,and I thanked Him". She had been such a brilliant reader during her stay of a month or so with us 3 yrs before, memorizing several of the Christian primers - for of course she never saw the printed characters - that we were curious to know how much she remembered. Again it was interesting to see how she contrived to let us know what she remembered. On fitting her glasses she asked that she might have a copy of one of the primers which she had read. She read sev'l pages,reading every character most correctly though this is the first time she had ever seen the characters! The time consumed in fitting her glasses was not small,and soon the afternoon clinic hour stared us in the face,and dinner still uneaten. So this remark passed between the physicians,"I wish there were time to pray with her,but there isn't." Just then as if interpreting our thoughts,she said,"Won't you pray with me?" The request was granted at once,and her prayer,following,was so explicit in its requests,so full of gratitude ~~xx xxx~~ for mercies received, that we were moved to tell her how glad we were to hear her pray thus. She replied very simply,"O,I pray every day." And so He blesses us by permitting us to see such fruits of our labors.

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26 1909

NORTH CHINA MISSION REPORTS.

Report of the P'ang Chuang Station
June 1,1908 to May 30,1909.

THE CENTRAL STATION.

Present force of workers;-	Ordained man,----	1
	Doctors,------------	1
	Woman doctors,---	1
	Wives,------------	2
	Single ladies ----	2
	Total workers,----	6

As we draw together again the various threads of our work in the effort to weave them into the fabric of a yearly report we cannpt but give expression first to a deep sense of gratitude for the goodness and care that has been towards us through all these months that have flown by. As a Station death,or threatening illness has been from our doors;the burdens of sorrow or dis-appointment that have had to be borne have been lightened to our strength; we hope and believe that we have grown,and that the work has in some measure grown under our hands through the bles-ing of God,- and we know that goodness and mercy have been follow-ing us through each day and night.

It was about the middle of May a year ago that some of the members of the Station began bestirring themselves for what is the annual or bi-ennial exodus,- and earlier or later all the mem-bers of the Station were away. Dr.Emma Tucker with the children, William and Margaret,was at Kalgan the Summer through,after at-tending Mission Meeting. Later on in the Summer Dr.Tucker made a circuitous dash for the same place by way of Ch'ingchowfu,T'ai-ku and the Dalai Lama-returning with Mrs.Tucker in the Fall. Aftes the close of school Miss Lyons was able to get a much needed rest at Pei Tai He,- and Mrs.Stanley with the children spent most of the Summer at the same place. Mr.Stanley returned to the Station after Mission Meeting going North again for the month of August. We were rejoiced to be able to welcome Miss Gertrude to her accustomed place in the work on Nov.27,-- though we must say, to be truthful,that we will be twice as happy when Miss Grace Wyckoff returns from her furlough in a half year or so to take up her "twin" place beside the sister already with us. Mrs.Smith came up the Canal with Miss Wyckoff to pay a final visit to her beloved field prparatory to her departure for the U.S. She left us on Dec.18 followed by many a God-speed and the prayers of us all. We were very glad to be able to welcome into our circle for the Winter Mrs M'Cann and the three,-and then four children, the number swelled by vociferous and healthy James,Jr.,who had clutched to himself a large slice of life from the very first minute. That memorable date was Oct.16,- right in the midst of our much enjoyed,but all-too-short visit from Dr.and Mrs.Goodrich. Not the least important of the numerous visits we have had through the year from friends was that of the deputation from the W.B.M.I.,

who spent two days with us in April.

The general work of the central station has been about as usual,with certainly no diminution of the calls upon our time and strangth. Station class work for women has of course flourished under the renewed spuervision of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff,and in Nov. and Dec. there was a prolonged class for men with attendance of about twenty-five. During July there was held the second Summer Conference for workers which,though not so largely attended as the one the year previous,did not fall behind the former conference in spiritual tone. At Christmas time there was appointed a Poor Committee in the church to have general oversight of the needs of the poor in the parish and to act as distributors of clothing and money as there was need. As a result there was a considerable falling off in the number of indigent poor,one man remarking that the foreigner must certainly give him something,-it was simply out of the question to expect him to wait on this committee,he was quite well acquainted with one or two of the members of the committee and would feel quite too ashamed to go to them with any signal of distress.: It has most certainly been a great relief to have a proper authority to whom all such cases of need,or hypothetic need could be referred.

Places of Meeting.

Of course the church at P'angchuang is considered distinctively to be the church par excellence,and as such it was hoped at the end of the Chinese year that it might be possible to properly organize the membership,work up a subscription adequate to the demands and call a man definitely to this local parish. It is evident that this will come about some day,but the time as yet is not ripe,- though our hopes are reaching out into the future.

The total membership as it stands on the church roll at the end of the year has reached the number 892,with accessions during the year of 56,an increase of eleven over the additions for the previous year. There are on the rolls fully 450 held on "probation",many of whom will never be able to enter into full membership for lack of following up. If we had means and men to carry on an effective "follow up" campaign it seems reasonable to assert that we would be able to treble our present average accessions We have in our parish of 3200 square miles twenty places of regular meeting, and I think it is a conservative estimate that would say that we have a number equivalent to that of the total church membership in attendance upon some meeting some where each Sabbath day.

Station classes have been conducted in all of the larger centers and in several of the village chapels with attendance practically the same as for the year previous,-that is,one out of every four and one half of the church membership. The last two years have created a "record" along this particular line of work,- and we have fond plans and hopes for the future. The ideal set is that one third of the church membership shall study for one

month each year.

The general work in the out-stations has not been marked by any particularly great achievements,e many things have had to be left un-done,but good progress has been made and we are grateful that we have been able to keep headway in the midst of an ever growing work and increasing demands of every kind. It is absolutely impossible for our Chinese associates to confine themselves to purely evangelistic work,as it was,or might have been at one time. Now they are sought out for any and every thing,- and not alone by church members who have their troubles but by men in every walk of life,so that their influence is coming more and more to be felt in the communities in which they live,- and we cannot but believe that the influence of men who are prompted by# the spirit of Christ exerted over others in the affairs of every day life that touch all men is bound to have its fruit in that spiritual life which as yet touches so few. The air fairly bristles with opportunities of social and intellectual contact that hold in themselves possibilities of spiritual influence such as perhaps we have never had before. Would that we might utilize them all for the supreme purpose of our lives in this land,- to bring men under the influence of their Master!

In Hsia Chin city the out-standing event of the year will be the building of the church for which we have hoped and slowly planned for the past three years. We might say that the foundation of the church was laid by the district magistrate who had always been very friendly to us in a gift of one hundred taels which was left for purposes of justice in connection with one of our serious "cases" five years ago,- the money to be used by the local church in case it was not needed and used as assigned. This amount with interest and other subscriptions has brought the total to something over 1000 tiao,- about $300.00 Gold,- which amount is even now being put into a place of worship,the central church for the district with its membership and connections by "probation" and otherwise of perhaps 400 men and women. We are hoping that the dedication of this little church will mark the begining of a new period of service and consecration on the part of the membership, and that it will indeed be the begining of a new era in the city work.

We are able to note another case of external growth in the city of Te Chou where we have been able to add to our former property by means of funds turned over to the Station by Dr.Smith. Te Chou has seen the largest growth in the least time of any of the out-stations and it has been evident all along that the premises owned would soon be inadequate to meet the needs,-three fold, for the church,the dispensary and the growing school. Fortunately for us we were able to purchase reasonably the piece of property lying next to the North of us,lacking a little in area of being the exact duplicate of the former holding. This expansion will make it possible for us to do the work which we should do in this growing city,-just as soon as we have the men to throw into the breach. Owing to the prolonged illness of the senior preacher

we have but one man stationed now at this strategic center.

Aside from general considerations there are three reasong why Te Chou stands out as an important point;- Its situation on the Canal;the immense government arsenal established there,and the fact that it will doubtless be a division point on the new R.R. There is only one other city in our present workable field which can lay claim to the distinction of being connected by rail with the outer world and that is P'ing Yuan,about fifteen miles East from us. While some of our best work is in this district, this is the one district where we have never had a central meeting place,-first because there was no place open for rental or purchase,and later because of lack of men and money. Due to the kindness of two friends of the work in that region we are hoping this Fall to be able to place one man in the city to have general supervision of the district and to rent a place suitable to the use of a temporary chapel,in the hope that the future holds for us the possibility of purchasing a permanent place where one is so much needed. Neither the man nor the rented place can be considered permanent since the assurances for both were given but for a year,- though we hope they may prove permanent till such assistance is not needed.

The work in the Chiu Ch'eng region has seen steady growth under the leadership of Pastor Wang whose ordination was reported over a year ago. He is finding the responsibilities which are thrown on him as the pastor of this flourishing field vastly greater than anything he has had to bear in all his service of the church,and for a man naturally a bit timid,he has shown courage anf fortitude in the face of many new problems. In the last of April one of the young men of the church was ordained as deacon,Deacon Liu,- a fine young fellow,quiet,sober and refined, with a capable wife and three fine growing children. If his fellows but have the grace to admire and follow half the good there is in the man he will have a long life of usefulness before. It seems that he holds the esteem of all. In Chiu Ch'eng we have added temporarily anither place which gives us much needed accomodation for the little boys' school,and also ample rooms for a street chapel,a thing which is non est on the other premises. It remains to be seen how permanent we can make this arrangement. It is neither economical nor convenient to have the various lines of the work seperated. In Cheng Chia K'ou also we have changed premises for better,where not so much daylight is let in through the roof. This place is under the general supervision of Pastor Wang working from Chiu Ch'eng,though there is a man stationed there,-and there are evidences of a growing interest,though there is very little doing in the town itself. Rather remarkable growth has occured in the small village of Ke Chuang,also under the wing of Chiu Ch'eng,and until about a year ago a Catholic outstation. It seems quite withing# the range of the possibilities that this village should become Christian in the no very distant future. In this village of about twenty families on a Sunday last Fall there were baptized eight men,and thirteen men and women were accepted on enrollment. There were some from outside villages,but still it was a sturdy addition to an already sturdy root.

CHINESE ASSOCIATES.

Ordained preachers,-- 2

Un-ordained preachers,-- 12.

Total Chinese evangelists,men and women,-- 30

There has been no change in the working force of our Chinese associates since the last report. As was the case a year ago it has been necessary for Pastor Wu to live at the central station in order to help carry the numerous public meetings and multifarious other duties that otherwise would have had to fall upon the head,-or <u>about</u> the head!- of the <u>one</u> evangelistic missionary. This has necessarily deprived the out-stations of some of the visiting and oversight which we covet for them,-but this is a situation which cannot be helped with the station so poorly manned as it is. Last year two of our evangelists went to Chiangsu to assist in the work which pressed so hard as a result of the famine distribution a year and a half ago. This year again the call has come for help and three men have gone to offer their services,and have now been for some time at work. We are glad to have men to lend to so many points of the compass and many of them are doing a fine work,- but we are coveting the day when we will be able to call some of them back to their native heath to work for the men and women amongst whom they grew up as boys and young men. This year we have four men graduated from the Theological College in Peking,of whom we had despaired since our finances were already strained to the utmost. In answer to our prayers the major support for these four men has been assured us for the coming year,-a fact for whAch we are deeply grateful. Were it not for this assurance of their support we would necessarily have to lose their services for the immediate present at least. We hope their long years of training,-ten to fifteen years of it now,will be the means under God's blessing of bringing many men and women into the Kingdom.

Self-support:-

Contributions for general expenses,-about $250.00 Gold.

At three of our out-stations the work is wholly or in large measure self-supporting. Kan Fen has been so for years, and is in a more flourishing condition financially than ever before. It will be remembered that this is the village where the village school and the Christian school were united a year ago,-the school meeting in the chapel and all religious services being held in the back of a temple at the West end of the village. Temple lands and funds were made over to the school for endowment and now what the church members want is a man to act as teacher-pastor,to have supervision of the school and to devote half of his time to parish work. We hope the man may be found and their desires fulfilled in this regard. The work at Whiu Ch'eng under Pastor Wang and supported by a grant in aid of about one-third of all expenses has grown financially,numerically,spiritually. General facts regarding this place have been noted above,

but since writing it has been ascertained that contributions promised for this current year are 13% in advance of pledges a year ago. As was noted a year ago the old defunct Missionary Society was re-organized and now the society is nearing the close of its first year's work. What the nature of the year's report will be and what the plans for future work cannot now be told. Soon after the thorough re-organization last Summer one of the College and Seminary graduates was called to serve as missionary for the sociaty. The service ran along for about eight months when in ##### April the connection was severed for reasons not entirely evident on the surface. One abetting cause was the fact that at the time of calling their missionary there was not appointed a proper executive committee to direct and control the year's work. It is with deep regret that we have learned of the severing of this the first engagement of the sociaty,-but it seems to be but one of the inevitable occurances from which alone experience is born. The flaw in administration was pointed out at the time but trouble was not taken to rectify it. Despite this first year's record the society has within it wide possibilities for efficient work which it is bound to be doing in the near future.

EDUCATIONAL:-

Academy for boys,--- 1.
Pupils,-- 46.
Boarding school for girls,--- 1.
Pupils,-- 49.
Primary schools for boys,-- 7: girls,-- 1.
Pupils,-- boys 120: girls 8.
Students in N.C.U.College,--- 11.
Students in N.C.U.Theol.College,-- 4.
Students in N.C.U.Medical College,-- 2.
TOTAL under instruction,---- 240.
Teachers,men,--- 11. women5.
TOTAL teachers,--- 16.
Amount contributed for education,-- about $350.00 Gold.

Our educational work is growing more and more clamorous for thorough supervision and organization and is all too fast showing its possibilities and needs. The year in the Academy has passed without un-fortunate event,and on the other hand we have made progress. The attendance has increased to 46;the grade of scholarship has been raised,and an immense stride made in promptness. Two or three new regulations have or are to go into effect this year,and their salubrious influence is already making itself manifest. In regard to attendance on enrollment day at the begining of each Semester,-all students are required to be present to enroll their names on the opening day of the Academy under penalty of paying an extra fee the equivalent of about 25% of the actual tuition paid. For the two semesters of this year we are able to report no delinquencies! Another regulation which goes into effect upon the close of the Spring session concerns the matter of aid to students. From the close of this school

year all student aid is to be given on the basis of scholarship. A certain minimum rate is charged each boy in accordance with his ability to pay. As long as his scholarship rank entitles him to receive this amount his rate for aid is not changed,but in case his scholarship falls below the figure that would provide him with a scholarship the equivalent of his minimum rate,his rate will be raised in accordance with his standing. The standing of each previous semester determines the rate of charges for the semester following,- and this Fall the system will go into full force. At the close of each semester each scholar will receive a printed form with proper blanks filled in indicating what his standing is considered to be for the following half year and the amount he is required to pay in case of a return to school. One advantage of this scheme will be increased revenue for the Academy,-- unless of course it turns out that we really have no dull pupils when the proper incentive is given! The museum provided for in the Porter Building was formally opened on the tenth of October much to the satisfaction of many curious would-be patrons. The collection is neither large nor showy,but a substabtial foundation has been laid for future accretions. A few special gifts have come during the year. A former student gave the museum $20.00 which was put into two substabtial oak show cases which have since been filled with mineral specimens from England. A fine specimen of wild boar was given by Dr.Paul Atwood. One case was filled with Hawaiin curios this Spring. We have from the Cramps Ship-building Company a fine model of a battleship which is to be set up in the Fall. At the end of the first year we can report that about one third of the available wall and floor space is occupied. There is 1200 feet of floor space in the room allotted to the Museum. As a result of one of the Temperance lessons in the Sunday School there was formed in December a Temperance Society to which Academy boys above the age of fifteen are eligible. All the resident missionaries have signed the pledge! The hope is that the society will in time spread beyond the limits of the Academy and make itself felt in the general membership of the church. For the first time,it is believed,in the history of the school our doors are open to pupils who are not children of church members nor connected with them by relationship in any way. And this year we have our first "heathen" boy,- in the sense that neither forbears nor relations are Christians,and he is one of the quietest and most refined boys we have! We hope this is but the begining of a wider influence that will bring young boys and young men face to face with the claims of Jesus Christ. This one boy pays the full charges of the school,as all non-Christians are expected to,in accordance with the regulations of the school. We have established five scholarships,equivalent to 25% of the full charge for tuition and food,to be given in aid to out-siders who are unable to meet the full charges and whose standing warrants such assistance.

Four prizes have been instituted for the encouragement of the students, two applying to entrances into the Academy from the Lin Ching schools, and two applying to boys graduating from the Academy and entering the N.C.U. College of Arts at T'ungchou. The latter two have been distributed for the first time this Spring, - all four prizes to be awarded on the basis of general scholarship standing. The difference in the standing of the winners was only .12, and the grades of the highest three were each 92 and a fraction. With the exception of a trying epidemic of eye troubles the general health of the school has been good.
Two new day schools have been added to our list this year, one at He Chia T'un and the other at Yuan Chuang. The latter is the second instance we have had of a combination of the village and the church school, - the church giving a small grant in aid and the village ## turning over for the use of the school as endowment land and/or money in connection with temples which are now lying idle. The management of the school is under the supervision of the church. Yuan Chuang is in the Kaot'ang district, and the district magistrate has passed judgement on the arrangement and has given his approval. The school at Kuan Chuang where there is a College graduate in charge is in a very flourishihg condition. Kuan Chuang is one of our larger village out-stations with considerable membership in the village itself andthe nearer surrounding villages. The little church has not been in a flourishing condition, and you will remember that a year ago it was reported that Mr. Ts'ao was to be placed there to fill the position of pastor-teacher and to have general supervision of the work of the church. The work of the church has been braced up and the school has grown to an enrollment of 22 this year, - all that one man can look after. A small piece of property has been bought this Spring in front of the Chapel to be used as residence for the teacher. Financially the little church is working as it never has before, - and spiritually there is manifest a new growth under the patient work of Mr. Ts'ao who gives his Sundays and evenings to any who will come to talk or read. It is difficult, really impossible to measure the fruits of quiet work of this kind. The school in Techou city has developed springbok propensities, having bounded from a scraggling eight or nine pupils a year ago to twenty this year, - and more to follow if we but had the accomodations. The new place procured in the city will give us accomodations for the school which is now in very cramped quarters. There is but one teacher in charge now, but another year it will be necessary for us to have two men, the present one and another of at least Academy training, but preferably a college graduate to teach the sciences. This should develop into one of our best schools. The other place where we have a combination school endowed with village temple lands and funds is K'an Fen. The sudden growth of this school was reported a year ago and this year the enrollment is 36. During the year the school has received additional endowment of $500., - being money earned by one of the members of the village who died in So. Africa with neither chick nor child to claim anything. This makes it

comparatively easy for the school to employ three teachers. The desire is that there should be at the head of the school a man to give half of his time to parish work, and their plan seems possible of realization. Up to the present the school has occupied the chapel, church services being held in the rear of a temple, as mentioned earlier in this report. This year the school is to have its own quarters. In the East end of the village there is a large "nai nai miao", -temple, - which last year had been suggested as a suitable place for a school, but the idols were a drawback. After much talk public opinion finally rose to the sticking point and just after the begining of the Chinese year a public meeting of the village was called in the temple yard with the result that the idols were carried out and dumped into the ditch in front of the temple and extensive repairs instituted to make the old temple over into a suitable school house. Rooms for teachers have been built, the interior of the temple thoroughly renovated, glazed windows put in, - the result being that by the middle of the Summer the village will have ample school accomodations for forty or fifty boys. All of our schools have increased in efficiency, but what is greatly needed is adequate supervision and systematization of work, -attention which it is simply impossible to give at present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The re-building of the house formerly occupied by Dr. Porter and his family, for which appropriation was made this Winter, has been undertaken, and on May 15 the building was shut up roofed and glazed, to stand until the interior work can be done during the Summer or early Fall. We have also to achkowledge another appropriation which as yet has done the station little practical good, and that is an allotment for land which ## up to the present we have not been able to buy. Our compound is very much constricted and the landlords immediately adjacent seem bent upon keeping it so. The Girl's school is particularly in need of expansion, and now that there is immediate prospect of buildings for both men's and women's hospital we are realizing our restrictions even more keenly than formerly. We should increase our borders by about forty mu or a little over, -6 acres. It is certainly a matter for deep gratitude that we have assurances for sufficient funds to provide adequatel# ### accomodations for the large number of sick and dying people, men, women and children, who come into our gates in the course of a year. Our joy would be un-alloyed were it not for the fact that we realize that the construction of the double hospital plant will fall upon the shoulders of the doctors whose burdens are already ngih to breaking, - though some burdens will doubtless be raised with the raising of new roofs.

The year has been free from matters of mis-understanding or litigation either with officialdom or with the Roman Catholics. There have come to our notice no cases of serious persecution, - though of course there is always more or less, aspecially in some regions, that tends to keep the minds of the Christians in a flut-

ter. There has been one case of attempted blackmail which we are glad to say mis-carried.

The condition of the country is most un-usual, and really alarming unless some economic adjustments come about in the near future. Prices for all the staples of life are most extraordinarily high, ranging from 20% to 30% higher than in the great famine year thirty years ago. There is distress in many quarters but no open un-rest. There is compensation somewhere in the scale else existence would be impossible.

The matter of opium suppression held the center of the stage in our own district of Enhsien for a short time this Spring and with some good effect, but nothing compared to what one might wish for. Within the last few days proclamations are out on the matter of foot binding and the prominent announcements are posted, not alone on the city gates but through the villages The sense of the document is that people are urged to agitate the matter of foot binding in the hope that many young girls and women will set aside their prejudices and un-bind their feet: and it is further ordered that all girls under the age of five, I believe it is, shall not have their feet bound at all. What the effect of this radical and un-equivocal decree will be remains to be seen, - in a land where un-equivocal decrees have not been un-known in the past.

Once more before we leave the matter we must give expression to our sense of the blessing of Almighty God that has followed our steps. Lives of both foreigners and Chinese have been spared though at times placed under heavy strain, and we have been able to do what in our own strength we could not have dared to undertake. If our service has been at all commensurate with the goodness that has been showered around us it will not have been in vain.

For the Station,

(signed) Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.

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The matter of opium suppression held the center of the stage in our own district of Hwaiyuen for a short time this Spring and with some good effect, but nothing compared to what one might wish for. Within the last few days proclamations are out on the matter of foot binding and the prominent announcements are posted, not alone on the city gates but through the villages. The sense of the document is that people are urged to agitate the matter of foot binding in the hope that many young girls and women will set aside their prejudices and un-bind their feet: and it is further ordered that all girls under the age of five, I believe it is, shall not have their feet bound at all. What the effect of this radical and un-equivocal decree will be remains to be seen, - in a land where un-equivocal decrees have not been un-known in the past!

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Station - 1908-1909.

JUL 22 1909

acid 24

A F T E R T H R E E D E C A D E S.

Williams Hospital Report, May 1, 1908 to April 30, 1909, Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China.

Summary for 1908:-

Physicians	Men			1
	Women			1
Hospitals				1
	Inpatients	Men	397	
		Women	138	
		Total		535
Surgical Operations				
		Major	96	
		Minor	592	
		Total		688
Dispensaries (Tehchow branch included)				1
Treatments (about 70% being new cases)				
		Men	6,032	
		Women	3,479	
		Total		9,511
No. of towns and villages represented, approximately,				5,023

In commemoration of the completion of the first three decades of medical work at Pangkiachwang, an illustrated brochure was issued last fall. Thanks to the several who contributed to its success, it has been well received, and, as it brings the medical work quite up to date, the record for last year will be somewhat brief.

We feel that but the fringe of the possibilities has been touched. There must be nearly seven thousand villages within our parish,- and in the great proportion of these there is not even the chemists "trace" of the Gospel. The medical arm of the missionary service can, must, and <u>will</u> enter these, though perhaps our faith is not sufficient to expect that all seeds will take root, or that all plants will speedily afford refreshing shade.

The health of the six adults and four children of the missionary force has been fair, though the suspected appendicitis of Mr Stanley has led others besides those of his own station to be apprehensive, despite the fact that he has combined with his wonted

energies, including house-building, considerable wise care of himself. Recent consultation is reassuring, and a non-return of distressing symptoms is hoped for. It seems quite useless for the physicians to urge upon the station a less strenuous life, and it is evident that the return of Miss Grace Wyckoff and the addition of at least another missionary family is the tonic needed. We are all most prayerfully thankful over the prospect. The residence of Mrs McCann and children a half-year, augmented by the arrival of wonderful James H. McCann, Jr. in the fall, were events of appreciated helpfulness.

Though serious illness has not appeared in the schools, nor other of the nearly 200 permanent residents of our yard, there has been more than the usual amount of second degree sickness, especially in the Girls' School. The number of school calls was three times what it was in 1907, one-half of the free dispensary tickets being those issued to the schools.

Great praise is accorded the hospital staff, for it is because of the faithful work of the assistants, preachers, teachers, nurses, and matron that the tender and maimed plants have been spiritually and physically watered, cared for, and in many cases brought to fruition. As in lands where medical science is indeed a science, preventive medicine will some distant day become the important phase of the work in China. Perhaps a little more attention should be paid to dietetics and hygiene in our schools, and so set the leaven at work as extensively as possible. Vaccination, practised in this land as early as it was filthily, is now called for in approved form. The digestive disturbances, all but universal, seem to be due not so much to inadequate diet, as to improper and insufficient preparation and mastication. Prices of all the staples of life continue to soar, and are now higher than

at the height of the great famine a generation ago. It is increasingly difficult to live in this, one of the most populous regions of the world. The building of the P'u K'ou Railroad (an important trunk line which will pass through our parish) is but temporarily relieving the situation. However, it seems likely to have the effect of making the present extensive emigration even more general, and the colonies of Shantungese, now so numerous in Manchuria, Shansi, and elsewhere will multiply, perhaps relieving the tension. The rise in the price of some forms of labor is also making it a trifle easier to live. We united in earnest prayer with the drought suffering Chinese, asking for rain that there might be more than the somewhat usual one-half crop of wheat, but it would have been far more in accord with God's evident plan if generations ago we could have stayed the axe of the ignorant native as he cut away the forests at the headwaters of rivers great and small, inviting floods and drought on the great plain and elsewhere, and thus visiting the iniquities of the fathers on the guiltless children of many generations present and future. China has gained much from the United States, and if the latter has learned from the former the great dangers of nonconservation of natural resources the debt is more than paid.

Opium is smoked and eaten in decreasing quantities, though the number of opium habitués admitted to the hospital has perhaps not been greater than usual. This is partly due to the fact that our field is a region of villages, whereas it is the cities that furnish a large proportion of the victims of the drug in this district. In some of the eight counties in which our work is located there is almost no effort to stop the habit except the enormous increase in price. This expedient accomplishes the result to a

degree, and allows the hungry official his 'squeeze'. In the county of En, in which Pangkiachwang is located, there is now no opium business except a considerable secret sale. The county official means business, and when opium consumers ask him why he himself uses the drug, and will not allow them to do so, he merely replies that that is his privilege, and adds a little to the fine to be imposed on the daring questioner! The son of this official was one of several of the official class that the Williams Hospital ministered to the past year. Most of the half-hundred that have broken off the opium habit at the hospital have done so because, though once affluent, their riches have vanished in the smoke of the pipe, and the almost prohibitive price fortunately stops further material, mental, and physical destruction. Wearing the cangue is a frequent reward for the illicit selling of this friend of the grim Reaper. It is an interesting commentary that not one of the opium cases referred to the imperial opium edicts as a cause for his desire to be rid of the curse. Edicts against foot binding have just been generally posted.

The week before writing this report, a part of one of the walls of a large hospital ward fell down, fortunately injuring no-one. It may be noted that it fell OUTWARD, - for there was no possibility of its falling inward. At no time in many years have there been so many in-patients. There were 115 crowded into the hospital during that week, and with them about fifty relatives or friends who had come to help care for them. Alas for the theoretical requirement that each patient should have at least 1,000 cubic feet of air space. We have been justified in sometimes having but one-sixth this space by the results, for refusal to admit would have meant impossibility of treatment and lost hope. One man felt his sightless way for thirty five days only to learn that there was

not only no room, but no hope. The pretty young woman from whom cataracts were removed had been given to her husband in marriage because he could not afford to acquire a wife who could see! His matrimonial venture, like some and unlike others, proved more successful than anticipated. During the last few months women patients have been especially numerous, much more so than in 1908. Though it is always so hard for them to travel any distance, they are learning in increasing numbers that an appeal for physical relief is worth while. Seven rooms that usually have other uses contained patients,- carpenter's shop, guest hall, and servants' rooms,- most of them filled with women. In the name of humanity and Christianity they are entitled to better accommodations.

There are two events of the year which perhaps potentially outrank all others. One is the raising, thanks to the good efforts of Miss Frances Patterson, of the five thousand dollars for the Porter Hospital for women, foretold in our last report; and the other is a practical promise of a like sum for the reconstruction of the Williams Hospital for men. Great is the rejoicing over the prospect, though the present impossibility of securing the necessary land for such an effective plant as must soon be constructed calls for patience. Funds are in hand for the purchase of land, except the portion on which will stand the hospital for women, and the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior will likely grant that ere long,- so that the special need just at present is a sum ($2,000 or more) to provide the equipments for the two coördinated hospitals. We feel sure that this is coming either in large gifts or small, and will be in hand by the time it needs to be used. Meantime a beginning is being made along the line of gathering materials for building, which in this region is

always a slow process if funds are to be conserved.

There is one other great need, so axiomatical that it hardly need be mentioned, namely a woman physician. It can hardly be expected that Dr Emma Tucker, with home and other cares, undertake unaided the burdens of the prospective Porter Hospital. Should one of the womens' boards find it possible to make such an appointment at once it would help clear the way for the furlough of the physicians, already granted for 1910.

Buddhist, Taoist, and Mohammedan priests, and Chinese 'doctors' are among our interesting clientèle. Few calls to patients' homes could be responded to, and it is much better in many ways for all patients to be treated within the hospital. Out calls, however, including some made on officials and their families, were perhaps a little more numerous than heretofore. In making calls away from the central hospital, patients-elect have several times knelt in the dust of the road and refused to allow the doctor to go on till at least he had told them whether there was hope for their ailments.

Patients still come ~~to the hospital~~ from afar, though discouraged as much as possible. From Hsien Hsien, in the Tientsin field, and from the Lintsing field (hospital cases only), we are glad to care for them, but, save in emergency cases, we usually return them to the medical mission work in which district they belong. Thus it is possible to follow them up, for to merely cast ~~cast~~ expensive bread on the waters is often wasteful. Our preaching force should feel as though it were ministering to a procession, rather than to a congregation, - to an ever changing audience in which every man, woman, and child is sick unto death with a spiritual void. The missionary who happens to be a physician

is hardly a missionary at all unless the professional is subservient, though the pressure of the human in and about him so often makes it easy to forget this standard.

To aid in supporting the ever-present poor we have been fortunate in having a grant of Taels 100 (about $60.oo) from famine relief funds which has enabled us to help about three score patients with coarse millet food and corn-stalk fuel, with occasional rice. Without this aid they would not have been able to remain in the hospital at all, for patients are expected to furnish their own food.

There have been a number of changes in the hospital force. Mr Hê, assistant, felt that he could not get along on the small salary paid, though likely beneath that there was a feeling that he was not entirely satisfactory. He is now endeavoring to establish a practise on his own account. Mr Kao, one of the preachers, was asked to go home for cause. The two medical students, Mr Hê Shêng Ch'ang and Mr Ma Shih Chên, are doing well in the finely equipped, Union medical college in Peking, and ere long will be of great help ~~help~~ to the work here, which must keep abreast of the times or partly fail in its mission and effectiveness. The department of nurses has been enlarged, there now being seven, two women and five men. Three of these are from two mission stations other than our own, as we were glad to add them to the four we had in training. They will return to their respective stations in a year or so. Their work differs somewhat from that of typical nurses, and they are all giving a part of their time to daily religious instruction. They greatly relieve the assistants and physicians, and, though some of them have a remnant of an idea that a few months of nursing will make them physicians, they give much promise. Their class

work, though somewhat irregular, is attended to by the physicians, the assistants aiding in ~~clinical~~ practical instruction.

The evangelistic work is still largely in the hands of consecrated and faithful blind Mr T'ang, whose immense volumes of raised 'point' are no larger than his heart. He is aided by a number of others, both men and women, the physicians rendering such direction and assistance as circumstances permit. Sometimes there are as many as fourteen religious workers at work in the hospital in one day,- and plenty for all to do. Most of these are on duty but half time. One morning, as the rounds of the hospital were being made, a new patient fell to her knees and shouted over and over again, "There is only one true God", "There is only one true God". We admitted it, and found that her thought was that cure would be sure if we could be convinced of her belief in this doctrine! Followers of the 'loaves and fishes' type there are, but perhaps no more numerous than in some more favored lands.

Children, as appealing to one in their misery and sufferings in Sinim as anywhere, have been more numerous in the hospital than usual. The work with them is most rewarding,- they seem to believe in one quicker, and have a greater recuperative power than some of their parents. Once friends of the Lord they tend to remain so as far as they understand, and the Oriental pretty words of their elders are little used, and their absence appreciated. Among them, as with their elders, there is a great variety of suffering and defect. Here are hare-lips, cataracts, accident cases from cart or plow, eyes that have never seen, and many of which never will, tuberculosis in every form, and so down the long list. Some of these who cannot see learn best the Gospel truths and stories.

It is not strange that one of the recent Chicago Deputation on visiting the hospital, remarked, "We have seen no need like this". The potential new equipment will result in a quality and quantity of service not hitherto possible.

Within seven miles of Pangkiachwang one is surprised to find 550 villages, while the now delimited field doubtless contains about three million people,- ample scope for one lone hospital, but "Behold, God is with us for our Captain". The very small proportion of church members among the patients indicates what a relatively small portion of the people have as yet been reached. The service sometimes rendered the church member is not inconsiderable. Witness the removal of a large goitre from the senior preacher of the station,- whose efficient service dates back nearly thirty years. Evidently, as was ascertained at the time of the operation, non-treatment would have meant premature end to a most useful and lovable preacher. A young woman comes to have one small tumor removed. We assure her there are many. "There is only one" she repeats. Forty-five are removed, and both she and her husband are convinced! Cataracts have been more numerous than usual,- among them a happy old gentleman of over eighty years. The "White Plague" is ever with us, bone and lung tuberculosis committing fearful ravages. The young man who would not consent to have his foot amputated remained in the hospital some six months with the result that he not only had a fairly serviceable foot, but acquired eternal life as well,- as also at least one other of his household. The body of one fine young fellow we are not going to be able to save. Mr Li had his foot removed for tuberculosis a year ago, and later his spine and lungs became involved. Meantime he has learned to read and both he and his mother have given evidence of con-

sistent Christian life, the mother unbinding her feet. Perhaps, eternally speaking, this case is as successful as any. What is "success"?

Most patients would do better to come to the hospital earlier. One old woman had what might be called an automatic, spontaneous amputation of her foot some 42 years before coming, and after waiting thus long for it to heal came to have the task completed! Accident cases have been numerous, and, when brought to the hospital promptly, are most satisfactory. Deaths have been very few indeed, - largely due to our reluctance to admit the "border" cases. The dispensary service, though larger than for some years, 9,511 visits, is not very satisfactory, as so little is seen of the patient. The opening meetings in the afternoon are in charge of physicians, assistants, and nurses, in turn. The number of hospital patients for last year was 535, which does not include those who stayed for a few days nor the incurables whom we did not care to admit.

It is worthy of record that nearly one-fourth of the total cost of the work is supplied locally, by contributions and nominal fees, though no worthy patient is turned away for lack of funds or food. All contributions are small, as not only are nearly all extremely poor, but none are educated to an interest in eleemosynary institutions. Recent observations in several directions would indicate that the agricultural returns are going to be most meagre, especially in northwest Shantung, and this portends present and future generations with weakened resistance.

The branch dispensary at Tehchow, our ever-growing large city, has flourished, and the time may soon come when weekly visits should be made there, rather than twice a month, as at present.

Many have desired the help of a letter or card to aid them in securing a position in the Tehchow Arsenal, on the railroad, or elsewhere. It is not so much the glamour of the city that attracts, as the dire need for better wages and sure pay. Should the hospital force permit it, it is proposed to open another branch dispensary at P'ing Yuan, an important county-seat to the south-east which the new railroad will raise to greater importance.

The several months' medical work ~~conducted~~ at Kalgan last summer conducted by Dr Hemingway and the Pangkiachwang physicians was most rewarding. It was also self-supporting, as it is evident a good medical work could be made to be in that ever increasingly important outpost. and gateway to the great agricultural Mongolia that is to be. While the work was going on some 15 hundred dispensary calls were made, and nearly one hundred operations performed. Enroute to Kalgan over a roundabout and ~~non~~unfrequented route we were able to minister to many fellow missionaries and Chinese helpers who seldom or never had opportunity to receive medical aid. In some cases patients had traveled weeks and waited long for the possible help which they prayed might enable continued and more efficient service.

Gratitude is expressed for the substantial and opportune aid which has come from friends new and old, and without which at least a large part of the work of the year would have been left undone. A patient on the operating table, before the usual prayer, and in response to a query as to what prayer was, defined it as "Asking the doctor to cure me"! He was partly right. It can but make us most humble to realize that God works through human agents, and so the greatest need of the work, whether medical or other, is

that the workers may have the spirit and mind of the Master to a cumulative degree. Other aims and endeavors are secondary.

Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.

Francis F Tucker, M.D.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, C H I N A.

June, 1909.

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Pangkiachwang, Shantung, C H I N A.

June, 1909.

N. China Mission
Pang Chuang Medical Report
May 1, 08 to Apr 30, 09
("Statistical" Summary for 1908)

Rec'd JUL 26 1909

Medical Work for Women.

has been carried on in the hospital as before. It has added greatly to the effectiveness of all efforts that two young women nurses are added to the working force. One of these is unmarried, under 30 yrs of age, a product of the home school, and with considerable experience in both teaching and managing school work. Tho unmarried, and working in a general hospital for both men and women, her dignity of manner preserves her from all criticism. She has inspired confidence in the patients, so that, tho she has been with us only since the New Year, they often appeal to her for all sorts of things, even for treatments! The other is young Mrs Chou, the wife of the Jun. Hosp. assistant, and who once before helped for a period of two yrs. She has returned to us with renewed energy of body, and consecration of soul, and which added to her many natural talents promises much for the future if her foe, tuberculosis, can be held at bay. Both these young women have read through, and with understanding, Porter's Physiology the past winter. Each of them gives 1/2 day to religious teaching in the Hosp., as well as leading groups of women at morning prayers.

In addition to their instruction, the entire time of one other young woman is given the year thru, and for the busiest seasons - the Spring and Autumn - the entire time also of Mrs Hu, the "Sunny Heart", whose love and faithfulness Mrs Smith has portrayed in her writings. Then, the Hosp. matron, who should be named "Great-Heart", unceasing in all her ministries, by day and by night, outside of these finds time to teach the foundations of Christianity to these simple country women every day. One often wonders how she does it all. She is one of the beautiful results of Christian work for the women of China - giving freely of that which she has received.

During these mos since the Chinese New Year it has been an inspiring sight to see so many women of all ages, crowding the Hosp., and taxing all other available empty rooms in the Compound, all under Xtian instruction. Still more inspiring is it to see the change in their demeanor, in their power of concentration and to listen, and in their ability to grasp spiritual truths that even one month's residence in the hospital gives. Again it is forced home on the woman physician that no work is more rewarding than this, and more time is coveted for it. When that new colleague comes she will find a field ripe for her, professionally and evangelistically. One sighs for the fruit that might have been borne all these years, had there been two women who could have given all their time to the work - one a physician, and the other an evangelist. Much has been done by the lady workers of the Station, and we are glad to say that these efforts have not ceased even today. We praise Him for all fruitage borne in His name. We also praise Him for that which is to be when the new Porter Hospital for Women is erected, and the new woman physician, now asked for, has come.

As to immediate results - only the Father's heart and eye can estimate them at their true value. One wealthy woman of the official class, who has been with us off and on for 3 yrs., is a believer, with several of her family. Never having read, she has applied herself diligently to study, and is now reading in Matthew, as is also her daughter-in-law. She has recently unbound her feet, due to the stimulus of the movement in the Compound. The wife of another official, a patient from Tehchow, was a most painstaking reader, and showed a grasp of Truth, beautiful to behold. As young Mrs Chou said, in her speech representing the women of the Hosp., replying to the W B M I Dep. when they visited it, "We want you and our American sisters to know that these women here have not heard in vain these messages of truth. The older women have it in their power to decide for themselves whether hereafter they will follow the false or worship the true. The young women cannot now, for they are not their own masters. They must do as they are commanded now. But they will not forget and when they become free from the rule of their mothers-in-law, they will then, not only follow the true way, but will also help their daughters-in-law to see Him and worship Him." God grant that it may be so!

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Rec'd JUL 26 1909

Woman's work

Needs of the Work.

With the coming of the deputation our own eyes were opened to some needs which had grown to lagge proportions almost without our knowing it. Our women's work, outside of the school, has never had any proper accommodations of its own, but has gone on from year to year using American Board buildings, which were very gladly granted to our use. Now, however, there is need of more space for the general work of the church; the buildings used, moreover, are all in what is practically the back yard of the Porter house, so that we must make plans for future accommodations to meet our needs. At present we must have land before anything else can be done, and afterwards we can plan for a much-needed expansion of the girls' school, and the proper provision for the other forms of women's work. A larger appropriation is necessary for all the educatinal work, since prices and opportunities for work have increased hand in hand. We do not know yet how many single ladies will be in P'ang Chuang next year, but if Miss Lyons is to be in Lintsing then another lady is needed for evangelistic work even to keep the number up to its past strength, since Mrs. Smith is no longer permanently among us. An equally great, perhaps greater need is for a lady physician. Dr. Emma Tucker has given the full time of a physican in hospital and dispensary; she has also spent a part of every day in teaching two young women nurses, and every week gives many hours to the evangelistic work among the patients. It is obvious that with two little children in the home this is more than should be demanded of anyone, but the work demands, and that is a demand hard to refuse, even if the acceding means the overtaxing of strength and laying up of ills for the future.

On the whole it is just a year full of common things and ordinary duties which has come to close. We can only pray "Establish Thou the work of our hands upon us, yea, the work of our hands, establish Thou it".

In behalf of the Station
Miss L. E. Lyons.

Statistics for Woman's Work

Bible Women giving entire time	4
Bible " " part "	8
Women employed in hospital	4
Women teachers in Schools	5
" " " Station Classes	10
No. of Station Classes	19
" " Women in Station Classes	328
Day School	1
Primary & Kindergarten school	1
Primary Sunday Schools	2
Visits by Bible Women	400
Villages visited by Bible women	50
Women studying with " "	100
Pupils in Boarding school	49
Girls in primary Schools	33

Total number of women & girls under instruction 450

Amount of time given by Native Women in classes equal to 2½ yrs of constant teaching.

Report of Woman's Medical Work

Pang-Chuang station - 1908-1909

JUL 26 1909

Report of Pangkiachwang Women's Work for year Ending June, 1909.

Personnel.

Our force of workers was reduced to its lowest ebb during half of the year, in the absence of both of the Wyckoff sisters. With Dr. Emma Tucker more than busy in the hospital, Mrs. Stanley with household cares and classes in the boys' school as well as oversight of the kindergarten, and Miss Lyons entirely occupied with the girls' school, the women in the outstations had some reason to feel neglected. The return of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff the last of November brought new life to all.

Touring.

Under these conditions there has been no regular touring; after Miss Wyckoff's return she was still under the physicians' orders, and prohibited from taking long country trips. During the late spring of last year Miss Lyons made two short visits to outstations, leaving Saturday morning and returning by Monday noon. After the close of school she was able to visit about ten villages, in most cases returning the same day. These were almost entirely villages regularly visited by Bible women, and the chief object was to examine the progress of the women in reading, but at nearly every place there were also outsiders to talk with, often large crowds of them. A vivid impression remains of one half day spent in a market town, where an awning was borrowed from the fair in order that the crowd might sit in the court yard, -of the increasing numbers of women and children filling the yard, and the second crowd coming from near-by villages which gathered after noon, -of much using of fans and drinking of tea, with the climax reached when the awning collapsed upon the assembled multitude and the meeting came to an unexpected end. Since Miss Wyckoff's return she has visited a number of villages, mostly those nearer by, and Miss Lyons has had meetings with the Christian women in a few of the more distant outstations. Dr. Emma Tucker has made several visits to the village of Shang Woa, where large interest was awakened last summer through some hospital patients, and one of the young women assistants in the hospital has gone there regularly twice a month for teaching. The interest in this village is especially noteworthy because a few of our earliest church members were from that place. But there has been no growth and apparently no hope of growth for all these years, until the interest of this new generation, young women and girls, was aroused through the careful daily instruction ~~instruction~~ in the hospital.

Station Classes.

By far the most important work of the present year has been that of the station classes. Beginning with the opening of work in the fall, the number of these classes has been unusually large; there were altogether three for more advanced work in the central station, and sixteen in outstations or other villages. In all three hundred and twenty-eight women and girls have received instruction, and about twenty have assisted in teaching. The work done ranged from those at the very beginning of the ladder to the young women who were working on Job and the Christian Evidences. The classes in P'ang Chuang have been under Miss Wyckoff's direct supervision; one of the young women who has studied two years in Peking was the head teacher, and proved herself very competent in the position. She has a native refinement and dignity of bearing that make it natural for others to acknowledge her authority. In the outstation classes the plan of last year has been

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Report of P'angKiachwang Women's Work for Year Ending June, 1909.

Personal.

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followed,all of them having been carried on entirely by the Chinese themselves In nearly every case either a former school girl or someone who had studied in the Peking Training School was in charge of the class,with an older woman and sometimes another assistant or two associated with her.The younger girls have still much to learn about teaching those who are old and stupid;they are ready to be appealed to as to a new character,and are very willing to tell what they are asked,but they are inclined to stop at this point,while one of the older women or the foreign lady would prod and encourage and fix in the memory by much repetition.However,the girls will learn many things by experience,and now they are developing some capacity for planning and for leadership,and in many cases showing a real enthusiasm for their work. In them the fruit of many years of labor is becoming apparent.In the outstation classes eight were held in chapels and eight in the homes of church members.It surely shows some little progress in the Christian graces when a woman is willing to give her home absolutely to a crowd of people to live in for from ten to twenty days,-moving out the furniture if necessary in order that there might be room for all!The various classes have been only about half self-supporting.More help has been given than last year on account of the extremely hard times.

Bible Women.

The force of Bible women remains the same as it was last year,with four employed for full time and eight for part time.Those employed for part time have a regular round of Christian families,usually scattered through several villages,whom they go twice a month to teach.The first of the station classes at P'angChuang was mainly for the purpose of instructing these women,and they returned to their homes surely with some new conceptions of the possibilities and responsibilities of their work.In most cases time is proving the need and efficiency of this kind of house to house work.About Yuan Chuang not very much has been accomplished,but around the other six centers there are many proofs that the work is bearing fruit.Stupid and unambitious women are yielding to the gentle pressure of this patient labor,and really making a little progress.Two women who recently united with the church on probation came in as the direct result of this work,and their answers to questions were interesting as reflecting so clearly the source of their knowledge.These two are only an example of the way in which interest and knowledge are spreading in a very quiet and unostentatious way.The great need is of more training for these who are teaching.It is hoped that two of them can go to the Angell Memorial Bible Training School in the fall.

Of the four regular Bible women two are located in the compound,Mrs.Hu helping in the hospital and Mrs.Tu having a round of villages to which she goes,besides the responsibilty of entertaining the country women who come to keep Sunday,and other such administrative work.Mrs.Ma has been for more than a year in P'ang Chuang village,and has quite a group of little girls who study with her daily and form a small Sunday School to which one of the school girls goes each week.There are older women who come in to talk and to listen when there is a meeting,but they are all as apathetic as ever. Mrs.Chang Lan Shih is still located in Tê Chou.

Boarding School.

The boarding school of which Miss Lyons has had charge has four Chinese teachers,one man and three young women.There are still forty-nine pupils,as there were last year,no further increase being advisable at present on account of lack of space.A class of six was graduated last June,five of whom went to Peking in the fall.Of the nine new pupils who entered in the fall one was from Hsiao Chang,our neighboring London Mission station.She had finished

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he course there and came here for some further work. Four girls are from the Lintsing field and all the others from our own. Progress has been made in some lines; the posting of semi-annual marks has had a wholesome effect, while all the girls have developed a remarkable dread of low deportment marks, the loss of two or three in deportment being more feared than any punishment. There have been several changes in the teaching force. The death of Chou Hsien Shêng in the fall removed the one teacher who had been with the school from its beginning. The last days of his life made it evident how closely all his thoughts were centered about the school, for as his mind wandered he was always in the school-room, teaching, explaining, exhorting, as he had done for so many years. Kung Shu Yü, a P'ang Chuang girl who has spent several years in Peking, returned in the fall and proved a very capable primary teacher, while Mrs. Li Fu Hsiang, the head teacher, proves every day more indispensible, not only in the teaching, but far more in the influence of her quiet bearing and earnest, devoted spirit.

Kindergarten and Day Schools.

The little kindergarten and day school in the compound has made advances in several ways this year. The teacher, Miss Liu, is now able to give her whole time to the work, and consequently has larger ideals for it. The morning session is devoted to the kindergarten, with some school work for the older children. In the afternoon the younger ones do not return, and there is an enthusiastic primary school. It is becoming a very common occurence to be confronted when dinner is over, with a very diminutive child, who proudly produces a few cash to buy a book. This little school includes all the young children of those living in the compound, and of the Christian families in the village. On Sunday afternoon they appear in full force, to the number of seventeen or eighteen, and form the primary department of our Sunday School, holding their sessions in the ladies' house, where a blackboard and colored chalk add greatly to the attractions.

Our only girls' day school in an outstation is really a boarding school. This little school at Kao T'ang was started somewhat over a year ago, largely for the sake of the children of the two teachers there. As soon as it was opened, however, some families in the country wished to send their children, so that six boarders were admitted. Each child is helped from our funds to the extent of fifty cash a day, the outstation providing whatever else is necessary. Mrs. Li Ch'ao Tu, whose husband is in charge of the outstation, has done remarkably well with the school, thanks to her early training in T'ungchou. Miss Lyons has examined the school each term; more frequent visits are impossible, as the trip requires two days and a half. The children have done well in their work both in the Chinese and Christian books, and moreover have learned much of discipline and general demeanor, and self-dependence.

What our educatinal work needs most now is the development of more primary schools in the outstations. There are possibilities for three such schools in the near future. Two things make it necessary to go slowly, - the lack of funds and the difficulty of giving adequate supervision to the work.

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Pang Chuang 1908-1909